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Tower Views

by Clearway

Court Issue Not Obscured

Motor Strike Adjustments

Spain's War Near Crisis

¶ A smoke screen of confusion beclouding the issue raised by President Roosevelt's plan for reorganization of the federal judiciary, is thrown out by verbal aeronauts of the New Deal as they take the counter offensive against opponents to executive control of the judiciary. Voiced by Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, the arguments in defense of the plan sound surprisingly like an echo from Mr. Roosevelt's own defensive message issued coincidentally with the presentation of the bill to Congress. The assumption seems to be that since the present Supreme Court justices refuse to be carried along by the New Deal-mania, they automatically lose any claim to consideration or delicacy.

¶ **Even though Mr. Roosevelt** himself has, by indirection at least, admitted that the attack of the present make-up of the court was induced chiefly because of the desire to carry out further New Deal experiments, Mr. Cummings blandly denies "packing" and "dictatorship" objectives, falls back on the argument of congestion and delay and crassly suggests that if the present judges "think it would be harmful to the court to increase its membership, they can avoid that result by retiring."

¶ **But alert defenders** of the American system are not to be led away from the issue, namely: the threatened control of the Supreme Court by the executive branch of government. Amos R. E. Pinchot, New York lawyer, voices a widely held conclusion when he sends letters to all members of Congress urging them to oppose the proposal: "Whether an ambitious President who has promised a future millenium in exchange for present power, shall personally control the United States"—this, says he, is the issue.

¶ **So long as Americans** see the vital threat to American institutions beyond the smoke-screen of confused issues, they may be depended upon to protect their traditional rights. No better opportunity than the present is likely to present itself for a display of vitality by those who cherish the orderly methods of progress.

¶ **As dinner pails rattle** and conveyer belts once more groan protestingly as they are aroused to new activity following the automotive strike, the permanent machinery for regulating the differences of labor and employers likewise is thrown into gear. The United Automobile Workers' Union announce that they propose to concentrate on three major adjustments, namely: a 30-hour week, a 75-cents-an-hour wage minimum, and regulation of the speed of production. Only on the last demand is there expected to be serious disagreement. But in the light of the recent strike even this does not loom as formidable as it might. Industry has found that workers are willing to modify the drastic profit-sharing motive in exchange for modification on the part of employers of their drastic profit-taking motive. It looks, indeed, as though the automotive industry is beginning to recognize the rule which makes the best background for co-operation and conciliation—that homely rule: "As you give so you get."

¶ **Europe has been unusually busy** over the week-end. The question of neutrality in Spain sways in the balance. (Perhaps "sways in the balance-of-power" would be a better term.) The thorn in the side of the pacifying nations is Portugal. Without her co-operation it seems impossible to implement the non-intervention program in Spain. Discussions in Paris and London include the naive suggestion that non-intervention be abandoned to speed the end of the civil war as a humane measure. Opposed to this is a counter proposal favoring a final effort to obtain effective control by Franco-British blockading of Portugal's coast in event of that country's failure to co-operate.

¶ **Premier Léon Blum** indicates that France is ready to demand international control of neutrality. Meanwhile insurgent cruiser hurls shells into refugee-packed Valencia, and Loyalists charge Italy and Germany with having committed acts of war by "permitting" volunteers to join the insurgents.

¶ **Madrid meanwhile** continues to hold out against the insurgents, and indeed launches counter-attacks which are reported successful. All in all the Spanish conflict, both diplomatically and from a military viewpoint, seems fast approaching a crisis. But it now seems unlikely, whatever the outcome, that Spain will be the scene of a casus belli for another European war. If the powers could be assured of this, non-intervention might be removed as a bone of contention. But each power seems to find in its own baser motives the germ of fear which prevents it from expecting the good that might be manifested by its neighbor.

Balkan Entente Talks On Links With Italy

By the Associated Press

Athens, Feb. 15

The Council of the Balkan Entente was called into session today to thresh out mutual problems, particularly Italy's relations with the peninsula states.

Representatives of Greece, Turkey, Roumania and Yugoslavia were present to confer under the presidency of Dr. Tewfik Aras, Turkish Foreign Minister.

The recently concluded treaty of friendship between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria also was given a prime position on the agenda.

Yugoslavia has been reported anxious to extend the pact to include all the Balkan states.

Powers Warned By Paris Premier On Intervention

PARIS, Feb. 15 (AP)—An implied warning by Premier Leon Blum to Italy and Germany that his Socialist Government could not tolerate continued open intervention on either side of the Spanish conflict, prefaced Ambassador Corbin's trip to London to renew neutrality negotiations today.

M. Corbin, French representative on the International Nonintervention Committee as well as Ambassador to London, carried France's warning that it would be obliged to resume freedom to aid the Madrid Government unless effective control is set up quickly.

Effective Control Demanded

The Socialist National Council, before which M. Blum delivered his warning last night, demanded an effective system of control of all the Spanish coast. It approved the Premier's stand and declared by resolution that nonintervention had failed "because of the attitude of certain powers."

The council's demand revived speculation that other powers might resort to a blockade of the Spanish coast if Portugal persisted in its present stand against frontier supervision.

M. Blum counseled prudence, however, "lest we compromise precious foreign friendships" indicating that any final action France might take would be only with the co-operation of Great Britain.

Threat to Communications

The reported presence of large bodies of Italian troops in Spain on the side of the insurgents, was construed by French officials as a threat against the security of France's communications with its African territories.

M. Blum declared "the only possible solution of the international problem which the Spanish war brings up is the establishment of control for the repression of war contraband." He intimated that France would be forced to take the same attitude toward Italy for the reported landing of troops in Malaga, Spanish southern seaport, as it did with Germany over reported penetration into Spanish Morocco.

Valencia shelled; Blum eases up on program to consolidate gains: Page 3.

Union to Seek New Machinery For Mediation

Auto Workers Won't Push Demand for 30-Hour Week Now

Stand Is Modified

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 15—As approximately 75,000 General Motors employees return to work today, permanent machinery for the settlement of grievances, headed by a national arbitration board representing men and management, is asked by the United Automobile Workers of America in its demands to be taken up with General Motors Corporation at the resumption of negotiations tomorrow, following the ending of the big strike.

In making public further particulars of what they are asking, union leaders announce:

1. They are not going to press for the 30-hour week.
2. The minimum wage they seek is 75 cents an hour.
3. As to regulation of speed of production, the union wishes to share with management in setting how many jobs will be handled per hour and how many men will work on a job, so as to determine jointly the man-hour production. On the first two of these major points, the union and the company seem not so very far apart; on the last, if the union insists, another blockade is promised.

Demands Moderated

Wage and hour demands appear more moderate than was at first suggested by the union philosophy of drastic profit sharing.

Also in several other union requirements, particularly piece work and seniority, the divergence does not seem especially broad.

Actually the union presented the demands. It has won one, the national bargaining conference, and lost one, the right to sole bargaining power. The remainder which come before the negotiators this week are these:

30-Hour Week

Thirty-Hour Week—The union realizes it is impossible to get the 30-hour week all at one jump in a single company. The extra labor costs would injure any concern in competing with its rivals. As a start toward the 30-hour week, the union will ask some small reduction in hours, hoping to bring down the length of the work week bit by bit throughout the industry. The present standard week in General Motors is 40 hours.

Minimum Wage

Minimum Wage—The union asks that nobody in the higher pay territory of General Motors work for less than 75 cents an hour. This would mean $30 a week. The request applies only to factory employees.

In the South, where wages are lower, the minimum would accordingly be less. The union grants that minimum wages will vary with regions. As one official says, "We would like to see a minimum uniform over the country, but know that we can't expect a plant manager in the South to pay the same as in the North. While we hope that ultimately wages will be standard

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

'Liberal' Justices and Court Plan; Reform Splits Senate Three Ways

34 Senators Tentatively for President; 29 Not; 33 on the Fence

Ratio May Shift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—With something over a week elapsed since President Roosevelt announced his breath-taking program for remaking the Supreme Court, a summary of the situation shows the issue still in doubt, the whole nation discussing the momentous proposal, and Congress heading toward what seems like one of the most spectacular battles in American history.

Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana introduced a joint resolution in the Senate today for a constitutional amendment for the compulsory retirement of Supreme Court and inferior court justices "upon reaching the age of 70 years." The proposed amendment was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia is the latest of the opponents of the President's plan to indicate that he would take the floor in strong opposition to the measure.

Out of the supposed "honeymoon" period of the Roosevelt second term, has emerged suddenly a condition that can only be compared to the violence o fa national election, with no indication that the center of the hurricane of debate has been reached.

Opponents of the measure were almost everywhere the first to reach the headlines, but now the Administration is unlimbering its own barrage, with a speech by Attorney General Homer S. Cummings last night, and a probable reference shortly by President Roosevelt himself, perhaps tonight in his address at the testimonial dinner to Postmaster General James A. Farley and later in an appeal to the nation. Meanwhile, the quiet work of lining up Congress and particularly the members of the Senate goes on.

It is the Senate which is the most important factor in the situation.

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Homer S. Cummings
Top—United States Attorney General

Carter Glass
Bottom—Democratic Senator From Virginia

Three Most Consistently With New Deal Indicate Opposition

Seek No Secrecy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—The three "liberal" justices who have voted most consistently to support New Deal legislation, are reported on good but confidential authority here to be firmly opposed to President Roosevelt's reorganization proposals, standing shoulder to shoulder with the six other Supreme Court justices.

The report throws some doubt on the probable success of President Roosevelt's plans, even if they go through Congress.

If the intimated opposition of Justices Brandeis, Cardozo and Stone is strong enough to lead to unsympathetic scrutiny of President Roosevelt's pending or future legislation, then even a six-man addition to the federal bench would not be enough to secure a New Deal majority in the tribunal.

In short, the President has three big hurdles to cross before he can be said even in the vaguest sense to have a favorable Supreme Court majority:

1. His bill must pass House and Senate.
2. His new justices—six in all, whether present jurists resign or not—must follow his views after they are on the bench.
3. Two of the three "liberal" judges today reported to oppose his plan must follow his views thereafter, if the court swells to 15 members.

Ready to Come Into Open

The fact that the report of hostility to the President's plan among the three minority justices is beginning to circulate in the capital is an intimation that they are now willing to have their views discreetly known.

Naturally, the justices do not wish to take a political stand remotely resembling lobbying, for that would play into President Roosevelt's hands. But they are talking freely

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

World Arms Bill Up To $10,730,000,000; Reich Nearing Limit

German Press Stirred by Britain's Big Program of Empire Defense

Solution of Peace Found Retarded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 15—As a result of the news of Britain's gigantic armaments program—the significance of which is gradually percolating through the German press—a widespread feeling exists that if there has to be any new lap in the armaments race Germany's resources will be strained to the breaking point to compete successfully.

Official circles merely say that England naturally has the same right as Reichsführer Hitler claimed for Germany to do whatever it considers necessary for its own defense. But the newspapers have much more to say.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, for instance, describes England's new program, the like of which, it says, has never been known in peacetime before, "as yet another illustration of incidents which may be found in English history in which English weakness in international conflict (the Ethiopian affair) has been successfully utilized to popularize armaments program." The Moroccan and Balkan crises of 1908 and 1909 are cited as previous illustrations.

Sees Security Weakened

The Kölnische Zeitung sees evidence that England has rejected the proposed peace solutions of the post-war period, namely, security through disarmament or through the League of Nations, and that these are to be superseded by the factors of armaments and alliances.

This development, it adds, carries with it great dangers for Europe and the world, especially if the armaments race continues further and no clarification of the political atmosphere and removal of political distrusts is achieved.

Tone of Defeatism Gone

Other newspapers comment on the new self-confidence and feeling of power which, it is alleged, have now come into the speeches of British statesmen. Defeatism has been replaced by a tone reminiscent of the pre-1914 days, it is declared. The speech of Sir Samuel Hoare, British First Lord of the Admiralty, is widely quoted in this connection.

The semi-official agency, the Deutsche Diplomatisch - Politische Korrespondenz, however, criticizes Sir Samuel for ignoring the fact that Germany rearmed because other nations refused to disarm, despite their definite obligations.

The British Admiralty chief also forgot, the paper adds, Soviet Russia's attitude in the political and military situation as well as the "pactomania" which has developed in recent years.

The unfavorable English press comments on Ambassador Joachim von Ribbentrop's use of the National Socialist salute at his recent presentation at the Court of St. James's have produced a lively reply from the official National Socialist Party press agency this week end.

The Salute Incident

Herr von Ribbentrop's action, which is natural to Germans, was meant, this communiqué declares, as a special honor for the British Monarch, so that such English comments are therefore not criticism of the Ambassador's action but an insult to the British Monarch.

This attack, which was specially directed against a prominent English publicist (Mr. Wickham Steed) and the Liberal organ, the News Chronicle, gave opportunity for the National Socialist press to point the moral that here is another indication of the agitation against a genuine friendly understanding between Germany and England. The incident is also seen as a proof of how the decomposing poison of Bolshevik propaganda has penetrated into certain intellectual circles in England.

Cost Doubles in Two Years With Russia Setting Pace

U. S. Ranks Third In Expenditures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Cost of the world armaments race—now three times as much as it was in 1913—jumped from total expenditure of $5,000,000,000 in 1934 to almost $11,000,000,000 in 1936, according to analyses published today by the Foreign Policy Association.

By calculations, made with great difficulty from both direct and indirect sources, it is estimated that Soviet Russia now leads the world with 1936 expenditures of $2,963,000,000. Germany comes next, with $2,600,000,000. The United States, basking in its splendid isolation, is in third place with $964,000,000. Great Britain, in the cockpit of Europe, stands at $846,900,000. Italy is next, with $870,000,000. France is in sixth place, with $716,000,000. Japan is a poor seventh, with $307,000,000.

These figures represent approximate comparisons, with exchange figures calculated at 1937 conversion rates. The world total for 60 countries has ascended in the following curve for the past half-decade.

1932	$3,813,000,000
1933	3,992,000,000
1934	5,044,000,000
1935	8,810,000,000
1936	10,730,000,000

Reasons for Increase

The startling increases in 1935 and 1936 parallel Germany's rearmament and reoccupation of the Rhineland and Italy's adventure in Ethiopia. Already in 1930, the world's expenditures for its war machine had gone ahead of spending in 1913, when Europe was a hive of pre-war activity.

In several countries, notably Germany, Japan, and Italy, the proportion of national income used for unproductive military purposes, the report points out, "has reached alarming figures." Russia's share is almost as great.

"Many other countries," says the report, "have strained their financial resources to meet mounting armament budgets. How long can this trend continue without disastrous consequences?"

Another basis of comparison, both of relative expenditures, and of the relation of the armament-drain to national stability, is found in the following table:

Per Cent of National Budget Going for Armaments

Country	1935-36	1936-37
Italy	52.7	(?)
Germany	(?) (x)	(?)
Japan	50.5	46.6
France	27.2	29.7
Soviet Union	18.8	20.7
Britain	14.5	20.0
United States	10.4	11.4

(x) Figures unobtainable, but in 1934-35, when Germany's armament expenditures were $554,000,000, they constituted 11.6 per cent of the national budget; in 1935-36, and 1936-37, the total expenditure is estimated at $6,500,000,000, which would seem to be 50 per cent or more of the probable national budget.

Position of United States

This comparison leaves the United States in a more favorable light than the direct amount of money spent. Nevertheless, the American armament spending is a prominent part of the world picture, "despite its virtually immunity from attack, and the increasing pressure for neutrality legislation 'to keep the country out of war,'" as the Foreign Policy Association puts it.

The report points out that American armament spending for the navy went from $297,000,000 in 1932-33 to $571,000,000 in 1936-37, while War Department expenditures rose from $243,000,000 to $389,000,000 in the same period. In 1937-38, the military expenditures of the United States are budgeted at $992,000,000 which is the highest figure in peacetime history.

The naval building program, the report says, indicates that the American navy is designed primarily for use in the Pacific area. In addition to 84 ships under construction, and 18 more to be laid down in 1937, funds are provided for two new 35,000-ton giants, and a $10,000,000 floating drydock big enough to accomodate the largest battleship, designated for Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, but capable of being towed to more remote Pacific islands or used as a floating base.

Farmers Beat Shop Workers In Overcoming Depression; Agriculture Attains Unity

In one of the most comprehensive and significant reports issued by the Geneva Labor Office, the meaning of the depression in terms of its effect upon the peoples of the world is summed up: it is shown that farmers beat industrialists in besting the depression. Last of three articles.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The world's agriculture fought the depression more successfully than the world's industrial workers, according to Prof. Wladimir Woytinsky, well-known European economist whose report on "The Social Consequences of the Economic Depression" has just been published here by the International Labor Office.

Professor Woytinsky finds that as a result of the discrepancy between industrial and agricultural prices, the three industrial countries of Europe were able to transfer to the agricultural branches of the world's economic system "losses amounting in all to about 7,500,000,000 or 8,000,000,000 '1929' dollars from 1930 to 1933 and probably 10,000,000,000 for the five years from 1930 to 1934."

In spite of this, "the agricultural depression was less general and less uniform than the industrial one," Professor Woytinsky says. The farmers were able to persuade governments to protect them against the fall in prices on the world markets. Whereas the unemployed industrial worker felt himself an outcast, the farmer when faced with the possibility of ruin, revolted. The industrial unemployed had become incapable of revolt.

United by Disaster

"The depression," Professor Woytinsky continues, "tended to produce discord within the ranks of the wage earners in industry, to cut down their strength and to turn the one against the other. In agriculture, on the other hand, the depression united the farmers, stimulated their activity and taught them to use various political weapons."

The percentage of loss of national production passed along to foreign countries is estimated by Professor Woytinsky as 50 per cent by Great Britain over the period 1930-33; 15 per cent by Germany during the same period and 36 per cent by France in the period 1930-32.

"The example of Bulgaria," adds Professor Woytinsky, "shows the other side of the picture. During the depression, the agricultural countries suffered a loss of national income for which the decline in their production offered no justification. The decrease in the real national income of Bulgaria in 1932 corresponded exactly to its losses in international exchange."

Bulgarian Poverty Increased

The result was that in this essentially agricultural country, where the population consists almost entirely of peasants whose standard of living has never been much above the subsistence level, the incomes of the great mass of the producing population fell far below any reasonable standard. Bulgaria continued to produce and even to export her products on almost the same level as before the slump, but her goods were "sold at a ridiculously low price, the farmers were ruined

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Hayashi Commits Japan to Policy Of Armed Peace

TOKYO, Feb. 15 (AP)—Premier Senjuro Hayashi outlined his Government's course of armed peace today in his maiden speech before the reconvened Japanese Diet.

The Premier - Foreign Minister, speaking first in the House of Peers and then in the House of Representatives, took only 16 minutes to outline the compromise Cabinet's program.

He declared that the national defense plans must be carried out, but that "there shall be no change in our policy of strict adherence to the principle of non-menace and non-aggression."

Japan, he said emphatically, has no intention of invading North China or any other country.

Diet's Dissolution Unlikely

At the same time, Japanese political observers regarded the simultaneous session in China of the executive committee of the Kuomintang Congress as a striking coincidence.

The governing body of China's dominant political party, it was felt, was beginning a session of equal moment with that of the Japanese Diet, suspended since Jan. 21, when a stiff contest developed between party leaders and the army bureaucracy.

Despite the tense and uncertain air of the Diet session, opinion generally was that the amended budget inherited from the Koki Hirota Cabinet would pass and threatened dissolution would be avoided.

The session was marked by unusual moderation, in strong contrast to the stormy meeting that precipitated the crisis. Legislators and guards thronged the newly opened parliamentary palace.

The danger of fascism—one of the points on which the attack against the army was based—has passed, Premier Hayashi said. "Our constitutional Government is capable of holding its own against the tide of whatever political thought or doctrine may sweep the world."

Mr. Hayashi declared that relations with Soviet Russia must be settled by mutual concessions and added that negotiations to that end were under way, with a hope of success.

Criticized by Party Leaders

Leaders of the Minseito and Seiyukai, two parties which between them control a majority of the Diet, criticized Premier Hayashi for his "abstract" declaration of future action and charged "lack of support of the people."

"We cannot recognize the Hayashi Cabinet as a strong admistration capable of coping with the current political situation and enjoying unified support," exclaimed Matajiro Koisumi, Minseito leader.

Continuing the attack on the Cabinet, Etsujiro Yuehara, Seiyukai leader, criticized the Premier for involving Emperor Hirohito and the throne in politics when the "Constitution specifies the emperor is sacred and inviolable."

He based his charge on a recent interview in which Premier Hayashi declared that the Emperor was "responsible for the administration."

Economics in the News

Neutrality—Putting a Permanent Law on the Statute Books—'Cash and Carry' Comes to the Forefront

By H. B. E.

In the proposals now before Congress for a permanent neutrality law, the "insulationists" seem to have stepped on one side, their place being taken by the "cash-and-carry" adherents. This latter system would seem to be far less infeasible.

Insulationism is that thetory of neutrality so ardently advocated six months ago whereby the United States would more or less lock itself in against the outside world. It never made much sense. For if the United States refused to sell anybody food or raw materials it could not get food or raw materials in exchange and, though so many people seem to forget it, the United States is far from self-sufficient.

Under a strictly insulationist regime Americans could no longer enjoy their favorite breakfast drink; they would deprive themselves of the rubber which goes into their cars which take them to work; they would sacrifice many alloys out of which American steel is made; they might have difficulty in replacing their telephones, which contain such imported materials as rubber, silk, linen, platinum, chromium, tin cobalt, tungsten, hemp, and nickel, and it might soon be impossible to read of the trials and tribulations of the hermit regime when the stock of Canadian and Newfoundland newsprint paper ran out.

The ill effects upon American producers would be equally profound. One has only to think of cotton by way of example. Some 50 per cent of the great staple of the South is exported. In a sizable foreign war, according to the insulationists, this must be kept at home. What would the South do? Even in 1914, when there was a tie-up in shipping, a near panic occurred in the cotton belt. Embargoes would reduce the South to desolation—or, unless I am much mistaken, to indignation and a threat to the unity of the Republic.

No, the life of the hermit is impracticable, even for the United States.

As Bernard M. Baruch says, the way that neutral nations stumble into war is not by selling, but by shipping. Under "cash and carry," or "come and get it," Americans would sell goods, but no farther away than tidewater. If the purchasing foreigners had the money and the ships, those goods would then be delivered.

Such a system would be revolutionary in American practice. Hitherto during foreign wars Americans have insisted upon the "right" to travel and trade on the high seas more or less unmolested. Belligerent nations, however, have never respected such a right. Fighting for their lives, they bestride the seas like Agag, and the neutral, pursuing his business, fares ill.

This is how neutrals get into war—fighting for their neutral rights. In 1812 and again in 1917, the United States fought in defense of her neutrality.

Under "cash and carry" the motto would be "Keep off the high seas," addressed to Americans; instead of "Let us live on the high seas," addressed to belligerents. The idea is rapidly taking hold of American opinion. Among millions of Americans the foolishness of "waging neutrality" has become a conviction. To others like Senators Hiram Johnson and William E. Borah the foolishness lies in not "waging neutrality." They insist upon keeping the American flag flying on the high seas even in wartime. But they are in a minority; for, even under "cash and carry," neutral rights would not be sacrificed, they would simply be waived till the war was over.

An examination of the 10 neutrality bills now before Congress reveals the growth of the "cash-and-carry" theory.

The most important bill is the only one sponsored by Senator Key Pittman. Like the others, this proposal would place an outright ban on arms exports and upon loans and long-term credits; but, in regard to "certain articles or materials" in addition to arms, it endows the President with discretion to ban their export on "American vessels or airships." Under the Clark amendment this would be mandatory upon the President.

In the House the McReynolds bill would keep such exports down to a peacetime basis, as Secretary of State Cordell Hull, with confusing and embarrassing results, tried to do in the Italo-Ethiopian affair. Nevertheless even the McReynolds bill gives the President discretion to do this; so that the "cash-and-carry" system is not negatived. Moreover, it is said that the Pittman bill comes closest to White House wishes.

The coming debate on neutrality will be historic, and may possibly be momentous. Much has already been said about it. Much remains to be said. But it is a sign of progress that, if any neutrality legislation at all is desirable, "cash and carry" seems to have taken the place of insulationism in the considerations of the lawmakers.

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Finns Elect Kallio President in Vote Won by Agrarians

HELSINGFORS, Fin., Feb. 15 (AP)—Premier Kyosti Kallio was elected President of the Finnish Republic today on the second ballot by the Electoral College of 300 members.

Mr. Kallio, a candidate of the Agrarian Party, defeated President Pehr Evind Svinhufvud, a Conservative, who has held office since 1931, former President Kaarlo Juho Stahlberg, a Progressive, and Vaino Tanner, a Socialist.

During Mr. Svinhufvud's term, Finland has been the only nation which has kept up its war debt payment to the United States.

British Eating More Bread

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—More bread is being eaten today in Britain than at any time during the last 10 years, it was announced by Mr. J. V. Rank, chairman of the Millers' Mutual Association, at a luncheon here recently. The increase was attributed largely to the power of press advertising.

U. S. to Hire Cowboys To Ride Ranges Again

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 15 (AP)—Empty saddles in the Indian country will be filled again—by the United States Civil Service Commission. Old cow hands will be hired, not for $30 a month and beans, the traditional wage, but for $1320 a year. This sum, a princely recompense for cow punching, will be reduced by $120 a year for quarters and 3½ per cent for a retirement fund.

The Civil Service Commission waddies will be called range riders, not cow hands. But W. G. McGinnies, director of the land management service for the Navajo Indians, said it will take real cowboys to handle the range management program on 16,000,000 acres of Navajo, Shivwits, Shebit, Kaibab Haulapai, Hopi and Havasupai Indian country.

Huge Building Corporations Organized and Financed By U. S. Are Urged for Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—The aid of President Roosevelt and the Federal Government was sough ttoday for the establishment of large-scale low-cost housing companies, having financial stability enough to cope with the huge housing problem of the nation. The Committee for Economic and Social Research submitted to the President an exhaustive analysis of why housing efforts have "largely failed" to date, laying serious charges of laxity and obstruction at the doors of government, industry and labor alike, and offering a sweeping remedial program.

The committee, which recently changed its name from the Committee for Economic Recovery, includes a number of prominent businessmen headed by Allie S. Freed, taxicab manufacturer, who organized in 1934 to supply government with representative liberal business opinion, following a series of conferences with Raymond Moley, presidential adviser.

Private industry, the report indicated, is not geared to the sort of large-scale home production which the nation requires. "America has never had a real home building industry," it says. "Small, inefficient, undercapitalized companies characterize this field. No other industry could produce efficinetly under this set-up.

"Research similar to that conducted in other industries is virtually unknown.

Sees Fault in System

"The sub-contracting system tends to lower standards, and at the same time prevents the actual home builder from establishing a close relationship with his productive labor. It would be difficult to picture an automobile company with 25 sub-contractors responsible for its manufacture, with these same sub-contractors working for several competitors at the same time.

"Although planned communities are unquestionably the only sound form of home investment, very few home builders have facilities for proper land and community planning.

"Poorly capitalized home builders are forced to adhere to traditional forms and practices in housing designs . . . are not capable of developing public acceptance for advanced practices. . . .

"During 1936, approximately 85 per cent of the homes built in America were for the upper 10 per cent of the income groups. As long as this ridiculous merchandising method persists, we will have building-boom collapses with increasing rapidity."

To remedy these deficiencies, the committee's report asks the financial and advisory aid of the Federal Government in forming and capitalizing corporations which are of sufficient size, integration, financial strength, and competitive vigor to modernize the housing industry, and put it on a par with such American large-scale achievements as the automobile industry, etc.

Some Advantages Cited

Such adequately prepared corporations, the report says, "can purchase on a mass basis, contract with labor on an annual wage basis, create planned home communities of size sufficient to provide a higher grade mortgage loan collateral, borrow at higher percentages of the "economic values" of projects, and at lower interest rates, and produce for the mass market a home product such as has never before been possible."

The committee believes that such a reorganization of the industry will open the way to the solution of many grave difficulties today presented by labor. With the assurance of continuous work, the unions could be brought to drop their excessive hourly rates which are greatly burdening the prices of finished homes. Labor would also have to co-operate by terminating the "unbearable" jurisdictional disputes among unions which have proved a continual obstruction.

"Labor must realize that it can have neither homes nor jobs until it eliminates these formidable deterrents."

Nevertheless, the report continues, "we deplore the low annual income of the worker." And "the committee realizes that neither wage rate reductions nor elimination of jurisdictional obstacles will be possible until labor in this field has employers of financial stability with whom to deal."

Turning to the function of government, the report contends that much responsibility for the current confusion in the housing field can be ascribed to the lack of a clear and well publicized program, and to the Government's tendency to treat housing as a relief or political problem, instead of a financial and industrial problem.

These concrete recommendations are submitted to President Roosevelt:

Recommendations to President

For the Federal Housing Administration:

(1) Discontinuance of insurance of modernization loans by F. H. A., except for rehabilitation of large neighborhood areas.

(2) Extension for five years of government guarantee of default, with amount increased to $5,000,000,000.

(3) Exemption of debentures from normal taxes.

(4) Increase the efficiency of the large-scale division of the FHA in the following manner:

(A) Remove mutual feature of insurance from this division.

(B) Authorize administrator to insure construction loans.

(C) Exempt bond issues on large-scale projects from provisions of SEC.

(D) Exempt limited dividend companies owning and operating rental projects from surplus distribution tax law.

(E) Insure 90 per cent loans on homes built for individual ownership when they are part of large-scale planned communities sponsored and built by properly capitalized home building companies.

(F) Issue debentures upon default of mortgage contract and assignment of property without requiring foreclosure.

(G) Guarantee bonds of home building and home building materials companies whose major activities are in large scale FHA projects.

(H) Reduce FHA insurance premiums on large-scale projects to ¼ per cent on declining balances, This rate to be increased to ½ per cent in states where taxes and foreclosure costs are so high as to place hazards on government guarantee. National mortgage associations should be empowered to make direct loans on large-scale projects in minimum amounts of $100,000 per project.

(I) Issue debentures up to 20 times capital.

(J) Debentures of mortgage associations should bear the same tax exemption as enjoyed by Federal Land Bank debentures.

For Home Loan Bank Board:

1. Develop and expand agency to make it a reserve system for all types of lending institutions and create market for its debentures.

2. Authorize HOLC to purchase bonds of home building companies and home material manufacturing companies.

For RFC:

1. Broaden policy to provide funds for mortgage loans based upon FHA insurance where private loans are not available.

2. Make available revolving fund of $50,000,000 for purchase of debentures of home building companies or home material manufacturing companies.

(1)—Expand activities to aid in development of integrated home-building companies each with capital of at least $1,000,000.

(2)—Foster such organizations and secure purchase of senior securities of approved companies by R. F. C. and for H. O. L. C. when private investment bankers fail to underwrite required amount.

(3)—Expand Bureau of Standards to aid in development of home-building materials and technique of planned communities. Co-ordinate its functions with those of financial agencies of government in the home mortgage field.

(4)—Foster when necessary the formation of new home-building materials manufacturing companies.

For Social Security Fund

(1)—Invest up to 20 per cent of its funds in government guaranteed large-scale mortgages and mortgage bonds. Up to one quarter of the sum should be used for purchase of mortgage association debentures.

For Public Housing

(1)—Under new permanent legislation the Federal Government should set up a federal housing authority to include all public housing activities.

(2)—Establish a policy and program to conform to the principles established in committee report.

(3)—Clarify its position in relation to public housing to remove fears of private enterprise caused by statements of unofficial public housing enthusiasts.

Helps Dogs



Lewis C. Smith
He Insures Dogs While They Are Traveling to Shows

New Trip-Policies Insure Traveling Blue Ribbon Dogs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Owners of kennels of quality dogs in the United States did a year's end business close to $15,000,000 in 1936, according to officials of the American Kennel Club.

Since many of the animals represented in those sales will be shipped to dog shows and will travel with their journeying owners, it is of widespread interest that dogs may now be insured at the rate per trip of $1 per $100 valuation. If a dog is valued at $500 for insurance purposes the policy for a trip costs $5 and expires at the end of the contract trip. Until Jan. 2, 1937, railroads had a flat rate of $25 as damage coverage for any dog's train trip.

Upward of 30 railroads in the United States have entered into contractual relations with the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company in connection with a simple policy for the protection of dogs in transit. Lewis C. Smith, general agent for the St. Paul company, says that the plan has been worked out as a matter of railroad service to travelers.

If no one told you he was an insurance man, you might well think he concocted detective stories. He is small in stature, and wiry in manner and movement, and there is a kind of breeziness and expansive conversance with nature about him; and he makes a steeple of the fingers of both hands as he talks, with his back to the platinum waters of the harbor, with the Statue of Liberty in the misted distance, and tugs snuffling and squealing beyond the gray rim of the docks.

Mr. Smith owns a police dog, and a pair of show Dobermanns, so he knows what he is talking about when he says dogs ought to be protected if they have to travel. His business, as has been said, is with the railroads; baggage insurance and the general and varied extension of happy relations with the traveling public; but he is a practical traveler, too; when he goes to Chicago, as he does three or four times a month, he takes the family police dog along with him for company; he gets a room in a bedroom car and the dog likes to travel that way, which the railroads permit. (Also in a drawing room or compartment.) If the dog did not travel thus, he had to be on a leash, muzzled and put in the baggage car. Practically every day in the year, on some railroad of the United States, dogs are traveling which are worth a reasonably-arrived-at value of upward of $1000 apiece, it will be clear that the blanket $25 coverage formerly specified by the Interstate Commerce Commission was a little out of joint.

Mr. Smith agrees that nobody is going to get rich out of the policies.

"Not the railroads and not myself," he declares. "But we believe the railroads are going to equalize to them the cost of the service by an increase in passenger good will and added purchases of tickets. We know already, in the short time people have been able to get the coverage, that they respond to it gratefully.

"Also, the policy is not complicated. No hidden clauses. I'm the kind of a man who likes something that says, in as few words as possible, 'I will pay so much for such and such a thing; and 'in such and such conditions I shall receive so much. . . .'" That's all that's needed. A simple agreement of coverage and responsibility. Under the policy, dogs have to be on a leash, but they don't have to be muzzled. They can be put in crates, but they don't have to be. And the men in the baggage car understand how to keep animals comfortable while they are traveling.

The New York Central; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; the Michigan Central; Pittsburgh and Lake Erie; Baltimore & Ohio; Pennsylvania and more than a score of other railroads have already adopted the plan.

French Bank on Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Like the United States, France is counting mainly on economic recovery—which is becoming daily more evident—to wipe out a serious budgetary deficit and put the nation's finances on a sound footing once more.

As finally passed by both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, the French budget presents the following picture:

Expenditure	48,071,167,731 francs
Revenue	43,485,899,289 francs
Estimated Deficit	4,585,268,442 francs

Thus the ordinary budget estimates for 1937 reveal an admitted deficit of more than $214,000,000. In addition to this, "extraordinary" armament expenditures totaling nearly 7,500,000,000 francs have been included in a separate budget and there are other items such as the railway deficit which will make it necessary for the state to borrow nearly 40,000,000,000 francs during 1937—almost as much as the total income from taxation.

Billions for Wars

In other words, the French State will receive more than 82,000,000,000 francs—not far from $4,000,000,000—this year from taxation and loans, and will spend more than two-thirds of this sum on wars, past and future. Expenditure on national defense will absorb almost 27 per cent of the total, while 41 per cent will be required for carrying the charges of the national debt, the great bulk of which is due directly or indirectly to either the last war or preparations for the next.

Premier Léon Blum and his Finance Minister, Vincent Auriol, freely admit that the State cannot safely leave the budget unbalanced indefinitely without risking national bankruptcy. But they point to the example of the United States where the budget, after being unbalanced for four years, is now showing signs of returning toward a state of equilibrium, thanks to the great upturn in business activity.

Similarly, the Government hopes, the deficit of the present "transition budget" will be wiped out by the business recovery of which unmistakable proofs are now appearing in France. Unemployment is diminishing, despite the fact that the seasonal trend in employment is usually downward at this time of the year. Exports have greatly increased since devaluation, notably in the textile industry. Railway receipts are better. Car loadings are up, and the heavy industries are, in many cases, faced with more orders than they can fill.

It is true that this improvement is partly due to intensive rearmament; but there is evidence that the economic recovery visible in France is not merely artificial nor superficial. It is, however, admittedly somewhat precarious still, and dependent in part on the more complete restoration of confidence.

Checking Price Increases

M. Blum acknowledged this in a recent radiocast address when, emphasizing the necessity of checking the present sharp rise in prices, he said:

"We shall not have restored a stable prosperity until production—soundly increased, improved and organized—is able to compress certain elements of production costs, or until equilibrium is re-established between supply and demand, between incomes and prices. In this sense, it cannot be denied that we have drawn a bill on the future. It cannot be denied that we have taken recovery for granted in advance and acted as if the prosperity of tomorrow were certain. But . . . economic recovery—like peace—is not possible if one begins by denying it."

Although there are still certain French economists who deny that recovery is now really under way in France, most of the nation have welcomed the signs of business improvement with confident hope. As in America, there are frequent arguments as to whether the Popular Front should get the credit for this recovery or whether it has, as its opponents charge, merely retarded an amelioration already under way.

WQXR One of Few 'High Fidelity' Stations in U.S.

With Monitor Newscasters

NEW YORK CITY — Station WQXR, which radiocasts "The Monitor Views the News" at 5:15 p. m., daily except Sunday, has the distinction of being one of only four "high fidelity" stations in the United States and the only one in New York. The station radiocasts on a frequency of 1550 kilocycles in the band reserved for this class of station. All of the newer type radio sets will tune to WQXR.

John V. L. Hogan, president of the Interstate Broadcasting Company, which owns and operates WQXR, is one of the pioneers in the radio field and he was authorized by the Federal Communications Commission about two years ago to establish the first high fidelity station.

Double Band

In brief, high fidelity radiocasting involves the use of a double radiocast band instead of the usual single one. This channel, 20 kilocycles in width, (ordinary radiocast channels are 10 kilocycles wide) plus the special equipment designed by Mr. Hogan, enables the transmission of all audible sounds from 20 cycles per second up to 16,000 a second, whereas the usual radiocasting station can only transmit up to 7000 or 8000 cycles.

Because of its ability to transmit sounds so realistically, WQXR has devoted itself largely to high quality musical presentations. Thousands of listeners in the New York Metropolitan area who own sets built to utilize this wide range of sound maintain that the music transmitted by WQXR is so much superior, that it is the finest they hear over the air. Recent tests over WQXR have demonstrated the difference between high fidelity and ordinary radiocasting and this has brought response from all over the eastern part of the United States.

In keeping with the high quality of its actual transmission, a commercial policy has been worked out on the same quality basis. Beginning the early part of 1936, an expansion program to attract the right kind of sponsorship for these programs was undertaken, under the direction of Elliott M. Sanger, vice-president of the company, and this station now has a number of quality advertisers who have seen the value of appealing to a quality audience with quality programs. As many listeners write, WQXR is a refuge for them from the all too frequent banality of the usual network program.

New Development

This is no condemnation of the network radiocasts, which must of necessity appeal to a mass audience, but it is rather a new development in radio to appeal to a discriminating audience. There are enough people, the management of this station maintains, in the Metropolitan area of New York, who want quality programs, to make this kind of station a profitable medium for advertisers.

In addition to its musical programs, WQXR features serious discussions over the air on topics of general interest.

The Speakers' Forum of the Air, established last summer, was designed to give all shades of opinion an opportunity to express themselves via radio and this Forum has afforded an opportunity to all degrees of political and economic thought, ranging from Republican speakers to those representing the Communist Party. As a result, the station has built up a reputation for liberalism.

In the past the station has devoted itself primarily to the finest of recorded music, but has now completed new studios at 730 Fifth avenue, and has begun the radiocasting of "live talent" periods. The musical direction of talent is under the guidance of Eddy Brown, well-known concert and radio violinist, who has recently joined the musical staff of the station.

This is article number 39 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Farmers

(Continued from Page 1)

and poverty spread in the rural areas."

It should be noted that in these remarks Professor Woytinsky is dealing with world trade. There were further losses to agriculturalists from the discrepancies between internal prices of farm and industrial products.

As a purely industrial country, Great Britain, whose agriculture is nearly negligible, came best out of the depression, in Professor Woytinsky's opinion. The British national income declined considerably, he says, with consequent decrease in industrial output and increase in unemployment.

But a large part of the real loss of national income was passed to foreign countries, more particularly agricultural ones, and the real income "declined to a comparatively slight extent and affected mainly investments and savings, whereas direct consumption (and in particular the consumption of food) did not fall to any noticeable extent during the depression."

In so far as America is concerned, Professor Woytinsky estimates that on the eve of the depression, the United States, with a total national income of from $80,000,000,000 to $90,000,000,000 was "richer than all the European countries taken together." It is obvious, he continues, "that a sudden restriction of such an important section of world income would be bound to endanger the unstable equilibrium of the world economic system and have disastrous effects on all countries that were in economic relations with the United States.

"The shock," he continues, "would certainly have been even more violent if the United States had taken as large a part in international exchanges as it did in world production. Such, however, was not the case, for although the country had concentrated more than 44 per cent of the industrial production of the world within its territory, its share in international trade before the depression was only 14 per cent."

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Atlantic Air Mail Subsidy Approved by House Group

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee approved today a request for funds to subsidize a trans-Atlantic air-mail service starting about Nov. 1.

Twice-weekly round trips between New York and Southampton, Eng., with giant, passenger-carrying flying boats are contemplated.

The British firm, Imperial Airways, is scheduled to begin similar semiweekly crossings at the same time.

The initial appropriation recommended was for about $900,000, based on a mail subsidy of $2 a mile.

William W. Howes, First Assistant Postmaster General, told a subcommittee considering the Treasury-Postoffice appropriation bill that necessary arrangements with the British Government are "in process of being finished up agreeably."

Huge Planes Planned

The hearings brought statements that ships as large as 60 to 125 tons were under consideration for the Atlantic service, compared with the 25-ton clippers now flying the Pacific.

They disclosed that a 3500-mile northern route by way of Newfoundland would be used six months of the year and a southern route of about 5000 miles, by way of Charleston, Bermuda and the Azores, the other six months.

The northern trip would require about 24 hours. Fast liners take nearly five days.

The air mail service, Mr. Howes said, would cost the user 21 to 25 cents for a half-ounce letter.

Asserting there probably was three times as much mail to be flown across the Atlantic as across the Pacific, he told the sub-committee:

"In my opinion, there is nothing in the world, from the mail carrying standpoint, that has any better potentialities for heavy business than this route."

Funds Are Requested

The Post Office Department asked $1,208,640 to establish regular schedules for eight months in the fiscal year beginning July 1. The appropriations committee trimmed the amount about one fourth on grounds that it would be impossible to start the two round-trip schedules weekly on Nov. 1.

Mr. Howes said bids would be asked and the contract, perhaps for 10 years, awarded the lowest qualified bidder. He said he expected few bids.

Col. Edgar S. Gorrell of Chicago, president of the Air Transport Association of America, testified that a 42½-ton plane is under construction and will carry about 60 persons.

He predicted a 125-ton plane would be in operation in five years. He said it was "on the drawing board" already, would have a 200-foot wing spread, carry "well over 150 people" and cost about $1,200,000 on a quantity production basis.

Clubwomen Act to Uphold Alaska's Unique Traditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska, Feb. 15—Led by a new president, Mrs. Evangeline R. Atwood, the Alaska Federation of Women's Clubs put into effect their program designed to "perpetuate Alaska's heritage."

"Alaska," Mrs. Atwood wrote to the 13 territorial clubs, "is in danger of losing its unique personality," which she further defined as being synonymous with losing individuality and originality in interpreting the best from the traditions of the past and incorporating them into present living standards.

She called attention to the fact that people travel to foreign shores because they are largely attracted to the difference in methods of living, habits, mode of dress, customs and individuality of thinking. She contends Alaska has all of these qualities—a uniqueness all its own; "a veritable heritage if preserved."

It is because of this, she says, that she believes Alaskan clubwomen should work concertedly to develop a culture purely Alaskan, such as she points out is found in New England and the South.

While Mrs. Atwood would have Alaskans benefit from all modern conveniences and available labor-saving devices, she nevertheless asks that they also stand by their unique northern heritage and make their homes and communities more "Alaskanesque."

Commenting on the Territory's great possibilities for a basic cultural development, she mentions its unequaled scenery, its great variety of wild flowers and shrubs, the native handicrafts—copper work, engraving, leather designing, ivory work, and basket weaving—as all being indigenous to Alaska.

She further recommends encouragement of these Alaskan arts and of Alaskan literature which she holds should tend to make homes more "Alaskanesque," besides preserving a "priceless heritage" for posterity, and showing the outside world that the United States' northernmost Territory is not severed from civilization—but has a culture of its own.

Renewing her predecessor's four-point program, Mrs. Atwood is pushing toward establishment of a home for the Territory's aged women, and is outlining individual work programs for each of the 13 clubs.

The four-point Federation program proposes to:

1. Make the world Alaska conscious.
2. Make Alaskan women legislative conscious.
3. Make Alaskan women Federation conscious.
4. Make Alaskans world conscious.

On this last point Mrs. Atwood is stressing study of international relations. Her advice to Federation members along this line is:

"To seek a truly sane and intelligent attitude toward Alaska becoming a strategic military base, in view of our proximity to the Orient and Russia."

Schools of Indiana Steel District Join in Backing Symphony Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMMOND, Ind., Feb. 15—High school musicians left without an orchestra when they graduate, and adults who love to fiddle and blow symphonic music, have been brought together here in the steel producing section of Indiana. The result is the 65-piece Calumet Symphony Orchestra, now giving public concerts.

A number of public school systems in this area joined with the extension division of Indiana University in organizing the civic musicians. They did it because they believed young people trained in high school orchestras should not be left stranded musically when they get their diplomas, as most have been in the past. Another orchestra should be organized, they said, to give an outlet for this trained talent.

Expenses of the orchestra are shared by Indiana University and the public schools of Hammond, Whiting, East Chicago, Gary, Hobart and other communities of this area which is known as the Calumet industrial district. The university engaged the conductor. He is Robert J. White, supervisor of music in East Chicago schools, chairman of the In-and-About-Chicago Music Festival of 1936, and a former conductor of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra. The schools on their part agreed to furnish practice rooms and auditoriums and the larger orchestral instruments.

All kinds of musicians turned out. Members of the new civic orchestra come from the rolling mills, from the laboratories, from the shops, stores, taverns and school rooms. Some young musicians who had been playing jazz in taverns came into the orchestra, saying they prefer to play symphony music when they can.

Concerts already given by the orchestra have been well received by the communities. The first program in East Chicago included such numbers as the overture from Mozart's "The Magic Flute," Barcarolle from "The Seasons," by Tschaikowsky, "Moment Musical" by Schubert, "March of the Smugglers" by Bizet and "Christmas Fantasie" by Grossman. Dr. William Lowe Bryan, president of Indiana University, spoke at the first concert.

"In addition to filling a need for the musicians, the concerts also add to the cultural enjoyment of the cities of the community," said Prof. Hugh W. Norman, executive secretary of the university's extension center at East Chicago. "I believe the interest will increase year after year. Some consideration is being given to the organization of similar orchestras in other cities of Indiana."

National Guard Leaves; Workers Return to Job

FLINT, Mich., Feb. 15 (AP)—Demobilization of the 3300 National Guardsmen on strike duty here started Feb. 13 when two regiments left by train and motor lorry for their homes.

Meanwhile, about 1000 General Motors employees returned to work in Fisher Body plant No. 1, which was held by sit-down strikers from Dec. 30 to Feb. 11. Most of them were employees in the shops.

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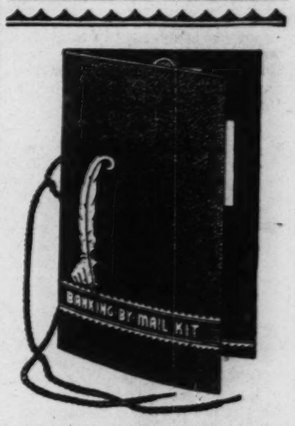
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State and Local Taxation to Rise, Study Indicates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Although expenditures of the Federal Government probably will decline during each of the next four years, budgets of state and local governments are almost certain to register conspicuout increases during the same period, the Twentieth Century Fund's special committee on taxation said today.

In calculating probably expenditures of American agencies of government, thecommittee announced it had a ssumed heavy reductions in relief outlays from the Federal Treasury. Uncontrolled inflation, war, increased pensions, refinancing of farm mortgages o. a costly housing program would change the anticipated course of government spending, it added.

Headed by Thomas I. Parkinson, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the committee prepared a 600-page summary of tax problems in the United States at the direction of the Twentieth Century Fund, of which Edward A. Filene, of Boston, is founder and president.

Continued increases in governmental spending would raise total expenditures by 1940 to from $17.35 billion to $18.15 billion, according to the report, which listed actual expenditures in 1935 as $14.953,000,000. It was certain, the committee added, that neither taxes nor expenditures would drop to pre-depression levels.

The committe found fault with the tax systems of the United States, holding that the 175,000 taxing agencies made the nation more decentralized and heterogeneous in its taxing machinery than any other major western country. But in spite of conflict between thousands of separate jurisdictions, the committee was loathe to urge centralization.

"Some of the many faults of the existing tax systems in the United States cannot be remedied without sacrificing an important degree of state or local independence," it said. "Complete centralization of the tax system in the hands of the national government would leave state and local governments entirely at the mercy of the central government. If the federal form of government and local self-government are to be maintained, complete centralization of the tax system is impossible."

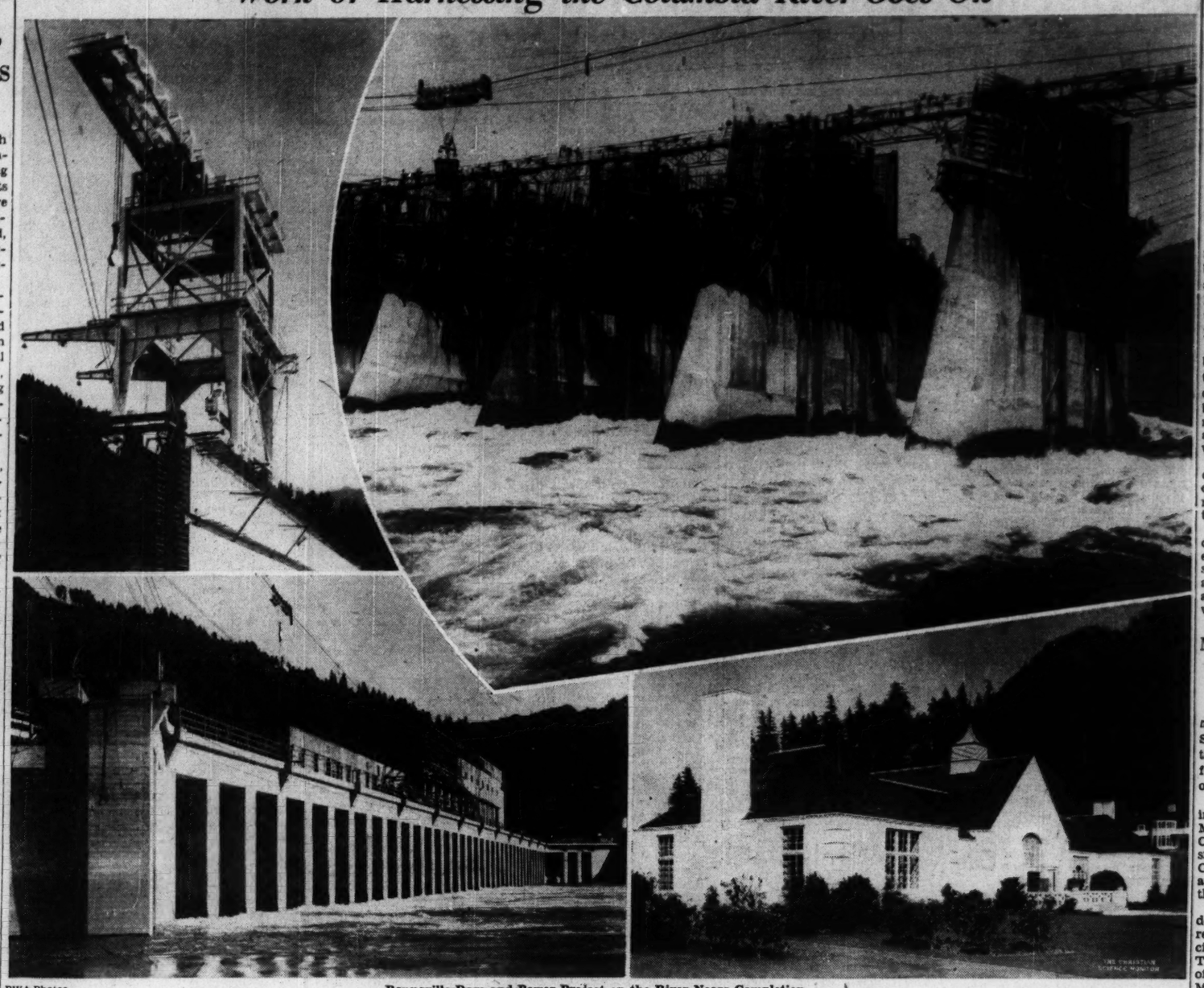
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Work of Harnessing the Columbia River Goes On



PWA Photos

Bonneville Dam and Power Project on the River Nears Completion

Top—This Crane Handles Tons of Power Equipment
Bottom—Downstream Face of Powerhouse Structure

Top—Bonneville Dam, Upstream Face
Bottom—Home of One of the Engineers Engaged on the Project

Full Force to Resume Work On Bonneville Dam in March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—A full-time force of more than 3000 men will return to Bonneville dam construction work on the Columbia river the first week in March with tentative plans mapped for completion of the $45,000,000 federal project by 1938.

Only skeleton crews have been working on the dam since December because of unfavorable conditions.

A major portion of the winter work has been centralized on completion of the station service unit or house generator system, a 5000-kilowatt power plant. When the Bonneville plant is working in completed form, this small unit will provide all power necessary at Bonneville for electricity and lighting service.

Outlined as major projects, before finishing touches can be started on the extensive power layout, are installation of huge lock gates, placement of spillway gates, and completion of fishways.

The lock gates for the sea lock—the largest single lift unit in the world—are 88 per cent complete now with almost all masonry placed. Final gate placement in the summer will be followed by installation of operating machinery.

Spring projects on the gates are to include finishing the upper miter gate sill, chain fender and the upper guide wall extension masonry. The lower approach canal, tainter valves and machinery and the floating mooring bits already are in position.

Dec. 1, 1937 has been set as the deadline for all work on the spillway dam. It is about 65 per cent complete at present.

Masonry for the first step of this section of Bonneville was completed in 1936 and most of the masonry work on the second step is in the final phase. A majority of the second-stage work was carried on in winter months despite cold and other handicaps.

In an effort to avoid trouble, should unusually high water rise in the dam area, the third stage of masonry work on the spillway will be postponed until the fall season, a period of extremely low water in the Columbia. Concentration of work crews on this unit then will bring it to completion by Dec. 1, according to engineers.

Erection of the spillway dam 350-ton cranes has been started also. Shop work on the spillway gates has been another winter project, although final phases will not be started until later this year.

Although masonry work in the intricate fishways is nearly complete, these units are little better than half finished. This part of the dam is trailing the farthest behind at present.

Installation of gates and moving parts in the fishways will be in December. Temporary fishways have been ordered, one on the Washington side of the dam and another on the Oregon side of the main Bonneville dam.

After 3½ years' labor, the constructions are nearly 70 per cent finished, according to Lieut. Col. Charles F. Williams, district engineer, who has been in charge of the Bonneville project. He received transfer orders in January.

First work at Bonneville was started Oct. 1, 1933. By January, 1936, the federal project was nearly half done. Last year marked the greatest development in the dam but this will be dwarfed by 1937 constructions if present plans are successful.

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Social Problems Called Religious Educator's Task

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 15—An educational attack on the liquor problem through the 39 Protestant denominations that make up the International Council of Religious Education was set in motion here, as the council concluded its annual meeting. These denominations number 23,000,000 members in the United States and Canada.

Seven specific lines of action to educate its membership as to the nature of alcohol and the drink problem were approved by the educational commission of the Council. The program is the first effort to carry out a resolution adopted by the commission "that the Council undertake aggressively to educate its own fellowship with respect to the great social issues." Other subjects are to be approached in this way later.

Temperance was taken first, because members agreed that it was one of the most urgent of the social problems, one in which there was the most need for co-operative action, and in which education was deemed of "practical possibility."

Strategy Studied

The seven steps approved by the commission are as follows:

1. A conference of editorial and educational church leaders is to be called soon to arrive at agreements on "basic strategy." The question of educating for total abstinence rather than moderation, for example, is to be faced.

2. A dozen temperance leaflets are to be prepared for widespread, low-cost distribution.

3. A "study and action guide" is to be written for use of churches. The small leaflets are intended to point to the use of this guide.

4. Articles on the alcohol problem, containing up-to-date information, are to be written for denominational papers, both those for youths and those for adults.

5. A series of posters is to be made available at low cost for use in church conventions, rallies, summer camps and similar meetings.

6. Plans are to be made for puting alcohol education on the air. Programs are to be written for use by local stations now carrying religious broadcasts, and preparation is to be made "to provide for handling this matter on a proper basis when the council gets access to a national chain."

7. Lastly, plans are to be drafted for a "plebiscite" of church adults and young people on the alcohol problem. Results will be used both for educational programs and for publicity.

Fellowship Method

This year's conference was characterized by increasing concern of church educators with peace, employment and fair distribution of wealth.

"Religious education in the future must do more than teach individuals to be 'good,'" said Roy G. Ross, secretary of the council, in his address to the conference.

At this meeting, the Council went farther than it ever has before in endeavoring to make the influence of its members felt in the field of practical social reform. It agreed to "seek a constructive way by which to stimulate its constituent members of express judgments regarding social issues, making these judgments available to political and other bodies and to the public."

Blum to Consolidate Gains Before Pushing Fresh Reforms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 15—France's Popular Front Government is pausing to consolidate its gains before continuing with the application of its program of important social reforms.

The financial and economic situation in France, as well as preoccupation with the Spanish crisis and anxiety over the general problem of preserving peace in Europe, have led Premier Leon Blum to conclude that a temporary halt and a slower pace of social progress are advisable.

In his appeal to the workers on the 1937 exhibition buildings last week, he demanded virtual abrogation of the 44 week in order that the exposition might be ready in time. In his Saturday address to government employees, who are exceedingly numerous in France, and on whose sympathy the Government largely depends, M. Blum asked them to be patient and not to insist on satisfaction for their claims for the present. To the national council of the Socialist Party yesterday, he again declared it was necessary to have a period of calm during which the reforms already affected might be consolidated.

All these statements, some of which were radiocast to the whole nation, are believed to indicate a governmental resolution to mark time until economic conditions are more favorable. On the whole, the decision has been well received, for even the supporters of the Popular Front are inclined to believe it has gone too fast, having regard to current financial difficulties.

Yet a section of the Socialist Party definitely ranges itself against this policy of moderation. At a meeting of the national council of the party, M. Marceau Pivert, who is in charge of the Government's press and radio arrangements, expressed strong dissent from the policy of union and social peace pursued by the Government. He disapproved the campaign against occupation of factories by "sit-down" strikers. He considered the so-called fascist leagues were not suppressed with sufficient rigor.

He would have the chamber fight the more conservative Senate. He would not appeal to the confidence of the possessing classes, nor would he throw billions of francs into the gulf of armaments.

He was overwhelmingly defeated when it came to votes; and Premier Blum was enthusiastically acclaimed when he preached prudence. For it is recognized that the immediate problem is to save French finances. There must be, as M. Blum said, a "pause" in public expenditure, accompanied by a "pause" in the rise of prices. While Premier Blum affirms that he has renounced none of his convictions, he considers the Government must now be content for a while to consolidate its gains.

Jobless Total Found Down to 8,399,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 Total unemployment in December had dropped to 8,399,000 persons, according to a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board and released today. The decline represented a decrease of 477,000 from November totals and of 1,844,000 for December, 1935, the report said.

"Employment in all types of enterprise in the United States in December, 1936, was 44,475,000 workers,", the report continued. "This was an increase of 528,000 workers, or 1.2 per cent, over November. The number of workers employed in December was 2,681,000, or 6.7 per cent, below the average of 47,156,000 employed in 1929."

Chief fields of increasing employment were reported by the board as manufacturing, construction, trade, distribution and finance.

Naval Academy Asks 135 'Failures' to Resign

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 15 (AP)—The resignations of 135 midshipmen at the Naval Academy, including James Lee Johnson Jr., Negro, of Washington, Feb. 13 were waiting action by the Secretary of the Navy, it was learned at the academy.

Resignations were requested because of academic failures during the first half of the school term which began last fall. They were taken to the Navy Department yesterday by Rear Admiral David Foote Sellers, superintendent of the academy. Upon confirmation of the resignations by the Secretary the midshipmen will revert to civilian status and leave the academy.


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Valencia Shelled by Warship; Premier to Tighten Discipline

VALENCIA, Feb. 15 (AP)—This temporary capital of Spain tightened its discipline over the civil population today after an insurgent warship had shelled the city. The cruiser hurled 35 shells into this eastern Mediterranean seaport last night.

Whether there were casualties and property damage was not learned immediately.

The cruiser blazed away for 30 minutes until the government gunboat Laya put it to flight. The attack strengthened the effect of Premier Francisco Largo Caballero's declaration a few hours earlier that "discipline is the most vital factor."

Addressing a large crowd from the balcony of a government building, the Premier said "the Government does not want to enforce discipline but, if necessary, it will for the common welfare. More important than any part ideology is the necessity to win the war and save Spain."

The crowd paraded through the city for two hours in public approval of the Madrid-Valencia Government's program of defense against the fascist insurgents.

The Ministry of Justice decreed death as the maximum penalty for espionage. The decree described as subject to the extreme punishment any maintenance of relations with any foreign government engaged in war with the Spanish Republic.

Madrid's Defense Junta Demands United Offense To Halt Insurgents' Drive

MADRID, Feb. 15 (AP)—Madrid's military command warned the Spanish Government yesterday that an aggressive offensive on all fronts is necessary to turn the tide of war.

Malaga has been lost in the South, insurgents have advanced along the Madrid-Valencia road, and the Capital has been under critical siege for more than three months, Gen. Jose Miaja pointed out in an appeal for centralized command of the army.

Three members of his defense junta departed by automobile to carry the representations to Premier Francisco Largo Caballero at Valencia. They had to detour around a section of the highway just southeast of Madrid that is a center of insurgent troop concentrations.

The threat against this link with the eastern coast makes necessary quick and decisive attack, the junta declared.

Quoting from a recent speech by Julio Alvarez del Vayo, Foreign Minister of the Valencia regime, its message said that for every defeat, the Government forces must win "a victory and a half."

The Junta asked:

1. Immediate application of laws for compulsory military service.

2. Elimination of incompetents from posts of high civil and military responsibility.

3. Cessation in all sectors of the system of dual command and delivery to the junta of all arms held by workers' organizations.

Madrid newspapers, backing up the Junta's warning, demanded commanders in whom the troops could have "blind faith."

British Protest Bombing Near Ships by Rebels

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Two British destroyers opened fire when an airplane, "believed to be a Spanish insurgent plane" attempted to bomb them off the coast of Algeria, official circles disclosed today.

The plane dropped six bombs near the destroyers Havock and Gypsy while the vessels were stationed near Cape Tenez, it was officially announced. The bombs did no damage to the ships.

Official protests against the bombing were immediately dispatched by Great Britain to insurgent authorities at Palma, Mallorca Island, and Salamanca, administrative headquarters for insurgent government of Gen. Francisco Franco.

Lehman Signs Bills Ending City Pay Cuts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15—Pay cuts effected for New York City's teaching and Civil Service staffs in the fiscal emergency of 1932 were terminated by law Feb. 13, beginning on June 30, as the signature of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman was affixed to three bills voiding this phase of the city's economy program.

The salary restorations will total $9,000,000 for the last half of the current year. Implementing legislation included a bill to reopen the city budget for an item funding them.

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Cummings Defends President's Court Reform Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 — Atty. Gen. Homer S. Cummings, in his radio address last night on President Roosevelt's Supreme Court proposals, said:

Only nine short days have passed since the President sent to the Congress recommendations for the reorganization of the federal judiciary. Yet in that brief time, unfriendly voices have filled the air with lamentations and have vexed our ears with an insensate clamor calculated to divert attention from the merits of his proposal. Let us, therefore, disregard for a moment these irrelevancies and direct our attention to a dispassionate consideration of the reasons for the action taken by the President and the remedy he suggests.

From the beginning of President Roosevelt's first administration I have been in intimate contact with him with reference to ways and means of improving the administration of justice. Literally thousands of proposals have been considered. In addition, the critical literature of the law has been searched, and the lessons of experience have been canvassed.

Out of it have come certain well-defined conclusions:

First: In our Federal courts the law's delays have become intolerable. Multitudes of cases have been pending from five to ten years.

Rather than resort to the courts many persons submit to acts of injustice. Inability to secure a prompt judicial adjudication leads to improvident and unjust settlements. Moreover, the time factor is an open invitation to those who are disposed to institute unwarranted litigation or interpose unfounded defenses in the hope of forcing an adjustment which would not be secured upon the merits.

The Price of Justice

Furthermore, the small business man or the litigant of limited means labors under a grave and constantly increasing disadvantage because of his inability to pay the price of justice. I do not stress these matters further, because the congestion in our courts is a matter of common knowledge.

Second: Closely allied with this problem is the situation created by the continuance in office of aged or infirm judges.

For 80 years Congress refused to grant pensions to such judges. Unless a judge was a man of independent means there was no alternative open to him except to retain his position to the very last.

When, in 1869, a pension system was provided, the new legislation was not effective in inducing retirement. The tradition of aged judges had become fixed, and the infirm judge was often unable to perceive his own mental or physical decrepitude. Indeed, this result had been foreseen in the debates in Congress at that time. To meet the situation the House of Representatives had passed a measure requiring the appointment of an additional judge to any court where a judge of retirement age declined to leave the bench. However, the proposal failed in the Senate.

With the opening of the twentieth century similar proposals were brought forward. The justices of the Supreme Court, however, protested and the project was abandoned. When William Howard Taft, a former federal judge, left the Presidency, he published his views.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that there are judges at 70 who have ripe judgments, active minds and much physical vigor and that they are able to perform their judicial duties in a very satisfactory way. Yet in a majority of cases when men come to be 70 they have lost vigor, their minds are not as active, their senses not as acute and their willingness to undertake great labor is not so great as in younger men and as we ought to have in judges who are to perform the enormous task which falls to the lot of Supreme Court justices."

Quotes McReynolds' Plea

In 1913 Attorney General McReynolds (now a justice of the Supreme Court) in his annual report for the Department of Justice urged that the Congress adopt a similar measure. Some judges, he argued, "have remained upon the bench long beyond the time when they were capable of adequately discharging their duties, and in consequence the administration of justice has suffered. I suggest an act providing when any judge of a Federal Court below the Supreme Court fails to avail himself of the privilege of retiring now granted by law, that the President be required, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint another judge, who shall preside over the affairs of the court and have precedence over the older one. This will insure at all times the presence of a judge sufficiently active to discharge promptly and adequately the duties of the court."

In 1914, 1915, and 1916, Attorney General Gregory renewed his recommendation. Solicitor General John W. Davis aided in drafting legislation to carry out the proposal.

Instead of following this advice, however, the Congress in 1919 passed a measure providing that the President "may" appoint additional district and circuit judges, but only upon a finding that the incumbent judge over 70 "is unable to discharge efficiently all the duties of his office by reason of mental or physical disability of permanent character." This legislation failed of its purpose, because it was indefinite and impossible of practical application.

The unsatisfactory solution of 1919 had been endorsed by former Justice Charles Evans Hughes, but in 1928 he made this further observation:

"Some judges," he said in part, "have stayed too long on the bench. It is extraordinary how reluctant aged judges are to retire and to give up their accustomed work. I agree that the importance in the Supreme Court of avoiding the risk of having judges who are unable properly to do their work and yet insist on remaining on the bench, is too great to permit chances to be taken, and any age selected must be somewhat arbitrary as the time of the failing in mental power differs widely."

Testimony New Ignored

Despite this long history of effort to obtain some measure of relief, we are now told in certain interested quarters that age has no relation to congestion in the courts. The verdict of experience and the testimony of those eminently qualified to speak from actual service on the bench are ignored.

Third: Attacks upon the constitutionality of measures enacted by the Congress have burdened the courts. The powers of government are suspended by the automatic issuance of injunctions commanding officers and agents to cease enforcing the laws of the United States until the weary round of litigation has run its course.

In the uncertain condition of our constitutional law it is not difficult for the skillful to devise plausible arguments and to raise technical objections to almost any form of legislation that may be proposed. Ofttimes drastic injunctive remedies are applied without notice to the Government or without opportunity upon the part of its representatives to be heard in defense of the law of the land.

Fourth: If the Constitution is to remain a living document and the law is to serve the needs of a vital and growing nation, it is essential that new blood be infused into our judiciary.

The Constitution is not a legal code. In the words of the great Chief Justice Marshall, it was "intended to endure for ages to come, and, consequently, to be adapted to the various crises of human affairs." Justice Story likewise pointed out long ago that "the Constitution inevitably deals in general language. Hence its powers are expressed in general terms, leaving to the Legislature, from time to time, to adopt its own means to effectuate legitimate objects, and to mold and model the exercise of its power, as its own wisdom and the public interests should require."

Purpose of Constitution

In short, the Constitution is not a dam erected to check the flow of the life of our people. It is a channel through which that life flows, directing, guiding, facilitating it, but at no point endeavoring to stop it. That the freedom of our people to direct their own destiny has been hampered, especially of late, by judicial action is scarcely open to debate. These limitations upon Congressional power have brought into challenge a wide range of projects and measures overwhelmingly approved by our people.

To confess that our institutions are not capable of serving our needs implies an admission we should be reluctant to make. Questions of vast significance are moving to their solution. The problems of America are insistent. We are a nation. Our people think as a nation. They act upon a nation-wide front.

Industry has long since spread its arms beyond the boundaries of a single state—indeed, beyond the seas. Labor marches on the parade-ground of a continent. It is idle to say that agriculture is a local matter, or a question for the farmers alone. They know that nature has decreed it otherwise. The winds and the dust and the drought and the floods do not heed state lines. They have unmistakable jurisdictions of their own.

I trust it may not be deemed indelicate if I borrow the quaint phrase of Mr. Justice Holmes and suggest that some of our judges "need education in the obvious."

The judiciary is but a co-ordinate branch of the Government. It is entitled to no higher position than either the Legislature or the Executive.

The President recognized this situation in his first message to the new Congress delivered on the 6th of January, when he said:

"With a better understanding of our purposes, and a more intelligent recognition of our needs as a nation, it is not to be assumed that there will be prolonged failure to bring legislative and judicial action into closer harmony. Means must be found to adapt our legal forms and our judicial interpretation to the actual present national needs of the largest progressive democracy in the modern world."

In his message of Feb. 5 the President clearly and forcefully announced his considered and deliberate recommendation.

"Modern complexities," he said to the Congress, "call also for a constant infusion of new blood in the courts, just as it is needed in executive functions of the Government and in private business.

"Life tenure of judges, assured by the Constitution, was designed to place the courts beyond temptations or influences which might impair their judgments; it was not intended to create a static judiciary. A constant and systematic addition of younger blood will vitalize the courts and better equip them to recognize and apply the essential concepts of justice in the light of the needs and the facts of an ever changing world."

These four outstanding defects of our judicial system—delays and congestion in the courts, aged and infirm judges, the chaos created by conflicting decisions and the reckless use of the injunctive power, and the need for new blood in the judiciary—are dealt with by the President in his message of the 5th of February, in which he submits a simple, well-rounded, comprehensive and workable system which covers all these points and meets all these needs.

The proposed bill which the President submitted with his recommendations provides in substance that whenever a Federal judge fails to resign or retire at the age of 70, another judge shall be appointed to share in the work of the court.

In no event, however, are more than 50 additional judges to be appointed, the Supreme Court is not to exceed 15 in number, and there are limitations on the size of any one of the lower federal courts.

It also provides for a flexible system for the temporary transfer of judges to pressure areas, under the direction of the Chief Justice.

The President further recommended the adoption of a proposal now pending in Congress to extend to the Justice of the Supreme Court the retirement privileges long ago made available to other federal judges.

Favors Short Cut

He also recommended that the Congress provide that no decision, injunction, judgment, or decree on any constitutional question be promulgated by any federal court without previous and ample notice to the Attorney General and an opportunity for the United States to present evidence and be heard in behalf of the constitutionality of the law under attack.

He further recommended that in cases in which any district court determines a question of constitutionality there shall be a direct and immediate appeal to the Supreme Court, and that such cases shall take precedence over all other matters pending in that court.

This is the sum and substance of what the President proposes. This is the so-called attack upon our judicial institutions.

Despite the manifest need of these reforms, despite the comprehensive and reasonable nature of these proposals, despite the long history which brought them forth, despite the eminent judges and statesmen who have either expressed views or actually proposed measures of substantially the same chacater, the President is now the storm center of a virulent attack.

The technique of the last political campaign has been revived. We are solemnly assured that the courts are to be made mere appendages to the executive office, that the judges to be appointed cannot be trusteed to support the Constitution, and that the tragedies of despotism await only the adoption of the President's recommendations.

Yet, no serious objection has been made to any one of the purposes or to any part of the plan, except its application to certain members of the Supreme Court. Why the Supreme Court should be granted a special exemption from the plan no one has been able to explain. If there were no judges on that court of retirement age there would be no substantial objection from any responsible quarter.

What then is the real objection? It is simply this: Those who wish to preserve the status quo want to retain on the bench judges who may be relied upon to veto progressive measures.

Must Test Efficacy

Opponents of this measure assert that it is immoral. The reason they charge that it is immoral is because they are unable to charge that it is unconstitutional. Whether the plan is immoral or not must be tested by the results it produces. If it produces a wholesome result in a perfectly legal way it can scarcely be called immoral.

It is true that the President's proposal may possibly but not necessarily have the effect of increasing the size of the Supreme Court. But there is nothing new in that. Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant, together with the Congresses of their respective periods, saw no objection to enlarging the court.

Again, it is loosely charged that the present proposal is a bold attempt to "pack" the court. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Every increase in the membership of a court is open to that charge, and indeed every replacement is subject to the same objection. Under the President's proposal, if there is any increase in the total number of judges, it will be due entirely to the fact that judges now of retirement age elect to remain on the bench. If those judges think it would be harmful to the court to increase its membership, they can avoid that result by retiring upon full pay.

The Constitution imposes upon all Presidents the duty of appointing federal judges, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Upon what ground, may I ask, do the opponents of the President justify the claim that he shall not perform the duty that all other Presidents have performed? George Washington appointed 12 members of the Supreme Court. Jackson appointed five. Lincoln appointed five. Grant appointed four. Harrison appointed four. Taft appointed five and elevated still another to be Chief Justice. Harding appointed four and Hoover appointed three. President Roosevelt has appointed none at all.

It is assumed and sometimes asserted that the appointees under the present recommendation would be subservient to the Executive. Recorded experience belies that contention. All judges must be approved by the Senate, and once seated are not subject to Executive domination or control.

Out of every attack of hysteria on this question there comes a further charge that the President's proposals will lead to dictatorship, through the establishment of an evil precedent.

But there have been far more significant precedents than this. Jefferson ignored a subpoena issued by Chief Justice Marshall. Jackson, in a stubborn moment, told the Supreme Court to try and enforce its own decrees. Lincoln totally disregarded Chief Justice Taney's demand that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus be restored. No one of these Presidents was a dictator, but each illustrated how powerless the courts are unless the purity of their motives and the justice of their decisions win them the popular support. Indeed, the Supreme Court in its opinions has specifically recognized this fact.

Let us have done with irresponsible talk about dictatorship. Let us turn our minds to realities. We hear much about the perils that beset democracy. If we are to defend successfully our institutions against all comers from the right and from the left we must make democracy work.

Those who were violently opposing the President's recommendations insist that the reforms he seeks to bring about should be accomplished by amending the Constitution and by that method alone. This is the strategy of delay and the last resort of those who desire to prevent any action whatever. Thirteen state legislatures can prevent the adoption of any constitutional amendment. The Child Labor Amendment, submitted 13 years ago, has not yet been ratified. Furthermore, if any amendment were secured, it would still have to run the gantlet of judicial interpretation.

The more thoroughly the President's plan is debated the more clearly will its merits appear. It meets legitimate need. It is reasonable, it is moderate, it is direct, it is constitutional. It works out our problems within the framework of our historic institutions and it guides us to a clear path away from our present difficulties.

The envious and the malicious may challenge the integrity of the President and the purity of his motives, but the only apostasy of which he could be guilty would be to break faith with the people who trust him to carry on.

Doubt Clouds Court Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

These 96 men probably hold the fate of the Supreme Court. It is true, there are some indications of a tentative revolt in the House against the Administration, but experts are not inclined to give it much credence so far.

House Leaders Wary

Naturally, House leaders would prefer not to risk burning their own fingers on the Supreme Court proposal if the Senate were ultimately going to reject it. They would prefer to have the Senate act first.

On the other hand, the House has too long a record for New Deal support, and too big a Democratic majority, to make it seem quite possible that it would really run away. The real fight is, and remains, in the Senate.

The situation as it stands today in the Senate is extraordinary. Its membership of 96 is split, roughly, into thirds. Roughly one third—the specific figure at this writing is set at 34—tentatively supports the President's program. Another section, numbered at 29 but actually somewhat larger, vigorously opposes it. Finally, the last sector of 33 refuses to be committed, at least on paper, though a number of them in private talks with correspondents have clearly indicated their ultimate decision. Thus at this moment of writing very few of even the most confident legislative correspondents would hazard a definite estimate of which way the great battle would go.

On the other hand, it is fair to say that both among correspondents covering the Senate, and among a great many of the Senators themselves who discuss the matter off the record, there is the impression that Mr. Roosevelt ultimately will muster a majority for his side of the issue, however amended the original proposal may turn out to be. This is little more than saying that with 75 Democrats out of a total of 96 members it would be strange if the Administration could not secure at least 51 per cent of the total.

Promises Legislative History

It is here, however, that the possibility of one of the greatest battles in American legislative history opens out. Newspaper correspondents are not usually afraid of superlatives, nor do they hesitate to hazard long-range conjectures but, faced with the possibilities in the present situation, the conjectural process of even the boldest bogs down.

Under Senate rules, cloture is difficult to secure at best, and requires a two-thirds majority of the membership. The aggressiveness of those already committed against the President's program, and the prospect of increasing bitterness as the debate continues, gives strong indication that cloture will be needed to shut off discussion. But can the Administration secure cloture? It will be remarkable indeed if it can muster a two-thirds majority. Without a two-thirds majority the debate might drag on interminably.

It is true, of course, that with the end of the old short session of Congress the effectiveness of the filibuster has been somewhat reduced.

There is no time limit within which the President's legislation must be passed and, in any case, the present legislative session is still young. Nobody can foretell how long the debate may drag on, nor to what lengths an effective filibuster can be prolonged. But it is obvious that, even if the opponents of the President's program command only a minority, they have powerful obstructive weapons at their command.

Deadlock Not Impossible

A deadlock in which all legislative business would suffer is by no means impossible. Indeed this possibility of a legislative deadlock exists very strongly on paper.

Newspaper readers have frequently read of such deadlocks in connection with State Legislatures, involving local squabbles. Sometimes they bring State business to a standstill. But such a deadlock in national affairs has down to the present seemed hardly conceivable.

Although the paper possibility for such a situation exists today, it would seem more likely that long before it occurred a compromise of some sort would have been achieved. Even this thought is baffling to Washington observers for is it possible to achieve a "compromise" in an absolute issue of this sort?

Summarizing the prevailing sentiment therefore it is that a spectacular and unprecedented battle lies before the nation with the scales thus far tilted somewhat on the side of the President. Events point to an ultimate diminution of Mr. Roosevelt's original demands for Supreme Court reorganization. But with the full force of the victorious Administration behind the drive it is a rare prophet indeed who will risk a forecast of complete defeat.

Mr. Cummings' nation-wide radio speech last night was the first shot of the Administration's heavy artillery. In characteristic easy and persuasive terms the Attorney General deplored "irresponsible talk about dictatorship." On the contrary, he declared, the presidential proposal is a genuine attempt to make democracy work."

"Those who wish to preserve the status quo want to retain on the bench judges who may be relied upon to veto progressive measures," he said at one point.

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Justice

(Continued from Page 1)

to their own friends, with no injunctions as to secrecy.

That the "liberal" minority is opposed to the President's plan is in no sense surprising. Almost all lawyers, including many ordinary new dealers or progressives in Congress, resist this attempt to interfere with the courts.

Hints of dissension on the Supreme Bench vanished during last week, when the tribunal went expeditiously through a series of important cases, affecting the constitutionality of the Railway Retirement Act and the Labor Relations Act. The court was evidently out to show that its efficiency was unimpaired by the political tornado whistling around its ears.

No word of official comment has come from the justices since President Roosevelt's proposal. But friends calling on the justices have found them unusually communicative.

One "liberal" justice—the one of all nine most likely to sympathize with President Roosevelt's objectives—on Saturday talked freely and with feeling to a close acquaintance. Confirmations of this attitude come from a number of other sources, indicating that the judges are deliberately making known their attitude.

Makes Position Delicate

This attitude of the Supreme Bench, as it reaches Congress, is likely to have a perceptible effect. Had any of the "liberal" jurists indicated a sympathy with the President's proposals, a striking counter-effect would have been produced.

Should President Roosevelt's program be enacted into law, and should he appoint six new justices, it is still far from clear that the 15-man court would back his projects, and this uncertainty is doubly emphasized by reports of the views of the "liberal" justices. For if their resentment at the "packing" of the court rises to greater heights, it is possible that some or all of them might vote with the present five or six justices who most frequently oppose the President.

The line-up—Even if the President could count on all of his six new appointees—would then be nine to six. In any event, he would have to count on all six new judges plus two of the present judges to give him a majority on the bench. And eight votes is a lot of votes to secure, granted the complexity of legal issues which might obscure the verdict.

As has happened many times in American history, a subsidiary issue may sway a justice, or appointees may show their independence by taking the opposing viewpoint from the President and Congress which seated them.

The conclusion, strengthened by today's reports, therefore, is that President Roosevelt's sensational and risky attempt to build up a favoring court majority may lead to failure even if his bill passes both House and Senate.

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Talk of Hapsburg Rule Halted By Schuschnigg's Statement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Feb. 15—A virtual promise to abstain from "experiments" in regard to the Hapsburg restoration was made by Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg in a speech here to 1500 leaders of the government organization known as the Fatherland Front.

Dr. Schuschnigg claimed that the form of the Austrian State is a question to be decided solely by the Austrian people themselves on the basis of the Constitution. Monarchist propaganda, he added, must fit into the internal and foreign political frame of present-day Austria, and no experiments are to be allowed.

With Germany and the Little Entente both strongly anti-Hapsburg, the effect of Dr. Schuschnigg's remarks is that Archduke Otto's hopes seem likely to be deferred once again to a distant future.

A similar inference is drawn from the fact that the Legitimist leader, Baron Friedrich von Wiesner, who has just been visiting London, has failed to induce the British Government even to approve Otto's visiting Vienna.

Preservation of Independence

Dr. Schuschnigg in yesterday's speech emphasized the fact that the Government's policy aims to preserve Austrian independence. He dwelt at length on the improvement of the economic situation in Austria, thus providing his hearers with the encouragement which, it is hoped, will have the effect of inducing them to subscribe to the forthcoming internal loan.

The Chancellor's references to foreign politics were calculated to please Prague rather than Berlin—a fact which has some significance in view of the impending official visit by the German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, who is due here this week. Dr. Schuschnigg declared that Austria accepts Reichsführer Hitler's proposals for peaceful collaboration in Central Europe, but he immediately added that Vienna is separated by no differences from Prague and Belgrade.

Minimizes Red Threat

Dr. Schuschnigg not only failed to acknowledge or accept the German call for a united stand against Bolshevik danger in central Europe, but declared that communism could never find itself at home in Austria and that references to Communist danger in Austria are merely legends.

The Chancellor, however, took a leaf out of Herr Hitler's book by emphasizing that the treaties of 1919 did a tremendous wrong to Austria. Everything connected with these peace treaties, he said—lack of equality in rights, refusal to recognize Austria's sovereignty, and untruths about war guilt—are things of the past.

Bars German Volksbund

Dr. Schuschnigg strongly condemned National Socialist attempts to renew their activities in "cultural" associations. He categorically rejected a petition signed by several hundred prominent intellectuals asking for the formation in Austria of one huge German National Socialist Volksbund. The Fatherland Front alone, he said, shall be representative of the people's will.

The Chancellor concluded by expressing disapproval of reports in German papers here and stated that no more warnings would be addressed to them—a phrase which is interpreted as meaning that if they don't watch their step they will be banned.

It now remains to be seen what attitude will be taken by the Germanophil ministers in the Schuschnigg Cabinet, namely Dr. Edmund Glaise-Horstenau and Odo Neustädter-Stürmer, who are among the promoters of the disapproved National Socialist "cultural" associations.

Desert Valley Travelers Can Take a Warm Bath



Dave Packwood; Auto Club of Southern California

Warm Pool, Source of Cascade, Bubbles From Mountain — The 100-Foot Waterfall of Warm Water

Court Plan Critics Organize Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—The list of critics of President Roosevelt's judiciary reform plan to enlarge the nation's highest tribunal by six justices unless those more than 70 years old now sitting on it resign grew here today when Frank E. Gannett, New York publisher, and Amos R. Pinchot, New York lawyer and widely known independent Republican, joined the drive "to protect the court."

Simultaneously, the issue emerged with a prominence at Albany that threatened to take precedence over all other legislative business this week as Republican determination grew to put New York State on record against the proposed Supreme Court readjustment.

Mr. Gannett came into the controversy as organizer of a national committee to uphold constitutional government, which will make its immediate task the circularization of 35,000 "leading Americans in all walks of life in every state to help mobilize and co-ordinate individual and mass protest against the proposed undermining of an independent judiciary." Mr. Gannett interrupted his winter sojourn in Florida to fly north for implementing conferences here and in Washington, convinced that "never in the nation's history have the American people been so deeply stirred."

"We have no quarrel with the President personally," Mr. Gannett's announcement says, "but we shudder to think what would happen to America if the unlimited powers that he would gain for himself by getting control of the Supreme Court should fall into the hands of an unscrupulous person. If President Roosevelt can dominate all three departments of our government, then someone else can do it. No dictator of Europe would have more power, less resistance or restriction."

Those Who Deserve Liberty

Temporary headquarters of the committee are in the Times Union Building, a Gannett property in Rochester, and the distribution of the letters is now under way. Each contains a petition headed, "only they deserve liberty who are willing to fight for it." It is intended to be signed by the recipient and laid before members of Congress. The letter declares that "the fight to protect our Supreme Court from subordination to the Executive can be won."

"It requires organization — national and local, immediate aggressive action—and enough money to carry the cost of awakening public opinion," it declares.

The premise of the Gannett drive is that "if all those who believe in our form of government will rise up and make their protest heard in Washington, the constitutional balance maong legislative, executive and judicial departments of the Government can be preserved."

Mr. Pinchot, who is a brother of Gifford Pinchot, former Governor of Pennsylvania, announced his opposition in a vigorous letter to all members of Congress in which he called the White House bill "a long and perhaps irrevocable step into dictatorship.

"We know now that the President's so-called judiciary bill is not a bill to reduce the Supreme Court's power to declare laws unconstitutional," he says. "It is a bill to empower Mr. Roosevelt to shape the findings of the court so that, for the next four years at least, he will control the political and economic life of the country.

Congress a Mouthpiece

"Today, with reason I think, Congress is regarded as little more than the mouthpiece of one man; namely, the President. . . .

"If this condition continues and the President's bill is passed, the country will face a situation in which both the legislative and judicial branches of the Government will have ceased to function as anything but instruments of the White House. . . .

"Whatever else the President may accomplish by his bill and his well-argued, if unfrank, message explaining part of it, he has at least drawn the issue between democracy and dictatorship as no man in our time has drawn it on American soil. . . .

"You members of Congress are faced with a greater responsibility than you have ever met in your lives. The question before you is more than the independence of the courts and the integrity of Congress, though these are deeply involved. It is whether an ambitious President who has promised a future millenium in exchange for present power shall personally control the United States.

"If Mr. Roosevelt succeeds in installing himself as a dictator—and he is not so far from it now—you will sooner or later be held responsible for a weak and senseless betrayal of the country. . . .

"The duty of Congress now—its one great chance for service—is to keep Mr. Roosevelt from destroying democracy and setting up personal government in its place."

The only deterrent to immediate introduction of denunciatory resolutions in Senate and Assembly at Albany appeared today to be the counsel of William S. Murray, Republican state chairman, who is holding out for delay sufficient to draft a resolution that would win the affirmation of the numerous Democrats he believes are opposed to the President's plan. This, he contends, would give it some chance of passing the upper house, which is strongly Democratic.

Churches Take It Up

Meanwhile, there was scarcely a pulpit in New York on Sunday which did not add a voice to the debate on the reorganization of the Supreme Court. Seventy-five members of the congregation of All Angels Protestant Episcopal Church registered their opposition following the service by signing a petition prepared by the Rev. George A. Trowbridge, their pastor, to be forwarded to the two United States Senators from New York.

Other clerical spokesmen against the proposal were the Rev. Dr. Raymond L. Forman of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, who said the reorganization would leave the nation "no longer a democracy, but a one-man government"; the Rev. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale of the Marble Reformed Collegiate Church, who declared it endangered civil and religious liberties, and the Rev. John Brett Langstaff of St. Edmund's Protestant Episcopal Church, whose plea was to "save our judiciary from political prejudice."

Rabbi Louis I. Newman of Temple Rodeph Sholom, on the other hand assailed the constant breakdown of congressional laws "by the tenacious obscurantism of a few judges," denying there was danger of a "one-man government" in the Roosevelt plan.

"Through the power the Supreme Court has arrogated to itself . . . ," he continued, "it has become a super-legislative body, responsible to no one except its own conscience, an entity varying greatly with the political, social and hereditary background of each Justice."

"President Roosevelt . . . has sought to make it more flexible and more responsive to the ever-changing social and economic needs of each generation . . . to keep the door open to the appointment more frequently of younger jurists who are more dynamic in their sociological and economic viewpoint."

Musicians Plan Red Cross Event

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—A million dollars worth of musical talent from the opera and concert stage will play and sing to enrich charity's treasure chest. Lawrence Tibbett, baritone of the Metropolitan Opera and president of the newly-formed American Guild of Musical Artists, announced plans Feb. 13 for a benefit performance at Carnegie Hall next Saturday night for the Red Cross relief fund.

Other stars to perform include: Gaspar Cassado, Spanish 'cellist; Josef Hofmann and José Iturbi, pianists; Jascha Heifetz, Albert Spaulding and Efrem Zimbalist, violinists; Lotte Lehman, Lily Pons and Elisabeth Rethburg, sopranos; Gladys Swarthout, contralto, and Lauritz Melchoir, tenor.

Speaking of the undertaking, which is sponsored by the Guild, Mr. Tibbett said:

"Before this, society leaders have turned to musicians for assistance in charitable enterprises. Now the musical profession turns to society."

Leaping Cascade Found in Corner Of Death Valley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEATH VALLEY JUNCTION, Calif.—Mirage? No, sir. It's a real, live, wet cascade right here in otherwise arid Death Valley.

In a series of leaps, aggregating nearly 100 feet vertically, an almost year-round cascade is formed by the runoff from a bubbling warm spring near the edge of a mesa under the shadow of a black lavatic ridge.

Automobile Club of Southern California motor scouts counted themselves among the few visitors to the unnamed paradox when this winter they traced the flow to its source, in a canyon six miles north of Furnace Creek, just over the Amargosa Range of the Funeral Mountains. Tepid enough for any bather, the spring wells up from the natural urge of water to seek its level—a level hardly indicated in the barren mountains in the distance.

The cascade courses a scarce 100 yards and then disappears, partly by seepage and partly by evaporation in the desert sun and humidity.

Bighorn sheep, attest still-marked trails, have been the chief frequenters of the little-known spring on the neglected homestead of an absentee owner in the wilderness of few waterholes—Death Valley National Monument.

Today the disappearing sheep and occasional motorist are joined at the refreshing spa by many wild burros and pintos—perhaps the descendants of the mounts of prospectors.

World Collective Security System Is Urged for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—World peace can best be guaranteed through the creation of a collective security system that will work.

This was the opinion of the two speakers who addressed the January session of the World Affairs Assembly at the Hotel del Coronado. The speakers were W. Arnold-Forster, visiting lecturer, Institute of International Education; technical adviser, of the National Peace Council, London, and Dr. Chester Rowell, San Francisco publisher.

Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, president of the University of Southern California, was chairman of the session. The series of talks is under the sponsorship of the local Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Speaking on the topic, "The Race for Armaments," Arnold-Forster said he has found a very positive sentiment in England and Europe for a plan for collective security capable of enforcing peace. At the recent Peace Congress, this feeling was "very strong," according to the speaker.

Long Drought Broken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl. — Following the severe and protracted drought, rains came to the southwest area of Queensland and filled watercourses and dams that have been empty for months. This was the best grass rain experienced in the Mitchell district since early in 1936 and conditions were favoable for more rain.

Way to Refunding AAA Tax Reopens In Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to review litigation over the law prohibiting refunds of invalidated Agricultural Adjustment Administration processing and floor stock taxes unless proof is given that the levies had not been shifted to the consumers.

The justices consented to pass on an appeal filed by the Anniston, Ala., Manufacturing Company in its effort to recover $270,000 paid the Government. The company lost in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The court agreed to review this controversy after meeting briefly to hand down one minor decision. It adjourned for two weeks, thereby delaying decisions on constitutionality of the Washington law establishing minimum wages for women and on whether the 1933 congressional resolution abrogating payment of obligations in gold applied to bullion as well as coin.

Action also was postponed for at least two weeks on a petition for reconsideration of its recent 4-to-4 decision upholding the New York Unemployment Insurance Law, which supplements the Federal Social Security Act.

The court refused to review litigation brought by five Texas rice millers and by the Sheridan, Wyo., Flouring Mills attacking constitutionality of the "windfall tax" provisions of the 1936 Revenue Act.

Terming the levy one on "unjust enrichment," Congress imposed an 80 per cent tax against a processor if he passed the expense of processing taxes on to the consumer.

The rice millers lost in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. The Sheridan Company was denied by the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals an injunction sought against collection of the tax.

The court also agreed to review litigation brought by Haskins Brothers & Co. Omaha soap manufacturers and the Cincinnati Soap Company of Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio, challenging constitutionality of sections of the 1934 Revenue Act imposing a processing tax on Philippine cocoanut oil.

Los Angeles Judge Rules On Passkey in Evictions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Apartment operators can use a passkey to dispossess a tenant behind in rent, Judge Harley Shaw ruled in a recent decision of the appellate department of the Superior Court here.

His opinion held that the operator of an apartment house would not be justified in committing any breach of the peace in order to obtain possession of the tenant's property, but could under the law enter the apartment during absence of the occupant for the purpose of removing baggage and other personal property.

Mining Boom in Nome

NOME, Alaska (AP)—This far-away town, just south of the Arctic circle, is enjoying a boom. A mining season declared by Ira D. Orton, banker, to be the best in 20 years, has brought in more than $3,000,000.

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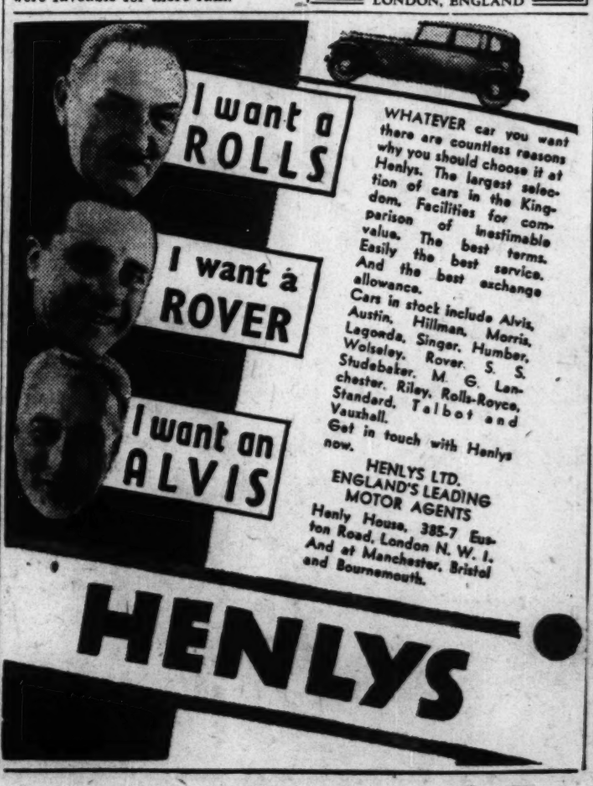
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General Motors Speeds Work Plans

DETROIT, Feb. 15 (AP)—General Motors plants reopening throughout the nation following settlement of the six-week strike today expect to have all of the 135,000 who were idle at the peak of the strike again at their work benches and office desks, within a few days. The back-to-work movement started Saturday with the return of 3000 men at Flint, Mich.

The Chevrolet Motor Company, the largest producing division of the corporation, ordered 40,000 workers to report today to plants in Detroit, Bay City, Flint and Saginaw, Mich.; Toledo, Ohio, and Muncie, Ind.

The big Buick plant at Flint summoned 12,500 of its 16,000 workers. It plans to have the full force on duty by the middle of the week.

The group which resumed work at Flint Saturday was employed in one unit of the Fisher Body plant No. 1—one of the three occupied by sit-down strikers.

The large Chevrolet motor assembly plant at Flint, in which the last of the sit-down strikes started, is among those reopening today.

The Fisher No. 2 plant, where the most serious of the strike disorders at Flint occurred, will reopen tomorrow with 1000 men on duty.

Virtually all of the 43,000 General Motors employees in Flint, which became the strike "capital," are expected to be working by the week end.

The Oldsmobile plant at Lansing, Mich., the Pontiac factory at Pontiac, Cadillac and Ternstedt at Detroit, and Fisher body at Cleveland also were reopening today. The Fleetwood and stamping plants in Detroit also will resume operations tomorrow.

In most cases not all of the workers were ordered to report the first day. The corporation offices announced that the remainder would return as soon as they were needed after materials were ready for their departments.

Leaders of the United Automobile Workers of America and corporation executives will meet tomorrow to open negotiations on issues not settled in last week's agreement ending the strike.

John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization who participated in the strike-settlement negotiations, left yesterday for Washington to attend a meeting of the C. I. O. policy committee.

He predicted that collective bargaining would spread through the automotive industry, but said he had "no definite announcement" on when the union would make formal demands on the Ford Motor Company and the Chrysler Corporation, the remaining two of the three largest automobile producers in the United States.

The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, in his regular Sunday broadcast, advocated federal legislation dealing with the causes of strikes, such as the speed-up of production, wages and hours of labor.

"Before the industrial problem can be solved," he said, "so far as labor is concerned, working men should organize to demand living annual salary based upon the purchasing power of the dollar bill."

Homer Martin, president of the U. A. W. A., said "we will remove all obstacles raised by the struggle" in referring to the disorders that brought a declaration of martial law at Anderson, Ind., where there are two General Motors plants.

William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of the corporation, notified Mr. Martin that General Motors "has no objection to the wearing of insignia by union members." Mr. Martin said Ford officials had given him a similar assurance.

Troops Stand Guard As 10,000 Return To Work at Anderson, Ind.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 15 (AP)—Five hundred Indiana national guardsmen patrolled the area around General Motors Corporation plants here today as 10,000 employees went to work peacefully after a week end of disorders which caused Anderson to be placed under martial law.

Col. Albert H. Whitcomb, in charge of the national guardsmen sent here Saturday by Gov. M. Clifford Townsend, placed his men in the vicinity of the Delco Remy and Guide Lamp plants but there were none in the buildings.

Colonel Whitcomb conferred last night with representatives of the United Automobile Workers of America and told them they could hold their meetings this week providing military authorities received formal notice three hours before the meeting time.

Colonel Whitcomb explained the provisions of the martial law order to the unionists last night after they had sent a telegram to President Roosevelt asking that he intervene. The telegram charged Governor Townsend with "refusing to guarantee our members their inherent rights and civil liberties."

Anderson city officials also said today the Madison county grand jury would be called into session to investigate the trouble.

Colonel Whitcomb expresed the opinion that the "critical period" in the trouble here would come today with General Motors employees going back to work after the week-end shutdown.

Book by Ex-Gov. Murray

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IDABEL, Okla.—Following statewide Democratic criticism because he introduced the Republican presidential nominee at an Oklahoma City meeting, ex-Gov. William H. Murray retired to his farm on Yashua creek to complete a book now in the hands of his publisher. It is called "Rights of Americans Under the Constitution" and will be released through the Meador Publishing Co., Boston.

Back on the Pay Roll



Wide World

Automobile Workers Punch the Time Clock Again

Men at the Fisher Body Plant No. 1 in Flint, Mich., One of the Key Factories in the Sit-Down Strike, Return to Their Jobs After 45 Days of Strike-Enforced Idleness

Pay Boost Granted 135,000 Workers In Clothing Industry

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—A 15-day conference between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and a committee of clothing manufacturers ended yesterday with the announcement of a 12 per cent wage increase for 135,000 workers in the clothing industry throughout the country, effective May 15.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated, said the increase would amount to approximately $30,000,000 a year, and represented "a further advance toward the goal of well-being." The union had asked a 15 per cent pay boost.

A joint statement of the union and the manufacturers announcing the agreement said that the conference was the first in the history of the industry in which a national agreement has been reached.

The minimum rate of pay for male clothing workers, as established by the clothing manufacturers code of the NRA, was slightly in excess of 70 cents an hour in New York city and 40 cents an hour elsewhere.

Permanent Machinery Sought For Mediation by Auto Union

(Continued from Page 1)

everywhere, it isn't possible now. We want to be fair and work out these things in a fair way."

The Speedup Problem

Speed of production—the union wants to slow down the prevailing speed by having more men added to the number of those engaged on the assembly line and in other operations. To this end it proposes that speed of production be worked out between management and a union committee.

This plan would cause a great many more workers to be employed on the same operations than are now being used without a corresponding increase in output. Hence the extra labor cost would add materially to the cost of production. The union feels it's policy is warranted by the protection it would afford automobile workers from what the union says are the damaging strains of excessive speed. The measure is also justified the union holds, by the re-employment which would result.

Tribunals Proposed

Joint tribunals—a national board representing workers and management, with a national arbiter whose decision would be final, is proposed. The board would review all cases coming up to it. Apparently an arrangement is advised like that which has had conspicuous success in the principal centers of the ready-to-wear men's clothing trade.

"The system of settling grievances which we ask calls for a shop steward in each department of 25 or 50 men to represent them in settling their grievances with the foreman and to bargain for them," explains an official of the union. "In a big department there would be more than one shop steward, and of the several one would be designated as the key steward.

"If a steward cannot get an adjustment with the local representative of management, he passes the grievance along to the union's plant committee. If this committee also is unable to make progress, the question goes up to the national board.

"Each shop steward would be selected by vote of the men in his department, thus becoming the choice of the rank and file. He would then be appointed by the president of the local union. Besides speaking for the men wherever helpful, he would collect dues, etc.

"The service of the shop steward would not be limited to union men, for stewards would be willing to take up grievances for workers who are not members of the union.

"We have obtained the installation of this system in a number of agreements recently reached with important concerns."

Piece Work Problem

Abolition of piece work—the union asks a straight hourly rate of pay throughout all General Motors plants. This is conceded by some company men to be a "smart" demand because of the trend against piece work in the corporation. Its elimination would probably cause much friction to vanish. A large part of the protest against the speed-up would fade out.

Piece work is a method of pay whereby management pays by the piece of work done or operation performed. The more tasks completed, the higher the earnings, management in this and other industry has given much encouragement to piece work as promotive of efficiency and production.

However, piece work has its handicaps as seen by many workers, though applauded by a minority. All employees cannot and some will not keep up with the speediest, who use the opportunity of the bonus for high production to swell their pay checks beyond the average.

As the rate of pay per piece is readjusted from time to time, suspicions flourish that management is taking advantage of workers in figuring the new rate. The charge is common that a company is utilizing the lure of a premium to drive men to turn out larger production, and that after they have established a faster pace, management will cut the rate per piece. When this is done, workers complain that they are pushing themselves harder than ever but actually earning little more if any.

This is a grievance heard throughout mass production, not alone in the automobile industry. It is part of the outcry against the speed-up.

Often new labor-saving machinery makes faster operation possible without adding to the individual burden of work, but the effect of machinery is not obvious to calculate. Sometimes the tasks are arbitrarily increased as imputed.

Seniority Rights

Seniority—In an industry with an annual shutdown of plants for the change-over to new models lasting from six to eight weeks, seniority becomes very important in layoffs and rehiring. The union wants seniority based on length of service, by department or plant, the manner to be determined by the workers through majority vote. The union asks that it be given a seniority list and that this be posted in a prominent place in the plant, so that everybody will know the universal seniority status. General Motors is at present using the seniority rules for laying off and rehiring written in 1934 and amended in 1935 by the Automobile Labor Board under the chairmanship of Dr. Leo Wolman.

Reinstatement: The union claims that a number of employees were discharged in unjust discrimination against the union prior to presentation of its conditions of settlement the first week in January, and makes their reinstatement one of its demands. In company circles it is said that during past months if a union man has been let out for proper cause he has attributed it to his union membership. Last week's settlement pledges the corporation to make no discriminations in the return of union men to their jobs.

The union makes it a demand that all the foregoing issues be considered of company-wide application and be negotiated. General Motors had indicated that it feels that not all of these questions are general, that these exceptions should properly be handled at individual plants, and that these local matters should be omitted from the current conference. The first business of the negotiators is to determine which are the problems to be settled on a national basis.

A. F. of L. Union Plans Drive in Auto Plants

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 15 (AP)—Possible rivalry between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor for members at the Fisher Body Company plant here, was seen today in an "employee committee" chairman's announcement.

Peter G. Schick, leader of the worker group, said John P. Frey, president of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor, had promised to send organizers here to form a federal union among those of the plant's 7000 employees not now affiliated with any labor organization.

The Fisher plant reopened today after being closed since late in December by a strike of the United Automobile Workers of America, whose officials claim that a majority of workers at the General Motors subsidiary belong to their Committee for Industrial Organization union.

Mr. Schick said he told Mr. Frey he had cards signed by 5300 Fisher employees expressing opposition to the United Automobile Workers, and that Mr. Frey might count upon a nucleus of at least 3000 workers for an A. F. of L. union.

Schick's move came as U. A. W. A. members here and in other plants were preparing membership drive in an effort to increase the Committee for Industrial Organization's position in the automobile industry.

"There are a lot of us who don't believe in the C. I. O. but who want some protection in our jobs," Mr. Schick said.

"We know that the pressure to join the U. A. W. A. is going to be tremendous. We know that we will be asked, 'where's your union button?' and are going to be ready to answer that we have the union button we want."

Clothing Union Plans $500,000 Gift to CIO

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—The New York Times says Sidney Hillman disclosed yesterday that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America executive board has decided informally to recommend a $500,000 contribution to the Committee for Industrial Organization in the near future.

Mr. Hillman, president of the clothing union, the Times says, mentioned the plan as he boarded a train for Washington where he will work in behalf of "C. I. O. labor legislation" and Labor's Non-Partisan League.

The Amalgamated already has contributed $100,000 to the organization committee, which sponsored the recent General Motors automobile strike under the leadership of John L. Lewis.

CIO Union Ousts Green; Pushes Campaign in Steel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—With John L. Lewis back at the helm here after what his colleagues consider a major labor victory in the automobile industry, the jubilant labor forces associated with him in the Committee for Industrial Organization today delivered simultaneous attacks on their opponents both in industry and within the ranks of labor and prepared for new advances along their broad front.

The policy committee of the United Mine Workers, the key union in the CIO group, read William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, out of the union in a violently-worded resolution.

Simultaneously A. D. Lewis, brother of the CIO chairman, called upon the Federal Government to prosecute the steel industry for alleged collusion in respect to the failure of the entire industry to bid on steel contracts for the United States Navy under the Walsh-Healey government contracts act.

In addition to these two dramatic developments the same policy group of the United Mine Workers agreed on a program of demands involving higher wages and shorter hours which will be submitted to coal operators Wednesday morning in New York. Details of the program were not made public.

These three developments indicated plainly enough that regardless of what others may say or think, the CIO considers that John Lewis won a major victory in Detroit. Confidence and satisfaction verging on hilarity characterized the meeting here today as the mine workers welcomed Mr. Lewis back from Detroit and sat down with him to map out details of part two in their co-ordinated program for future action.

Part three—and the ultimate purpose behind both the recent automobile strike and the coming move for higher wages in coal—is organization of the mighty steel industry which still stands as American industry's citadel of anti-unionism.

The automobile strike settled last week in Detroit was an essential preliminary to renewal of the steel drive. New coal contracts to increase the C. I. O.'s prestige, labor strength and strike funds are merely another subordinate operation which is viewed by the labor leaders assembled here as a preliminary to a major effort in steel.

Demands on Wages

With the automobile issues settled for the time being Mr. Lewis immediately threw himself into the coal question. About 150 union leaders representing the policy committee of the United Mine Workers were assembled here this morning. Mr. Lewis and their leading spokesmen will meet in New York Wednesday with the coal operators to negotiate new labor contracts. Labor demands are expected to include a 30-hour week with a 15 per cent hourly wage rate increase which would result in the same weekly wage now received at the shorter hours. The operators will counter with demands for lower wages.

Mr. Lewis' arrival at the conference was something in the nature of a triumphant entry of the returning conqueror. He was over half an hour late—a delay which built up suspense and anticipation. When he finally arrived, he was greeted by brisk applause which he halted with a gesture of modest deprecation. The miners then crowded around to congratulate him on what they consider a significant victory for the CIO forces of industrial unionism in the General Motors settlement.

Simultaneously another important labor conference—also having indirect significance to the steel situation—was in progress at the Department of Labor. There Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, attempted to find some way out of the impasse over steel for the navy's new construction program at a meeting with representatives of the CIO, American Federation of Labor, and the navy. The navy's steel shortage is largely traceable to the fact that industry, anticipating a steel strike in the near future, is buying large quantities in advance, steel mills are so busy with these orders on a 48-hour week basis that they refuse to change to a 40-hour basis in order to make a comparatively small amount of steel for the navy.

Automobile Pay Roll Nears $800,000,000 Peak for Industry

DETROIT, Feb. 15 (AP)—Boosted by $40,000,000 last week, the steadily growing pay roll of the automobile industry today stands at the highest point in history.

Increases coincident with steadily expanding production volume in the last four years have raised the aggregate earnings of automobile workers from the depression low of $278,000,000 in 1932 to nearly $800,000,000. In 1932 the industry's product, including parts, had a wholesale value of $793,045,300; last year it reached $3,626,612,000.

The previous high in earnings for any year was in 1929, when the pay roll of the industry totaled $747,000,000.

Wage increases were announced last week by General Motors Corporation, the Chrysler Corporation and Packard.

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New York Café Racket Case Calls on Key Man to Testify

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Four more weeks of court trial may be necessary to close the cafe-rackets case in the New York Supreme Court in which eight defendants, alleged members of a ring which extorted an estimated $2,000,000 annually from business enterprises in greater New York, face again today the staff of Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey.

The prosecution already has indicated that it intends to complete presentation of the involved and extensive program of evidence assembled since July, 1935, before the end of this week. At the same time, completion of the defense case was estimated to require three weeks, making the trial one of the longest phases of the Dewey campaign to rid New York City of industrial racketeering.

Having arrived near the conclusion of their case, the state attorneys laid plans to place before Supreme Court Justice Philip J. McCook what is regarded as perhaps the most important single piece of prosecution evidence. This is the testimony of Louis Beitcher, one of the original defendants, who pleaded guilty at the outset of the trial to having been collector and chief lieutenant for the gang controlling the racket.

Hope to Get Full Story

Through Mr. Beitcher the State hopes to connect the remaining defendants with the once notorious gangster, Arthur ("Dutch Shultz") Flegenheimer and Jules Martin, both of whom were declared to have participated in managing the racket enterprise before they were murdered.

Mr. Beitcher was expected to take the witness stand following the completion of the cross examination of Max Engler a director of the Metropolitan Restaurant and Cafeteria Owners' Association, the organization whose cloak of legality was said to have served as a cover for illegal operations by the gangsters. Mr. Engler is the owner of the Arlington Hotel, the residence for a time of Sam Krantz, alleged gangster, whose prominence in the cafeteria association has given him the reputation of being dominant in the shaking down of victims of the ring.

By his testimony during the latter course of the trial last week, Mr. Engler was said to have supplied the prosecution with evidence that one of the detectives asigned to it by the New York city police department had been selling information to gangsters.

Detectives Set Trap

This situation was revealed quite logically and in accord with a carefully planned program when Mr. Engler delivered himself of false "inside" information about the progress of the investigation. This particular "tip," officials said, had been given only to a detective whose integrity was questioned and whose conduct has been under investigation for three months. The name of the man was not reported, but police officials declared they would take appropriate action following the conclusion of the trial.

Members of the Dewey staff became suspicious that the detective in question was using his position to sell information to the alleged gangsters and decided to trap him by a ruse, they said. According to their plan, the man was provided with data which, if true, would have been highly valuable to the defense.

Since no one else was given such a lead, they reasoned that if the information should come to them later, it would be safe to assume that it had been relayed by the suspected officer. And that, it was charged, was exactly what happened when Mr. Engler blurted out in court a statement regarding inside information from the Dewey office which he said had cost "a lot."

Police Not Surprised

If spectators were surprised at the news, the New York city police were not. They admitted that the unidentified officer has been kept away from the Dewey investigation for months in everything save formal assignment, and that a report on his conduct was in preparation by Chief Inspector John J. Seery.

While the suspicion of "sold" information was only a phase of the extensive program of investigation undertaken by Mr. Dewey and his aides, it was seen as indicating the difficulty of ferreting out racketeers whose audacity led even to the exaction of tribute from concessionaires in public parks.

The trial to date has shown that threats of personal injury, the intimidation of picket lines and stench bombing were resorted to by the alleged racketeers in forcing their extortions from hundreds of cafes and restaurants here. Among the contributions to the ring were listed payments totaling $6800 from the operator of the tavern on the green in Central Park and of eating places at Jones Beach State Park, New York's largest public bathing center.

San Jose Plans Police Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Another forward step in the field of police training was made recently when the State of California committee on criminal matters approved the establishment of a summer session technical institute at San Jose State College for the training of police officers and sheriff's deputies from all parts of California. It will be the only institute of its kind in the country.

The San Jose State College police school, already known for its preemployment police training, officially sponsored the program in conjunction with the State Department of Educaton. Approximately $20,000 from state and national funds will be available for financing. This will enable the school to bring national experts in ballistics, criminal identification, finger-printing, crime detection and court procedure to the faculty.

Vancouver Takes Its Fingerprints

Bureau of Identification opened with issuance of cards under official seal to aid system; Mayor first to have prints made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A civilian Bureau of Identification has opened in this city recently. Already the bureau's sponsors are promoting the establishment of a national Canadian bureau similar to the national civilian identification file of the Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C.

At the Vancouver Bureau those who apply to have their fingerprints recorded receive a small identification card sealed in cellophane. Should anyone attempt to remove the card from its case, a small "key" photograph of Vancouver's new city hall immediately and permanently fades out, rendering the card invalid. On the one side of the card appears information to the effect that the bearer is registered at the Bureau. On the reverse side appears the signature, photograph and right-index fingerprint. Over these three necessary marks of identification, the official seal of the City of Vancouver is imprinted.

"X" Loses Value

"So 'X—his mark' can now pass into the limbo of forgotten things, as it should have done long ago," declares Maj. Herbert Darling of the Vancouver City and Royal Canadian Mounted Police force, who is responsible for the system's introduction into Canada. Major Darling is returning to Ottawa this spring, to take up former duties, and it is expected that he will then establish a bureau in Canada's capital city, the nucleus of a nation-wide Canadian system.

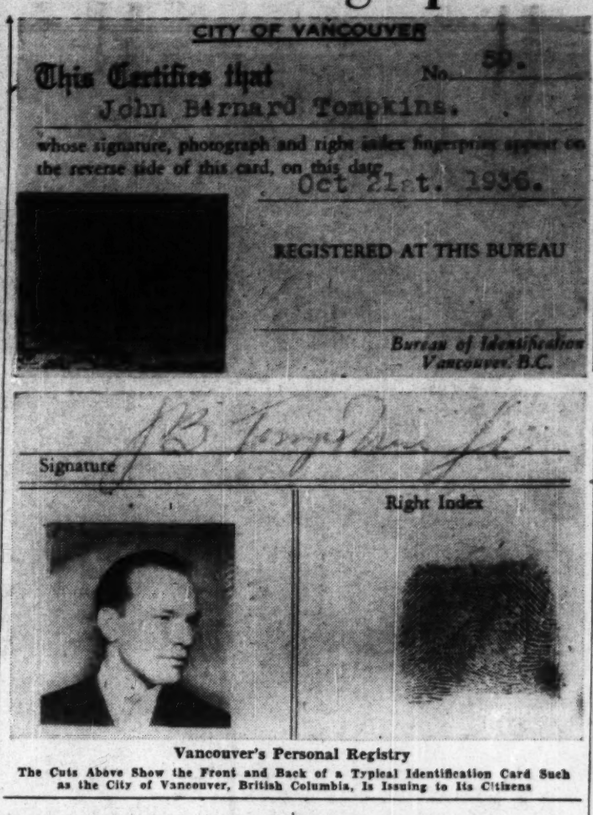
"The presentation of the original card by the owner enables the person requesting such identification to check the photograph and the signature. If this fails, then fingerprints can be compared. This may be done by someone trained for the purpose or else reference can be made to the Bureau of Identification, whose attention could be called to the serial number of the card presented or by comparison of the fingerprint of the person involved with that on the identification card."

Cannot Be Forged

Major Darling points out that J. Edgar Hoover of the American Bureau of Investigation has on many occasions declared: "A fingerprint is merely a signature that cannot be forged."

"The number of recorded cases where futile efforts have been made to destroy this hall-mark of individuality proves this beyond question," declares Major Darling. "Only by complete removal of the digits can this be accomplished, but in doing so, the final result is defeat by reason of the fact that such foolish butchery only serves to single out the individual and he is worse off than before."

In Vancouver the Mayor was the first to have his prints recorded. Soon other leading citizens took the cue and established their identity for all time. All members of the Vancouver police force now carry a fingerprinted card. One large radio station has had its employees' prints recorded. It is expected that soon the banks will compel their employees to do likewise.



Vancouver's Personal Registry

The Cuts Above Show the Front and Back of a Typical Identification Card Such as the City of Vancouver, British Columbia, Is Issuing to Its Citizens

Soy Bean Shows Gain In Wisconsin Markets

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Wisconsin has developed a soy bean of her own and expects to hit the market with sharp increases in the near future.

Wisconsin farmers have tried to raise soy beans for several years, but have had difficulty obtaining a strain suitable to the short growing season experienced in most parts of the State. They put the problem up to the University of Wisconsin.

Prof. George Briggs of the university's agronomy department and his assistants have developed a variety known as the Wisconsin No. 3 selection of manchu, which so far has met tests of growing conditions wherever planted.

California Students Enlist Elders' Aid For Farm Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MORGAN HILL, Calif.—Productive results accomplished by agricultural students of the Live Oak Union High School in a group of farm projects, have induced the Morgan Hill Exchange Club here to seek funds to aid the students to carry on their activities.

The organization has as its immediate objective the collection of $200 to add to the present project loan fund of $312 provided by the Chanticleer Festival Association when it disbanded. This fund has enabled students during the last two years to acquire good foundation stock for their projects.

Among the farm projects successfully completed during the last school year poultry work proved the favored enterprise. A group of 10 students, completing this project with 1043 hens which produced 5863½ dozen eggs, received a total of $471.14 in labor income. The boys maintained flocks varying from 13 to 415 hens.

Three students who decided to raise six head of dairy stock revealed a total labor income of $164.68. Four students raised 16 pigs with a labor income of $75.33. Chicken-raising engaged the attention of two students, who brooded 430 baby chicks, yielding a labor income of $175.28. One student fed four head of beef stock, earning $89.54.

The strawberry industry appealed to one energetic student who cultivated 2½ acres of the fruit, producing 3197 crates and giving him a total labor income of $1995.74.

Easing Fisheries From Tax Load In Alaska Advised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—Gov. John W. Troy in his message to the Thirteenth Alaska Legislature, while calling attention to the improvement throughout the Territory of Alaska over that of the last biennium, cautions the lawmakers that economy must still be their watchword.

"Overtaxation," he said, "would discourage investment of capital in our natural resources. We must depend upon further development to produce more employment and to add to the territory's population."

On the tax question, the Governor bears in mind that the fisheries, which carry the burden of territorial taxes, are assessed on the gross production; and mining, on the net income. He says: "I believe that the time has come for this discrimination to cease."

Observing that mining has considerably increased in the past two years, on account of the rise in the gold price from $20.67 to $35 an ounce, he indicates that it would only be fair that this industry should shoulder more of the burden of maintaining the territory's institutions. At the same time he advocates sufficient exemption from taxation on each mine or prospect to permit the prospector to bring his property into profitable operation.

Among Governor Troy's recommendations are an appropriation of from $70,000 to $75,000 to enable the territorial Department of Mines to extend its service in giving assistance to miners and prospectors. This would include technical assistance to the prospector and to field surveys; dissemination of authentic information on mineral resources and on suitable methods to be employed in finding locations; and providing adequate protection to those so employed, as well as making a study of hazards and their subsequent control.

Magic Pays His Tuition

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP)—Oliver H. Beahrs, 22, just waves a wand to pay his expenses at the University of California. An adept at magic tricks, he makes an annual trip to Alaska and gives a series of exhibitions that bring enough money to carry him through the next term.

Bicycling and Walking Grow In Favor as Outdoor Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Right in this city where automobiles are made, facts are quoted to show that there is a revival of walking and cycling in the United States.

And it really struck close to home, for Detroiters recalled that one newspaper here is sponsoring Sunday hikes, which take thousands tramping through the woods, and that rent-a-bicycle shops have blossomed out all over Detroit—with even automobile mechanics and their wives as patrons.

The revival of walking and cycling was brought out during the recent American Camping Association Convention here. Among the speakers was Monroe Smith, director of the American Youth Hostels. As a result of his talk, many delegates went to their home states with plans for chartering hostels for knapsack and cycling travelers.

The idea of the hostels—much more comfortable in this age than trying to put up a one-man tent in a windstorm—was imported from Europe. There, hikers and cyclists are plentiful and can find ready accommodations.

So when Mr. Smith and his wife, Isabel, returned from Europe two years ago they went to work on providing handy accommodations for foot travelers and pedalers in this country. The first hostels were established in New England and from there the idea has spread rapidly.

Many hikers and cyclists have banded into groups for finding pleasure out-of-doors but there are many who like to travel alone. The hostels can accomodate either.

"They merely are approved homes and camps where a night's lodgings may be obtained," Mr. Smith said. "We have arranged routes for the travelers so they form a loop. The hostels are 15 miles apart, which is considered a good day's hike.

"Meals may be obtained at some of the hostels while at others the travelers cook with supplies they buy in the near-by villages."

A hostel room rents for 25 cents a night in the summer and 35 cents in the winter when heating is needed.

Spurring on the present outdoor urge, particularly among city dwellers, one speaker pointed out, was that living in close quarters people like to get away where they can be alone with wider horizons. Automobiles may be great travel conveniences, but hiking and cycling are slower and give the traveler a better chance to enjoy the scenery as he goes along.

Leaders in both the Boy and Girl Scouts also were among the speakers and told how young America is being taught to camp out and adapt itself to a mode of living which was the way of its forefathers. Evidence also was given that the handicrafts of more pioneering times are not vanishing, either, as Americans revive earlier, pleasant methods of traveling.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Denmark

Copenhagen: Grundtvigs Hus, Studiestraede 38, 7:30 p. m., March 4. In English. Danish translation read at 9 p. m.

England

Leicestershire

Leicester (Society): Westleigh Kinema, Fosse Road, South, 3 p. m., Feb. 28.

Northumberland

Newcastle-on-Tyne (Second Church): City Hall, Northumberland Road, 8 p. m., March 5.

Surrey

Mitcham (auspices First Church, Croydon, and First Church, Sutton): Mitcham Baths, London Road, 8 p. m., March 1.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Second Church): Warley Odeon Cinema, Hagley Road West, Warley, 3 p. m., Feb. 28.

Yorkshire

Sheffield (Second Church): Sheffield City Hall, Barker's Poll, 8 p. m., March 6.

Scotland

Larnarkshire

Glasgow (First Church): St. Andrew's Hall, Berkeley Street, 8 p. m., March 4.

Netherlands

The Hague: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., March 2. In English. Dutch translation read at 7 p. m.

Africa

Kenya

Nairobi: Playhouse Theater, 8 p. m., March 8.

South Africa

Transvaal, Boksburg: Town Hall, 8 p. m., March 25.

Southern Rhodesia

Bulawayo: McMurray Hall, Main Street, 4 p. m., March 14.

United States

Arkansas

Fort Smith: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.
Hot Springs: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 21.

California

Covina: Covina Grammar School, 3 p. m., Feb. 21.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.
Los Angeles (Twenty-Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 470 North Saint Andrews Place, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.
Lynwood: Community Methodist Episcopal Church, Beechwood Avenue, west of Long Beach Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.
San Diego (Fifth Church): Russ Auditorium, Russ Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.

Colorado

Canon City: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.

Connecticut

New Haven (Organization at Yale University): W. L. Harkness Hall, Yale Campus, 7:30 p. m., Feb. 20.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): National Theater, 1335 E Street, N. W., 12:10 p. m., Feb. 23.

Florida

West Palm Beach: Church Edifice, Flagler Drive and Okeechobee Road, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 23.

Georgia

Columbus: Church Edifice, 1018 Blandford Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.

Idaho

Idaho Falls: Bonneville County Court House, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 23.

Illinois

Urbana (Organization at University of Illinois): Smith Memorial Hall, Campus, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 21.

Kansas

Sabetha: Memorial Hall, 3 p. m., Feb. 21.
Wichita (First Church): Wichita University Auditorium, Seventeenth and Fairmount, 3 p. m., Feb. 21.

Louisiana

Alexandria: American Legion Hall, Sixth and Washington Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.
Monroe: Ouachita Parish High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.
Shreveport: C. E. Byrd High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.

Massachusetts

Medford: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 21.

Michigan

Detroit (Sixth Church): Cass Technical High School Auditorium, 2421 Second Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 21.
Jackson: Jackson High School, Wildwood Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.

Minnesota

St. Paul (auspices Churches, Minneapolis, and Churches and Society, St. Paul): St. Paul Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb 23.

Mississippi

Biloxi: Lopez School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 21.
Greenville: Hotel Greenville Ballroom, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.
Jackson: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 21.
Vicksburg: Carr Central Junior High School, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.

Missouri

Kansas City (joint lecture): Ivanhoe Masonic Temple, Linwood Boulevard and Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.

Nebraska

Scottsbluff: Public Library Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 21.

New Jersey

Jersey City: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 27.
Merchantville: Park Theater, Maple and Park Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 21.
Paterson (Second Church): Central High School, Hamilton Street and Lee Place, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 23.

New Mexico

Roswell: Woman's Club Building, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.
Flushing Church Edifice, Sanford Avenue, near Parsons Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 23.
Jackson Heights (auspices First Church, Elmhurst, and First Church, Jackson Heights): Jackson Theater, 40-31 Fifty-second Street, 10:30 a. m., Feb. 22.
New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West 112th Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.
New York (Tenth Church): 171 Macdougal Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.
St. Albans: Church Edifice, 188-21 Suffolk Drive, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 22.

North Carolina

Wilmington: Church Edifice, Seventeenth and Chestnut Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.

Ohio

Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.
Dayton (Second Church): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.
Lakewood: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.

Oklahoma

Tulsa (Second Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 23.

Rhode Island

Newport: Church Edifice, Touro Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 26.

South Carolina

Greenville: Poinsett Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., Feb. 25 (Note change of hour.)

Tennessee

Memphis (Second Church): Goodwyn Institute, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.

Texas

Edinburg: College Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.
Houston (First Church): Sidney Lanier Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.
San Angelo: Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 21. Radiocast Station KGKL, 1370kc.

Washington

Cama: Granada Theater, 3 p. m., Feb. 21.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on March 7, 14; April 4, 11; May 2, 9; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc) and 7 p. m. (6.04 mc), on March 7, April 4, May 2.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on March 7, April 4, May 2.
New York City—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, Feb. 21, 28; Brooklyn, Second Church, March 7, 14, 21, 28; Brooklyn, First Church, April 4, 11, 18, 25.
Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Feb. 21, March 21, April 18.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on Feb. 21, 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28; April 4, 11, 18, 25.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on March 7, April 4, May 2.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Feb. 28; March 14, 28; April 11, 25.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Feb. 21; March 7, 21; April 4, 18.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Feb. 28, March 28, April 25.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Feb. 21, 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28; April 4, 11, 18, 25.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on March 7, April 4, May 2.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Feb. 21, 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28; April 4, 11, 18, 25.

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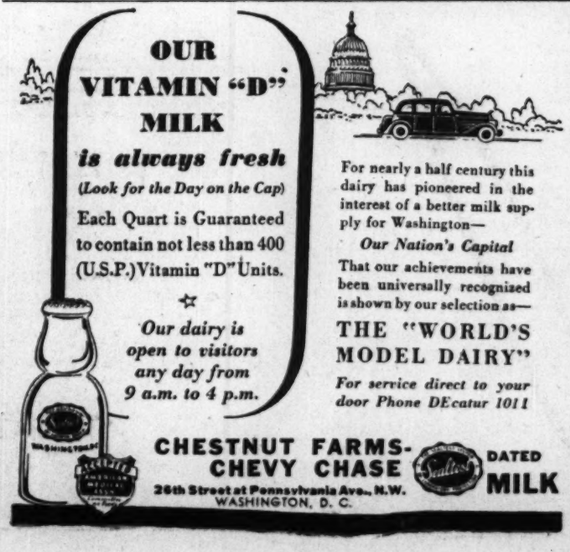
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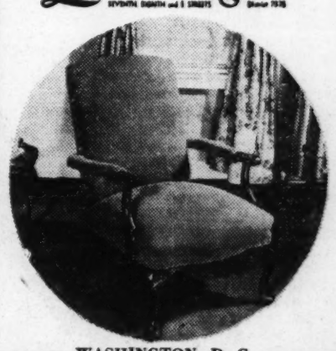
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The Home Forum

Zagreb's Market-Day

DAWN touches the plains. A leaden sky, heralding another market-day, lightens with the moments to the color of pearl.

Zagreb wakes to the tramp of feet, the soft pad-pad of plaited leather slippers skittering through the dust, and the perpetual creaking of primitive cartwheels. The peasants are coming to town. The white skirts and embroidered aprons of the Croat women swing stiffly over a wealth of petticoats as they walk; and, with every sturdy step, the traditional red pompons, peeping roguishly from under the hem, bob against their white worsted stockings. On their heads, wrapt about with white or red scarves, their flat well-laden baskets sway in the fresh morning air.

Men from Serbia, in rough brown homespun, tramp shoulder to shoulder with men from Dalmatia, whose pillar-box red caps are never complete without a dark silk fringe falling, like a strange tress of hair, to the nape of the neck. Dark-eyed Ziganes, in a hotchpotch of faded garments, shuffle in the wake of the army's shining white linen tunics. All the world journeys marketwards, to the famous market of Zagreb, a city of Yugoslavia.

IN THE JALÁCICÉR TRC —the square — widespread umbrellas are springing up, like so many giant mushrooms. The advent of the sun discovers gaudy, handmade peasant dresses splashing color against the white background of houses and shops. On the trestle tables, embroidered leather belts, rosettes, and leather slippers—all at two shillings a pair—make a brave show.

An hour passes, and a tide of fashionable folk is flowing between the stalls, ringed hands finger intently the dress lengths, the painted boxes, the bags, bracelets and filigree ornaments. Chatter and bargaining fill the air with a happy, prosperous hum, and dinars jingle gaily in peasant pockets.

Above the square, narrow lanes twist their tortuous way to the old town, where the fashionable throng is forgotten. Here wealth becomes poverty; tall, ornate stucco gives way to low, one-story dwellings, and the haphazard cobblestones ring with the song of a hundred weird street cries.

LIFE IS FULL of pulsating movement. A buxom woman shakes a dozen strings of onions in the faces of the crowd; an old man rattles along a handcart filled with rope; a bird fancier swings aloft, with a coaxing gesture, a cage of canaries. A toothless crone, squatting on the ground, guards a bowl of goldfish; a ragged boy, laden with a load of string shoes, hustles the passersby. Carefully he picks his way over a consignment of kitchen goods lying all over the road—casseroles, egg whisks, water-pots, flour sieves painted in gay tartan patterns, and wooden hammers for beating meat to a requisite tenderness.

Between the familiar figure of the European pedlar, with his tray of fascinating rubbish, and a vendor of large pale cheeses, stands a child barely twelve years old, her frail arms full of plaited grasses and switches made of rushes.

"Buy a flail," she wails monotonously. "Buy a flail."

BUT THE WORLD of market-day rolls on heedlessly to the great, new covered-in market hall, a building mysteriously tunneled through a slope, whose roof forms a right-of-way for pedestrians anxious to reach the streets above its concrete newness. On the other side of its restless swing doors, housewives with large families and small purses determinedly barge their way from stall to stall. To the meat stalls, where pork and veal fetch sixpence a pound; to the grain stalls, where maize, corn, rice and spices are served in neat sections; to the stalls of nuts, dates and dried fruits; to the stalls where pure fat is sold, and bladders are strung aloft like so many pallid, wax-like balloons.

On sweeps the crowd, past a vociferous merchant offering free "tasters" of goats' cheese on the end of a knife; on past meat, poultry, curds, to fresh vegetables. Here lie piles of paprika, rose-tinted potatoes at a ha'penny a pound, green melons for tuppence, whose red centers vie in color with blue turnips and pasty, yellow pumpkins.

BASKETS GROW BULKIER, purses lighter; but still there is room beside the cartwheel-shaped loaf for a biscuit or two, shaped into horses' heads, hearts, pistols and the like.

From dawn to dusk the shopping world revolves round the magic of the market, until at last the sun sleeps and the café lights spring to gay inconsequent life. Then a procession of empty baskets and contented peasants pass through the city to the station, and the city sends them on their way to the lilt of orchestras and the wail of a gipsy violin.

Night touches the plains; Zagreb blazes still under a million lights; a slow, jerking train carries the countrymen homeward. Market-day is over.

J. D. T.

Augustan Rules of Taste

THERE is a corner by the Orangery at Hampton Court where the bricks of two great ages meet, and the manner of their meeting symbolises a victory without a conflict. Wolsey had built himself a palace and King William III, succeeding in due course to its possession, caused Wren to magnify it. A modern architect, swayed perhaps unwillingly by the associations of history and hampered by a respect for the past, might have compromised in an attempt to make the new fit the old; but Wren, who was certainly not lacking in respect for the past, made tradition his servant, not his master; with the confidence of genius in his own supremacy he needed not to make concessions to something smaller and less important, for the proximity of Gothic windows and twisted chimney-stacks and busy Tudor detail could not seriously endanger the splendour of his own conception, which does, in fact, gain much in dignity by the contrast. He did not attempt to make the new fit the old; they met in one corner, and Wren's triumph over Wolsey was established.

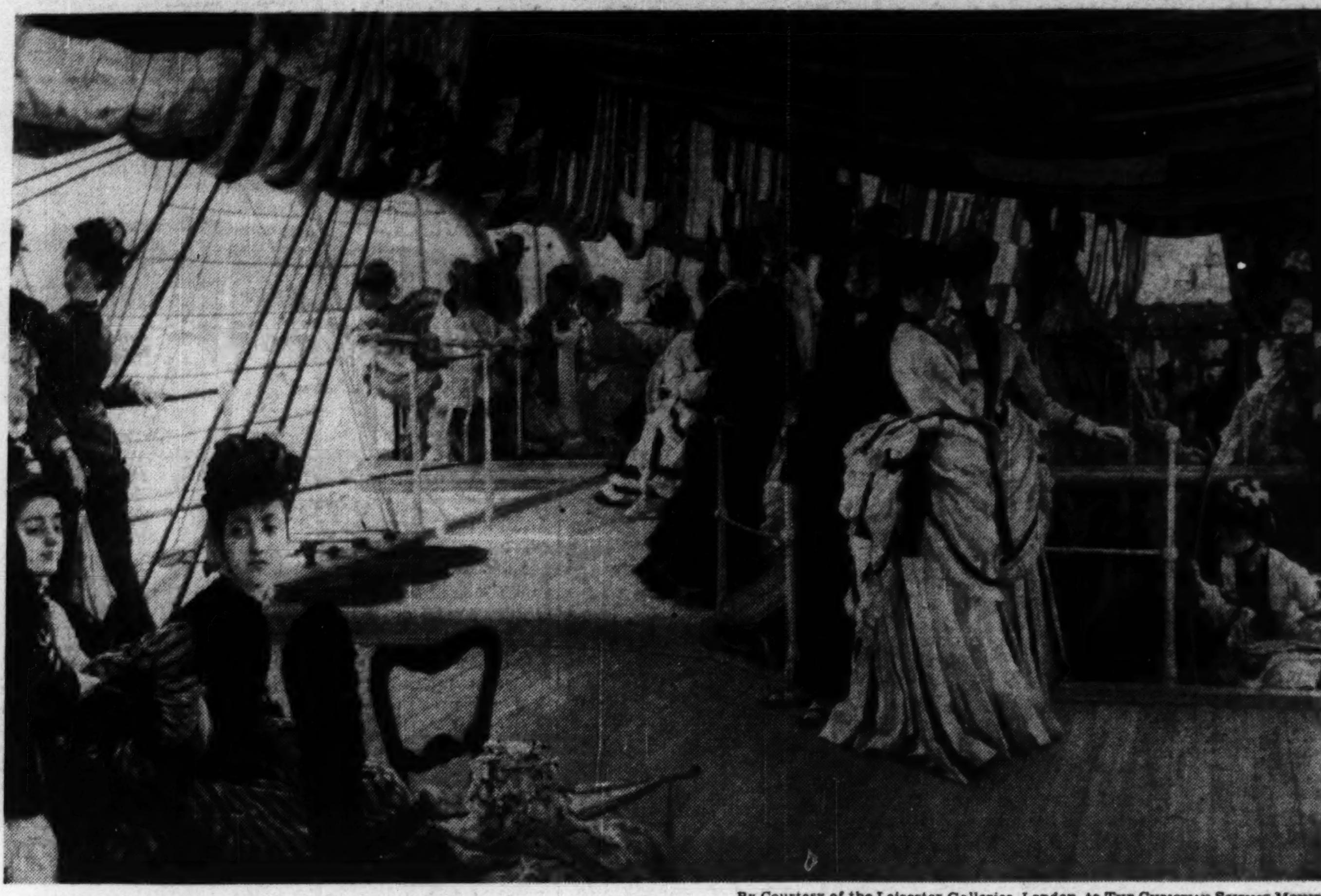
That is typical of the attitude adopted at the end of the seventeenth century towards what must, for lack of a more precise word, be called comprehensively Gothic. To thoughtful observers of that age Gothic appeared to be disordered, to lack cohesion; there was no rhythm, no rule, above all there was no scholarship about it; not only was it restless, it was untidy. The new century was to show a new spirit, the spirit of order; the reason, not the heart, was to govern man in all his works, for there had been enough exuberance and excitement; it was time to check that now, to retard if possible the rate of production in order to heighten the standard of achievement. Man felt that he was beginning to grow out of his Renaissance youth, and that it was time for him to begin collecting and arranging the experiences of his adolescence, and from them to formulate rules that might enable him to live in future as a qualified Citizen of the World. . . .

The danger of making rules is not that they are difficult to observe, but that they are easy to observe too rigidly; they should guide, not dictate. For the first half, indeed for the greater part, of the eighteenth century the minds and spirits of men were dominated by rules. They were formulated in the first instance when their absence was suddenly realised, when a guide was desperately needed, and as time went on they became, like old servants, masterful. This is particularly true in the arts of painting and architecture, and is one of the reasons why under Queen Anne and the first two Georges architecture was so fine and painting so poor. Bad architecture is primarily the result of ignorance, while bad painting means lack of individuality; an architect with learning and knowledge, even if he lack personality, can still build a tolerably good house, but no amount of training can make a painter produce even a tolerably good picture if he were not capable of painting one without that instruction.—JOHN STEEGMANN, in "The Rule of Taste." (London and New York: Macmillan.)

Inspiration

THERE'S an elfin idea
at the back of my mind:
Silver limbs, bright hair—
I have searched for her footprints,
but all I can find
Is light in the quivering air.

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT



By Courtesy of the Leicester Galleries, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE BALL ON SHIPBOARD, COWES, 1874, *by James Tissot*

HERE is a brilliantly illuminated page from the book of the past, preserved by a skillful French artist, James Tissot. The scene depicted is an afternoon ball on the royal yacht, "Victoria and Albert," held during the Cowes Regatta of 1874. Of the two ladies dressed in white, standing almost in the center of the picture, the one facing us, leaning against the rail, has been identified as the Princess of Wales, afterward Queen Alexandra. Among the flags of all nations, which serve as an awning to screen the guests from the ardent August sun, may be perceived, next to the Stars and Stripes, the national flag of Alexandra's home country, Denmark. Prominent also is the eagle banner of Imperial Russia; and it has been suggested that the man in the distance, behind the Princess of Wales, may be the Emperor of Russia of that time.

Born at Nantes in 1836, James Tissot studied art in Paris, and there he won the friendship of both Degas and Whistler. The latter first persuaded him to exhibit in London, and probably introduced him to the editor of "Vanity Fair," for whom he executed a series of cartoons. In 1872 Tissot came to London, took a house in St. John's Wood, and for the next ten years he enjoyed an ever-increasing success as a painter of English social life. Ruskin, however, disapproved of the artist's preoccupation with contemporary life, and dismissed him as a painter of "vulgar society." All the same, these vivid *genre* paintings now constitute Tissot's chief title to fame: and last year, when James Laver celebrated the Tissot Centenary by bringing out a sumptuously illustrated account of the painter's life, he chose "Vulgar Society" as the title of the book. "The Ball on Shipboard" was recently exhibited in the Second Tissot Exhibition at the Leicester Galleries, London, an exhibition which repeated and confirmed the success of the First Tissot Exhibition in 1933 in rescuing the admirable paintings of Tissot from undeserved oblivion.

FRANK RUTTER

At 6:30 A. M.

THERE was no Scottie at 6:30 that morning, for he was away on a vacation. Nor did I arise so early, since it was Saturday. Somehow that day was not quite as lively; I missed the click of toe-nails on the linoleum and the absolutely infantile play which even adults indulge in when there is a pup to chase balls.

This is almost a case of "a rose by any other name." Scottie, strange to say, is a wriggling toy bull about ten inches long. His young master, aged two, knows only one variety of dog—that which he sees most commonly in the neighborhood. "Scottie" was the name he chose and it stuck, in spite of everyone's effort to change it.

ON THE FIRST morning after my arrival as a stranger in this household, I padded cautiously into the kitchen to light the fire. There was a scuttling in the excelsior and Scottie tumbled out of his box, overjoyed to find a playmate at that early hour. He dropped one ear disconsolately, as I departed to dress while the water in the tea kettle heated.

When I returned, he was pursuing a bean under the sink; but he danced out to greet me with sharp little snorts. Fortunately, the other members of the household sleep soundly, or else they might have heard queer noises in the kitchen. Finding that I was too busy to play, Scottie retired to gnaw at the edge of his box, uttering subdued little growls as he tried to grip the wooden slat.

My seating myself at the table was a signal for him to make a sudden onslaught. I elevated my feet in haste before any damage should be done to my stockings, and resolved in the future to discard bedroom slippers for shoes. Thwarted, he sat down on his haunches and stared until I was positively ashamed to be eating. It was not long until he discovered that I could manage toast with my left hand, while he played with the right hand. It has become a habit.

NOW SCOTTIE STAYS under the stove, rolling his brown eyes at me whenever I stoop to look at him, until I sit down at the table. Then he bounds forth with a joyous yawp, plants his feet on the seat of the chair, and nuzzles in the folds of my skirt to attract my attention. He has adopted the philosophy of human beings that one of the worst disgraces is to be ignored. If I fail to pat his head or rub his back, he knows that just one bark will set matters right; for there must be no noise.

I cannot help wondering how much calculation goes on in Scottie's mind. Certainly he knows that already I have spoiled him. He has merely to show his little black head in my doorway, to find me chasing him back to the kitchen where he belongs, and a dozen times a day he sneaks forth to enjoy that chase. As yet he has not tried swinging from the hem of my skirt; such a device is not necessary to attract *my* attention. Did he know my real opinion of dogs as breakfast companions, he might be completely unmanageable. If I am sleepy, he wakes me; if I feel lazy, his unlimited energy is enough to make me thoroughly ashamed. If I am inclined to talk, any meaningless sentences will throw him into ecstasies of delight. But, if I am silent, he relaxes tolerantly, as if commiserating with me that I should be so stupid.

THERE ARE SOUNDS of tearing going on in the kitchen. It is time I investigated. Never mind; he was merely chewing up the newspapers on the floor as an appetizer for his evening meal. I toss him his artificial bone; and he rolls over on his back, clawing the air and growling because he can't sink his teeth in its smooth surface. I had better depart before he decides to advance for the daily gnaw at my knuckles. Oh, well! What are a few scratches in payment for a liberal education?

R. H.

Remembered Coast

COOL, deep, austere, now far Bedruthan lies
Beneath her stars;
The fumbling fingers of the restless tide
Drop their foam-chalices upon her rocks,
Pouring their whiteness in a darkened world,
And gulls that all day long have gazed and
called
About her precipices, now have crept
Into the crannies of the cliff and there lie quiet;
Only the broad Atlantic sounds a note,
Far out, as of deep surges rolling
Along the floor of immemorial sand.
But with the dawn the sea-pinks bend and
quiver
In swift, heraldic winds that start and die
Along the gullies;
A thousand, thousand clustering molluscs,
fresh
From the last flung benediction of the tide,
Drip softly in the light which spreads
Far out above them to the highest boulder,
Deepens, engilds, embraces all the earth
From sky to cliff and rock and virgin sands,
Touching at last the pools of aquamarine.
Ice-cold, weed-fronded water, left
At the rock's foot to make complete
Another day.

A. R. VERNON

Christian Science Presents Its Proofs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RELIGIOUS fervor in the world is becoming more and more apparent. Christian denominations are unquestionably making an earnest attempt to meet the demands of a populace awakening to its great need for spirituality. Whether or not that need will be efficaciously met lies not with the populace, but with religion. "The difference between religions," Mary Baker Eddy once said, "is, that one religion has a more spiritual basis and tendency than the other; and the religion nearest right is that one" (Christian Healing, pp. 1, 2).

Each individual has the privilege of making his own choice of the religion he considers nearest right. But the religion really nearest right must present its evidence on the basis of proof, and not merely on promises. Christian Science welcomes the opportunity to substantiate its claims to being a spiritually grounded religion by presenting proof of its healing power.

Jesus healed the sick. He commanded his followers to do likewise. His disciples healed in accordance with the Master's wholly spiritual method, as did the faithful Christians for about three hundred years after Christ Jesus' earthly mission. Only a few were privileged to be his personal followers. Christians, generally, can follow his words and his works and the spirit of his mission, and in doing so, they too may heal the sick as did the early Christians. Christian Science has restored this early Biblical healing, and those who earnestly study and apply its teachings heal the sick on the scientific basis that Jesus did. Christian Science practitioners are aiding mankind in an essential and effectual way to overcome their troubles and be freed from their diseases. And in a like degree all students of this Science are carrying on the healing work in demonstrating the unreality of sickness and discord.

Christian Science gives a demonstrable explanation of our Master's method of spiritual healing, and bases its statements upon Biblical teaching. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 126): "I have set forth Christian Science and its application to the treatment of disease just as I have discovered them. I have demonstrated through Mind the effects of Truth on the health, longevity, and morals of men; and I have found nothing in ancient or in modern systems on which to found my own, except the teachings and demonstrations of our great Master and the lives of prophets and apostles."

Another of Jesus' commands was to preach the gospel. But the gospel Jesus preached was not of a kingdom of heaven after death. He said, "The kingdom of God is within you;" and the prophet, John the Baptist, exclaimed, "The kingdom of heaven is at hand." Christian Science teaches this fundamental spiritual verity, including its fullest implication. It would be a joyless gospel to preach if all the glory and joy came after the experience called death. The joy of spiritual achievement is in its present possibility, and not in its future probability. The present possibility of achieving some measure of spirituality is amply attested by the lives of outstanding Bible characters, who proved in their own experience the rich rewards of those who seek to demonstrate the relationship of God to man.

The gospel of "the kingdom of God . . . within you" stirs mankind to ask, "What is this inexhaustible spiritual fountain of good with which I have not yet become acquainted? Whence its source, and how may one prove its presence and applicability to human conditions?" Here the sublime answer of Christian Science fills the human void of fruitless spiritual yearnings. This Science reveals the fact that man has never ceased to be the son of God. Jesus' earthly mission proved this. And he referred to his true selfhood, the Christ, as "the way, the truth, and the life" for all men. All may commence to bring into their individual experiences the blessings of understanding their spiritual sonship, by demonstrating more health, peace, purity, intelligence, ability, and spirituality, thereby receiving proof that the kingdom of God, the kingdom of good, is indeed within them.

Christian Science outlines the course, sets forth the rules, and guides the pilgrim along the entire road. There is not a stone of adversity, a pit of temptation, a rough grade of disease where this heavenly evangel does not encourage the pilgrim, whispering, The way of demonstration is to maintain your spiritual sonship, wherein is no disease, discord, or sin. Christian Science proves that man is related to God by disproving that fear and disease are related to man. We gain the victory over error by being on the side of God, or Mind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

קריסטשען סייענס שטעלט פאר איהרע בעווייזען

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר“)

אז דער רעליגיעזער חשק ווערט שטארקער און דער וועלט קען וואס מעהרער און מעהרער בעמערקט ווערען. מען קען ניט אפלייקענען, אז קריסטליכע סעקטעס מתוען אלעס וואס איז מעגליך צופרידענצושטעלען דעם עולם, וועלכע וועקען זיך ביסלאך וויוז אויף צו זייער גרויסע גייסטיגע נויט. צו דיזע נויט וועט יע אדער ניט ערפילט ווערען אויף א ווירקענדען אופן, ווענדעט זיך ניט מיט דעם עולם, נאר מיט דער רעליגיאן. „דער אונטערשייד צווישען רעליגיאנען,“ האט מערי בייקער עדדי אמאל געזאגט, „ליעגט אין דעם פאקט, אז איין רעליגיאן האט א מעהר גייסטיגעס פונדאמענט און א מעהר גייסטיגע נייגונג פון דער אנדערע; און די רעליגיאן וואס איז נאהענט צום אמת איז טאקע דיזע וועלכע בעזיצט דיזע מעלות“ (קריסטליכע היילונג, זייטען 2, 1).

יעדער אינדיווידועל האט די פריווילעגיע אויסצוקלייבען די רעליגיאן וואס ער דענקט איז נאהענט צום אמת. אבער די רעליגיאן וואס איז טאקע נאהענט צום אמת מוז ארויסצייגען אז זי איז די אמתיע רעליגיאן דורך בעוויוז, און ניט בלויז דורך צוזאג. קריסטשען סייענס (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט) נעהמט אן מיט צופרידענהייט די געלעגנהייט אנצוצייגען אז זי איז א גייסטיג-בעגרינדעטע רעליגיאן, א רעליגיאן וואס בעזיצט די מאכט צו היילען מענשען.

יעזוס האט געהיילט די קראנקע. ער האט בעפעהלט זיינע נאכפאלגער אויך אזוי צו טהאן. זיינע תלמידים האבען געהיילט די מענשען נאך דער מעטהאדע פון זייער לעהרער, קריסטוס יעזוס, א מעטהאדע וואס איז אין גאנצען געווען גייסטיג, פונקט אזוי ווי די געטרייע קריסטען, פאר כמעט דריי הונדערט יאהר נאך קריסטוס יעזוס'עס מיסיאן אויף דער וועלט האבען געטהאן. נאר אייניגע האבען געהאט די פריווילעגיע צו זיין זיינע פערזענליכע נאכפאלגער. קריסטען, אין אלגעמיין, קענען נאכפאלגען זיינע ווערטער און זיין ווערק, און דעם גייסט פון זיין שליחות, און ווען זיי וועלען דאס אלעס נאכפאלגען, וועלען זיי אויך קענען היילען די קראנקע אזוי ווי די פערצייטיגע קריסטשען האבען געטהאן. קריסטשען סייענס האט צוריקגעבראכט דיזען פערצייטיגען ביבלישען מיטעל ווי אזוי צו היילען מענשען, און די מענשען וועלכע סטארען זיך אויף אן ערנסטען אופן צו שטודירען און אנצווענדען איהרע לעהרעס, היילען די קראנקע אויף דעם וויסענשאפטליכען שטייגער ווי יעזוס האט געהיילט. די קריסטשען סייענס פראקטיקאנטען העלפען די מענשהייט אויף א וועזענטליכען און ווירקזאמען אופן בייצוקומען זייערע צרות, און בעפרייט צו ווערען פון זייערע קראנקהייטען. און אויף אן ענליכען מאס ווערט די היילענדע ארבייט בסדר דורכגעפיהרט בא די שטודענטען פון דיזער וויסענשאפט בשעת זיי ווייזען אן אין פראקטישען לעבען, אז קראנקהייט און אונהארמאניע זייגען פאלש.

קריסטשען סייענס גיט אן ערקלערונג פון אונזער לעהרער'ס גייסטיגע מעטהאדע ווי אזוי צו היילען מענשען, אן ערקלערונג וואס קען ארויסגעפרובירט ווערען אין טעגליכען לעבען, און אין דער זעלבער צייט ווייזט זי אן אז יעדער איינע פון איהרע בעהויפטונגען זייגען געגרינדעט אויף דער לעהרע פון דער ביבעל. מרס. עדדי שרייבט אין איהר בוך, (וויסענשאפט און געזונט מיט א שליסעל צו די הייליגע "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. שריפטען ז. 126):

„איך האב ארויסגעגעבען קריסטשען סייענס און איהר אנווענדונג בא דער בעהאנדלונג פון קראנקהייט פונקט אזוי ווי איך האב זיי ענטדעקט. איך האב דעמאנסטרירט דורך דעם געטליכען געדאנק די ווירקונגען פון דער וואהרהייט אויף דער געזונט, לאנגלעביגקייט, און מאראל פון די מענשען. איך האב גאר ניט געפונען אין פערצייטיגע אדער אין מאדערנע סיסטעמען אויף וועלכע צו גרינדען מיין אייגענע סיסטעם, א חוץ די לעהרעס און דעמאנסטראציאנען פון אונזער גרויסער לעהרער און די לעבענס פון די נביאים און פון די אפאסטאלען.“

נאך איינע פון יעזוס'עס בעפעהלען איז געווען צו פרעדיגען די הייליגע בשורה טובה. אבער די בשורה וואס יעזוס האט געפרעדיגט איז ניט געווען פון א קעניגרייך פון הימעל נאכ'ן טוידט. ער האט געזאגט, „דאס קעניגרייך פון גאט איז אין מיטען פון אייך;“ און דער נביא, יאהאן דער טויפער, האט אויסגערופען, „דאס קעניגרייך פון הימעל איז נאהענט.“ קריסטשען סייענס לעהרענט טאקע דיזע פונדאמענטאלע וואהרהייט וואס יעזוס יאהאן האבען געפרעדיגט, און ווייזט אן אז דיזע וואהרהייט מעג אנגעווענדעט ווערען אין דעם העכסטען זין. וואס פאר א פרעהליכע בשורה טובה וואלט עס געווען, ווען די גאנצע גדולה און פרייד וואלטען געקומען נאך דער ערפאהרונג וואס ווערט אנגערופען דער טוידט? מיר קענען דא, אויף דיזער וועלט, און אין אונזער יעצטיגער צייט געניסען די פרייד פון אונזער גייסטיגע ערגרייכונגען און מיר דארפען ניט ווארטען אויף א צוקינפטיגער צייט אזא פרייד צו ערלעבען. אז עס איז מעגליך דא, אויף דיזער וועלט, און אין אונזער יעצטיגער צייט, צו ערגרייכען א געוויסען מאס פון גייסטיגקייט ווערט רייכליך אנגעוויזען בא די אויסגעצייכענטע כאראקטערען פון דער ביבעל, וועלכע האבען אנגעוויזען אין זייער אייגענעם לעבען אז פיעל שכר קומט צו די יעניגע מענשען וועלכע שטרעבען ארויסצופרובירען די פערוואנדשאפט וואס עקזיסטירט צווישען גאט און מענשען.

די בשורה טובה פון „דאס קעניגרייך פון גאט... אין מיטען פון אייך“ בעוועגט די מענשהייט צו פרעגען, „וואס איז דיזע אונערשעפליכע גייסטיגע קוואל פון גוטעס מיט וועלכער איך האב נאך ביז אהער ניט בעקאנט געווארען? פון וואנענט שטאמט איהר שורש, און ווי אזוי קענען מיר ארויספרובירען איהר געגענווארט און אנווענדבארקייט צו מענשליכע צושטענדען?“ דער ערהויבענער ענטפער צו דיזע פראגעס קומט פון קריסטשען סייענס און פילט אן די מענשליכע לעדיגקייט פון אונפרוכטבארע גייסטיגע בייגקעניש. דיזע וויסענשאפט ענטפלעקט דעם פאקט, אז דער מענש האט קיין מאל ניט אויפגעהערט צו זיין דער זוהן פון גאט. יעזוס'עס שליחות אויף דער וועלט האט קלאר בעוויזען אז דיזער פאקט איז אמת. יעזוס האט אנגעוויזען אויף זיין וואהרע פערזענליכקייט, אויף דעם קריסטוס אלס „דער וועג, די וואהרהייט, און דאס לעבען“ פאר אלע מענשען. אלע מענשען מעגען אנפאנגען אריינצוברייינגען אין זייערע אינדיווידועלע ערפאהרונגען די ברכות וועלכע ווערען געשאנקען ווען זיי פאנגען אן צו בעגרייפען די גייסטיגע זוהנשאפט, דאס הייסט ווען זיי פאנגען אן צו דעמאנסטרירען מעהר געזונט, פרידען, ריינהייט, אינטעליגענץ, פעהיגקייט, און גייסטיגקייט, און ווען זיי קומען צו אזא בעגריף, זעהען זיי דייטליך אן אז דאס קעניגרייך פון גאט, דאס קעניגרייך פון גוטעס, איז טאקע אין מיטען פון זיי.

קריסטשען סייענס בעצייכענט דעם קורס, גיט ארויס די רעגעלען, און געהט נאך מיט דעם וואנדערער דעם גאנצען וועג. בא יעדען שטיין פון שוועריגקייט, בא יעדער גרוב פון דעם נסיון, בא יעדען שווערען בארג פון קראנקהייט, שטעהט דיזע הימלישע בשורה טובה און ערמוטיגט דעם וואנדערער, און שטילערהייד זאגט זי איהם אן, אז דער וועג פון דעמאנסטראציאן ליעגט אין אונזער פעהיגקייט צו האלטען זיך פעסט צו אונזער זוהנשאפט, וואו קיין קראנקהייט, אונהארמאניע, אדער זינד, געפינען זיך ניט. קריסטשען סייענס בעווייזט אז דער מענש איז פעראייניגט מיט גאט ווען זי שטעלט פאר ענטגעגענגעזעצטע בעוויוז צו צייגען אז די מורא און קראנקהייט זייגען קיין מאל ניט געווען פעראייניגט מיט דעם מענשען. ווען מיר שטעהען אויף גאט'ס זייט, דאס הייסט אויף דעם זייט פון דעם הייליגען געמיטה, קריגען מיר די מאכט צו בעהערשען יעדען מין פאלשקייט און אירטהום.

דער וואס וואלט וועלען בעקומען אינפערמאציאן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס ליטעראטור, וואס ווערט ארויסגעגעבען אין דער אידישער שפראך, זאל שרייבען און מאכען זיין פערלאנג בעקאנט צו דער קריסטשען סייענס פאבלישונג סאסייעטי, באסטאן, מעססעטשוזעטס, י. ס. א.
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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-15

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1937

Car Insurance Rate Advances Recommended

Supreme Court Master in Report Finds for 5.8 and 6.6 Per Cent Rise

Issue Analyzed

Political Aground Seen in Fixing Rates Held Unjust to Companies

Increases in this year's compulsory automobile insurance rates in Massachusetts, amounting to 5.8 per cent for passenger cars and 6.6 for commercial vehicles, were recommended today by William Harold Hitchcock, master appointed by the State Supreme Court to hear the suit brought by 43 stock insurance companies asking increases in the rates.

In his report Mr. Hitchcock recommended an additional 2 per cent increase if the court should rule as a matter of law that the rates were based on a reduction of the premium which had been computed by the companies' reports on the valuation of outstanding claims.

The maximum for private cars is $67.30 under the present rate. If this report is accepted in full it would mean a 7.8 per cent increase, which would bring it to $72.65. The minimum at present is $17.80 in small towns, and this would rise to $19.21. In Boston the present cost for light cars is $53.70 and for heavy cars $58.30 — which would increase to $57.97 and $62.94 respectively.

Set for 1937

On Sept. 21, 1936, the insurance rates for 1937 were set by an order issued by Francis J. DeCelles, commissioner of insurance. These new rates represented a 2 per cent reduction over those for 1936. The 43 stock insurance companies brought this action in the Supreme Court as a result, claiming that the rates set for 1937 were unreasonably low because the commissioner committed two errors in determining them: first, he did not make the rates according to evidence presented at the public hearings by the insurance companies; second, he did not make the rates on the basis of other evidence that was not presented at the hearings.

Mr. Hitchcock, in his report today, said: "I find that by the failure of the commissioner to adopt the two-year rate level, the premium charges fixed by him in his order of Sept. 21, 1936, were not adequate, just or reasonable, to the extent of 5.8 per cent of the premiums on which they are based for private passenger cars, and to the extent of 6.6 per cent of such pure premiums for commercial vehicles.

Based on Losses

"If I am entitled to accept as substantially accurate the estimates of outstanding losses reported by the companies to the bureau as of March 31, 1936, I also find as a conclusion from the facts found by me that the premium charges fixed by the commissioner were further not adequate, just or reasonable, because the premiums on which they were based were determined by reducing the pure premiums based upon the companies' report of their valuation of outstanding claims, by 2 per cent.

"He should have accepted these valuations, and the premium charges fixed by him should be further increased by the elimination of this reduction of 2 per cent.

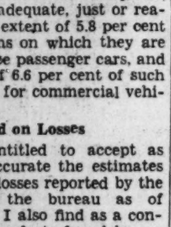
"The present commissioner abandoned the two-year rate level in computing the 1937 rates and adopted a straight average five-year premium as the base. The commissioner appears to have taken up the duty of fixing premium changes for 1937 with a definite, though of course undisclosed, intention of finding, if possible, some method of procedure by which rates for private passenger cars at least could be reduced below those fixed by him in 1936.

"Eventually he brought about this result by refusing to employ the so-called two-year rate level, and by reducing the companies' estimates of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably rain or snow late tonight or Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 20's; moderate to fresh northwest shifting to west and southwest winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness followed by snow in the afternoon and at night; colder Tuesday.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Cloudy and colder, probably followed by snow late tonight and Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably followed by snow or rain late tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds over the north portion and fresh to strong west winds tonight shifting to southwest Tuesday over the south portion; weather partly overcast followed by rain or snow Tuesday and in extreme south portion late tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	32	Minneapolis	18	14
Bermuda	68	66	New Orleans	52	50
Chicago	30	28	New York	30	30
Denver	24	24	Norfolk	42	40
Helena	14	14	Philadelphia	32	30
Jacksonville	48	48	St. Louis	4	40
Kansas City	40	40	San Francisco	46	44
Los Angeles	52	52	Washington	30	28
Miami	60	60			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 15.
B—Minimum, Feb. 14

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 2:06 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Tuesday, 2:30 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:45 p. m.

Labor Issue Holds Up New City Hall Project

Boston News Today

Restrictions Held To Prohibit Plans

Word was received at the Mayor's office from Washington that hopes for a new City Hall building here are growing remote.

Mayor Mansfield, now in the nation's capital, advised that restrictions on the use of union labor apparently precluded approval of the project.

The mayor and representative John W. McCormack of Boston said after talking to E. W. Clark of the Public Works Administration, that hope of a federal allocation now depends upon possible appropriations for a new public works program.

The city originally asked WPA to pay 100 per cent of labor costs as well as 15 per cent of other costs if all labor came from relief rolls.

He said today to build the structure with union labor would require that the contractor be permitted to take 50 per cent of labor from sources other than relief rolls. This, he said, would force the city to pay the wages of labor not coming from relief. He said such a plan would make the city's share too great.

In any case, he said he would insist that union labor be used.

The Mayor will attend the testimonial dinner tonight in Washington in honor of Chairman Farley of the Democratic National Committee.

Shoe Workers Demand Increase

The United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, which two weeks ago overwhelmingly endorsed efforts of John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization to establish one big union in the shoe industry, today demanded a 15 per cent pay rise for its 17,000 New England workers.

If this increase, described as a restoration of pay cuts of three years ago, is refused, the union will have no alternative, William B. Mahon, general organized warned, but to call a general walkout of its members in shoe factories in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Registered letters bluntly demanding "a flat wage increase of 15 per cent without compromise" were sent to shoe manufacturers in Boston, Lynn, Salem, Newburyport, Haverhill, Lowell, Chelsea, Lewiston, Maine, and Keene, N. H. Manufacturers were given until Feb. 23 to answer.

The letters were sent, Mr. Mahon said, with the knowledge and support of C. I. O. officials in Boston.

The union's decision to ask for pay increases or else strike was made Saturday when 400 delegates gathered for a meeting in Boston.

The Committee for Industrial Organization is headed by Thomas F. Burns in New England. The C. I. O. early in January announced that if two or more of the largest New England shoe unions voted in favor of forming a single union, to be known as the United Brotherhood of Shoe Workers, efforts would be made to establish the C. I. O. organization, and single big union as opposed to many craft unions, in all New England shoe factories.

The United Shoe and Leather Workers, now threatening a strike, was the first union to endorse the C. I. O. plan. At the present time the Shoe Workers Protective Union is voting. It is understood that like the United, this union is piling up a vote strongly in favor of the C. I. O. If such proves to be the case, organization of shoe workers in a mass union, rather than by craft unions, will be sought by the C. I. O. leaders, it is believed.

Bermuda-Boston Run Is Speeded Up

A new record for the Bermuda to Boston run was set by the Canadian National Steamships' Lady Drake which dropped her mudhook in the lower harbor yesterday at 4:40 p. m. after sailing from Bermuda at 3 p. m. on Friday. Capt. N. J. Roach stated that fair weather, smooth seas and helpful breezes contributed to the quick passage.

One of the 67 passengers who disembarked here before the vessel proceeded to Halifax, N. S., was Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman and secretary of the Boston Authority, who had spent a fortnight in the British West Indies in an effort to build up direct trade between them and Boston via the Canadian National Steamships' "Lady" service.

These vessels are so well patronized by Canadian and West Indian shippers that they have been filled almost to capacity on many occasions, and so had not arranged to pick up additional freight when they put into Boston for the convenience of passengers, until the Port Authority persuaded them to do so in its effort to divert some of this West Indian trade from New York, where most of it is now handled.

While in Barbados, Mr. Parkhurst spent a full day with Sir Mark Young, the Governor General of the island, who expressed interest in the development of direct shipments to Boston.

'Skiing in the Rain' Is Week-End Song

The half-thousand or so of winter sport enthusiasts who were optimistic enough to invade New England's hilly terrains in the search of snow over the week end returned to Boston last night with reports that their entire venture was a "wash-out." Those who went skiing wished they had had their skis equipped with pontoons.

Soon after the Sunday snow train of the Boston & Maine started puffing its way toward Conway and neighboring towns, a slight drizzle began to fall. When the train arrived at its destination a regular downpour greeted the devotees. Nevertheless, many of the fans refused to be daunted and went off into the hills and skied in the rain. The North Conway committee, with the bedraggled army of enthusiasts waiting for train-leaving time in late afternoon, opened the local movie house and staged a special show for the entertainment of their guests.

From Portland, Auburn, Lewiston and Livermore Falls in Maine yesterday morning a special train took over 350 other winter sports fans to Rumford where a local committee had hauled snow to cover the ski jump. There was jumping but the spectators, with rain pelting them, enjoyed very little of it when the special train left late in the afternoon, Rumford was washed clean of snow.

Advance reservations for the winter sports territory in New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine over the Washington's birthday week end are the heaviest in years, railroad and hotel officials said last night. But, unless there is snow in abundance during the coming week, the winter sports parties will have to be held without skiing or snowshoeing, for the hills of Northern New England were practically washed nude of snow last night, except in Vermont, and even there rain was still hard at work trying to complete the job.

Court Pensions, Child Labor On Week's Beacon Hill Docket

Legislative Hearings

Adequate pensions for Massachusetts judges, proposed ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment and state department reorganization plans will come before legislative committees this week on Beacon Hill in the first big drive on major legislation which opened today.

While the joint rules committee today was considering proposals to memorialize Congress to oppose or support President Roosevelt's Supreme Court reorganization plans, the judiciary committee was making preparations for Thursday's hearing on a proposed state judicial pension system.

When Gov. James M. Curley last year proposed a system under which judges retiring at 70 years would receive full pay, his plan was immediately opposed because of the suspicion that the Governor wished only to open judicial positions for his political followers.

This year, however, Republican members of the Legislature as well as the Democratic Gov. Charles F. Hurley appear in favor of immediate adoption of a pension system. One of the bills being heard on Thursday is that filed by Senator Joseph R. Cotton, Republican floor leader, providing a three quarters pay pension for retiring judges over 70 years of age.

Governor Hurley, in his inaugural address, urged adoption of a system under which judges would be allowed to retire voluntarily on an "adequate allowance."

The major objection to the Curley plan was that it contained a compulsory feature under which those judges failing to retire within a certain time would be penalized by a loss of half their pensions.

Should the judges pension plan be successful in the Legislature, it is expected several judges now over 70 years of age will retire, thus presenting to the Governor opportunities for judicial appointments. Prominent in the list of prospective judges is the name of Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.

* * *

The Child Labor Amendment hearing will be held by the constitutional law committee on Wednesday at 10:30 a. m. The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor has enlisted the support of Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who has promised to speak at the hearing.

Resolved: That $25 Tax Limit on Real Estate Should Be Enacted Into Law by the Legislature

Mayor Says It Means Less City Service, Heavier Load on Real Estate—Long Denies Cuts Necessary, Sees More Municipal Revenue From Lower Rates.



Oppenheim

Frederick W. Mansfield

No

By Frederick W. Mansfield

Mayor of Boston

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Let me say right at the outset of this debate in The Christian Science Monitor on the so-called $25 tax limit that it is only natural that real estate owners are clamoring for a reduction in taxes.

Real estate is bearing altogether too much of the tax burden. The real estate tax ought to be reduced and some of the burden shifted to taxable property other than real estate.

Theoretically, all property, both real and personal, is taxed, but as a practical matter it is impossible to collect more than a very small percentage of the taxes that ought to be paid on personal property. This is because personal property is easily concealed and the assessor does not tax it because he cannot find it and does not know it exists. The result is that over 97 per cent of all revenue raised by taxation comes from real estate and less than 3 per cent from personal property. If the owners of taxable personal property would not evade their duty and would pay the tax which they should pay, the real estate tax would probably be far less than $25.

But personal property owners do evade their taxes, with the result that real estate owners have to make up the deficit and have to pay far

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Yes

By Rodney W. Long,

President of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and President of the People's $25 Tax Limit Committee.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since the $25 Tax Limit Constitutional Amendment signed by 80,000 persons all over this State was successfully filed at the State House, certain politicians have been offended at the desire of the people for an intelligent government free from waste. These politicians have cited some mechanical difficulties in certain poorly governed cities such as Bluefield and Morgantown, W. Va., where the limit goes as low as $5 per $1000, and the cities in Ohio such as Springfield and Columbus where the limit is $10 per $1000. Such comparisons with a $25 limit are absurd.

The people are not fooled at these illogical comparisons. The people know full well that a recorded roll call vote of both houses will be held when this Legislature acts on the petition. The people know that every member of that Legislature must get up and give his name and vote Yea or Nay on this most important matter. Clearly the desire of 75 per cent of all the people in the Commonwealth is for a $25 limit on real estate taxes. Any legislator who wants a political future in Massachusetts must realize that the voters are for the $25 tax limit amendment.

It is conceded that the 46 cities

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)



Marshall Studios

Rodney W. Long

Education Takes Too Much Time, Dean Chase Says

Too much time is devoted to education in America today and many men postpone too long their entry into active work, Dean George H. Chase of the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, asserted yesterday in his annual report to Dr. James B. Conant, president of the university.

"One of the justifiable criticisms of American education," he stated, "is that the process takes more time than it should, that men enter on their active career too late in life."

The dean pointed out that the average age of 155 students receiving Ph.D. degrees at Harvard last year was 30.2 years. "No one would deny that it would be much better if this average were 25," he said.

In using last year's curricular record of the graduate school as a barometer of the caliber of work done in the various colleges represented, Dean Chase found that the languages—both ancient and modern—show disturbing signs of weakness in the American university scene.

Caused Failure

Twenty-two students, representing more than 10 per cent of the candidates for the degree of Master of Arts, failed because of deficiency in knowledge of French and German, it was pointed out. "In spite of the emphasis placed on a reading knowledge of French and German as necessary tools for graduate study, the number of men who enter the school with a knowledge of only one foreign language, and that decidedly superficial, remains large," the dean said.

"The fact that every year 8 to 10 per cent of the candidates for the M. A. lose their degrees because of insufficient knowledge of two foreign languages is a sad commentary on the lack of interest in foreign languages in most American colleges."

Following the same trend, the percentage of the student body studying chiefly the ancient languages, Greek and Latin has declined from 2.6 per cent in 1933 and 2.5 per cent in 1934 to 2.1 per cent for the last school year. This continued decrease is "perhaps the most disturbing feature" in the record of the school's individual studies last year, Dean Chase maintained.

Last year, of 155 men taking the Harvard Ph. D. degree, 21 were in English, 19 in biology, 16 in history, 15 each in chemistry and economics, and 13 in geological sciences. Master of Arts was attained by 153 students, of whom 35 were in history, 19 in English, 11 each in music and chemistry, and 10 in geological sciences.

Encouraging Note

However, Dean Chase did find a note of encouragement in the fact that 47 per cent of the residents did full-time work toward advanced degrees in the graduate school, representing an increase over the previous two years. This increase, "slight as it is, is encouraging," the dean found.

"The 409 men who are recorded as not doing full work or not working for the whole year as resident students were with very few exceptions men who were unable to devote their entire time to study because of the necessity of earning money. That the percentage of such men was even slightly reduced is a matter for congratulation."

Seymour Election As Yale's Leader Widely Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 15—Sister institutions joined alumni, undergraduates and friends of Yale University today in expressing enthusiasm of the election at Dr. Charles Seymour as Yale's fifteenth president, over the week end.

Educator, diplomat, historian, alumnus, baseball fan, descendant of two Yale presidents and a popular figure on the New Haven campus, Dr. Seymour succeeds Dr. James Rowland Angell. Dr. Angell, after 16 years as president, and the only non-Yale man ever to occupy the post, reaches the Yale mandatory retirement age of 68 on May 8.

Relating in a few words the manner of his notification, Dr. Seymour told reporters that he was sitting in his office when Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, an ex-officio fellow of the Yale Corporation, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin of New York, dropped in.

"I thought they were seeking some information about the university administration," he said. "The news was a pleasant surprise. It is a great honor and a tremendous responsibility."

Dr. Seymour declined to make any further remarks for publication but said that in a short time he would issue a formal statement outlining his plans and policies. The new president's first appearance before the alumni as a group will occur on Alumni Day, Feb. 22.

Dr. Angell Voices Pleasure

Although many of the university's nearly 6000 students appeared to be out of town for the week end, news of the appointment spread rapidly over the campus and was enthusiastically received. Dr. Angell himself expressed the general sentiment as follows:

"The university is most fortunate in the choice of Provost Charles Seymour to be its next president. He will bring to the position a lifelong acquaintance with Yale and a sympathetic understanding of her tradition and ideals. His training as an undergraduate at Cambridge, together with his intimate contact with European affairs, has given him a cosmopolitan point of view invaluable for the head of a great institution . . ."

Presidents of other leading American universities also sent words of greeting and congratulation con-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Court Allows Warren Brothers To Keep Control

Contested charges of internal mismanagement, improper dealings and graft were laid at the door of Warren Brothers, international contracting firm of Cambridge, in Boston's Federal Court today.

The charges came after Judge Fredrick A. Krafts of East Cambridge, representing the company, had requested Federal Judge Elisha H. Brewster to leave the present management in control during the firm's attempt to reorganize its business affairs under Sec. 77b of the Bankruptcy Act.

After various other counsel had expressed their views on the advisability of altering management, Judge Brewster adopted Judge Krafts' suggestion and allowed the present management to continue.

The court allowed 90 days for the filing of claims and four months for the filing of a reorganization plan.

Nathan Wolfman, holder of 1800 shares of stock, immediately arose to object to the request, declaring that "the present management is not one to get very far."

In the courtroom, crowded with creditors of the financially embarrassed $20,000,000 corporation, Mr. Wolfman stated he had made a private investigation of the company in an attempt to conserve the firm's assets.

"Unnecessary salaries have been paid to officers," Mr. Wolfman declared, "bonuses have been awarded to outsiders to obtain contracts."

Mr. Wolfman called attention to a case in Mississippi, in which he said that $80,000 was paid to squelch a

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Roosevelt Plan Called Threat To Liberties

Supreme Court Proposals Assailed at Hearing at State House

Resolve Favored

Committee Votes for Official Disapproval by State

A joint resolution condemning President Roosevelt's plan to enlarge the Supreme Court was sped on its way toward probable adoption by the Massachusetts Legislature this afternoon.

It was approved by the legislative rules committee in a strict party vote of 14-4 following a 2½-hour public hearing in the Gardner Auditorium of the State House at Boston.

The bill will be considered in both houses of the Legislature tomorrow. Since it is sponsored by Republican leaders, its prompt passage by the Republican-controlled General Court is expected.

At the public hearing, the President's plan for reorganization of the Supreme Court was assailed by Republican legislators, attorneys and a judge as a threat to individual liberties and a step toward dictatorship.

It was upheld by Democratic members of Senate and House and by leaders of organized labor as necessary for passage of progressive legislation by Congress.

More than 600 spectators attended the hearing. By their applause, they indicated most of them objected to the Roosevelt court proposal. At least 50 of them, who were unable to voice their opposition at the hearing, recorded their stand with the committee afterward.

The hearing was upon four proposed joint resolutions, sponsored by Republicans, asking Congress to defeat the President's plan to add six new justices to the high court and a fifth resolution, sponsored by Rep. John J. Craven (D) of Boston, requesting approval of the plan.

At an executive session, following the hearing, the joint rules committee, headed by Senator Samuel H. Wragg (R) of Needham, endorsed the resolution of Speaker Horace T. Cahill (R) of Braintree, of the House of Representatives, condemning the Roosevelt plan.

Fourteen Republicans favored the resolution and four Democrats opposed it.

Speaker Cahill, who broke one precedent in personally filing the resolution, broke another by appearing personally before the committee to support the measure.

Speaker Cahill charged the legislation proposed by the President would enable Roosevelt to "pack" the Supreme Court with justices sympathetic to his economic philosophy.

This, he added, would complete the President's control over the Government, since, he declared, the President already has control over the Congress through patronage and the millions spent for relief.

The effectiveness of the Supreme Court in the past has been its nonpolitical nature, Mr. Cahill told the legislative committee.

"The court is not swayed by the hysteria of the moment. It hinders a possible dictator by seeing that the executive and legislative departments play the game according to the rules set up in the Constitution."

Senator Miles Opposed

State Senator Charles G. Miles (R) of Brockton, author of another resolution opposing the court reorganization, declared the plan never would have been submitted to Congress, despite the President's claims to be interested only in "speeding up justice," had not the NRA been ruled unconstitutional.

Representative Phillip Barnett (R) of New Bedford spoke in behalf of his resolution to place the State Legislature on record against the plan.

"The issue is not a partisan matter," he said, "as shown by the fact that many members of the President's own party are against him on this particular plan."

State Senator Sybil H. Holmes (R) of Brookline, only woman member of the Senate, attacked the proposal as "lawless legality, with only one purpose—to do indirectly what cannot be done directly under our Constitution."

Bentley W. Warren, president of the Boston Bar Association, warned that the measure would establish "a dangerous precedent, which might be abused if a man with tyrannical ambitions should become President."

He said it could be used to force a ruling holding laws that abridged the freedom of the press.

Judge A. K. Cohen, of the Boston Municipal Court, declared the Supreme Court is a "bulwark for the protection of minorities of the people." He said the President's plan would take away the rights of minorities, permitting congressional majorities to pass any laws they pleased.

"If the powers of appointment to the Supreme Court) are delegated to the President," he added, "it will make a government, not of men, but of one man."

Walter Powers and B. Loring Young, Boston attorneys, opposed the court reform plan.

Defense of Plan

Defense of the President's plan included many expressions that he had been authorized by the people at the last election to bring about social reforms in any way he sees best. Republican legislators said this interpretation was tantamount to saying the people had given Roosevelt dictatorial powers, but the Democrats denied this.

There was no support for Representative Craven's resolution endorsing the court proposal, even

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Engineers Urge Three Flood Dams For Merrimack

To protect Merrimack River Valley dwellers against a recurrence of floods which caused an estimated $32,000,000 of damage last March, army engineers today recommended the construction of three flood-control reservoirs at a cost of $10,500,000.

Under the plan presented by Capt. Hugh J. Casey, head of the army engineers in the North Atlantic district, the Federal Government would furnish the $6,760,000 for actual construction while Massachusetts and New Hampshire would bear the $3,641,000 cost for land takings and relocation of highways. Captain Casey therefore urged the New Hampshire Interstate Compacts Commission and the Massachusetts Planning Board to immediate action to insure early construction of the three dams.

The principal reservoir—termed by engineers "the backbone of any major flood-control system in this area"—would be built at Franklin Falls, N. H., where the Pemigewasset and Winnipesaukee Rivers join to form the Merrimack. The other two reservoirs would be constructed, respectively, on the Blackwater and the Suncook Rivers, tributaries of the Merrimack.

"It is practically certain that Congress will appropriate a large sum for flood control at this session," Captain Casey said. "It is also understood that a major allotment will be made for work on the Merrimack River for the initial group of reservoirs if the conditions of local co-operation are complied with by that time. This will require that the affected states of Massachusetts and New Hampshire reach early agreement as to the relative assessments of cost for lands, easements and relocations involved."

Officials of the two states will meet later this week seeking to determine a basis for apportionment of costs. Whatever agreement is reached must be presented to the legislatures. Urging prompt action, Captain Casey pointed out that the New Hampshire legislature, in session now, will not meet again for two years.

Had these reservoirs been in existence last March, the flood levels at Manchester, N. H., and at Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill, Mass., would have been lower by several feet, said Captain Casey.

Empty Welfare Work Purse Demanding Action in Maine

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 15—Busy legislators to whom a total of 1635 bills had been introduced on this date are now starting upon an orgy of hearings.

So far the Legislature has not acted to provide additional revenue or to sanction further overdrafts in the state welfare department which is in debt beyond its funds by about $1,000,000.

Their failure to act may mean that all emergency aid and all state pauper aid may cease on Feb. 20, the deadline the Governor is understood to have set for further overdrafts or unsanctioned expenditures. There are various opinion as to the seriousness of the situation which would be created were these two forms of state aid to the poor stopped temporarily. About 40 towns get emergency aid and hundreds of communities have state paupers on their lists. Presumably towns receiving emergency aid could not get along without it while state paupers are a legal obligation of the State.

None the less there is among some an opinion best expressed by the statement of a man familiar with Aroostook County problems who says: "It has never been so hard in 20 years to get able men to work on the farms as it has been in the last two." He contends federal aid is largely responsible; that men naturally had rather work short hours on a federal project than long farm hours at labor which is more arduous.

It is his belief that a curtailment in aid may awaken some of the individual "get-up-and-get" dormant under relief. If the Legislature does not act, he may have a chance to see how near right he is. True, permission to use highway funds for other expenses has been obtained by enactment of a law permitting their transfer but the additional money the State thus obtains is going to be used for old-age pensions.

It is expected that the State will shortly resume its old-age payments now that this money is available and that proceeds from the liquor tax are mounting rapidly. It is interesting to note, also, that the 15 per cent tax on liquor has so far left liquor sales undiminished.

* * *

School Board Issue

As stated, the various committees of the Legislature have commenced their hearings and among the first bills given hearing is one of considerable interest which abolishes the Lewiston school board of 14 members, elected two from each ward, in favor of a mayor-appointed board of five. Abolition of petty politics and an improved management of the schools if the aim of its proponents who assembled 200 strong at the legislative hearing, this week. They had their case well prepared, facts readily marshalled and were told by members of the legal affairs committee that if all proponents of bills came so well prepared, hearings would be greatly facilitated. The bill is expected to be reported favorably and it is hoped to present it in referendum form at the March 1 city election.

* * *

Fisheries Bill

Maine fishermen were interested this week in hearings before the Legislature's committee on sea and

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

PLYMOUTH—"Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk, Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Cheffey, and others. 8:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

UPTOWN—"That Girl From Paris," with Lily Pons. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also, "Wanted: Jane Turner," with Lee Tracy and Gloria Stuart. 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Civil War Days," "Yellowstone," "Genghis Khan," "Leon Errol," latest newsreels and other shorts.

COOLIDGE CORNER—Sonja Henie in "One in a Million." 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan at the Opera," featuring Warner Oland. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Merle Oberon and Brian Aherne in "Beloved Enemy." Orpheum: 10:20 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:29, 7:25, 10:25. Also "Women of Glamour," with Virginia Bruce and Melvyn Douglas. Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.



UNIVERSITY — "That Girl From Paris," starring Lily Pons and Gene Raymond. 2:45, 6:00, 9:25. Also "Old Hutch," with Wallace Beery. 1:20, 4:36, 8:10.

METROPOLITAN — "Stolen Holiday," featuring Kay Francis. 12:25, 3:10, 5:36, 8:02, 10:28. Stage: Eddie Duchin and his orchestra, with a complete musical revue.

REPERTORY — "Les Miserables," starring Harry Baur. With English titles. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

MEMORIAL — Sylvia Sidney and Henry Fonda in "You Only Live Once." 10:43 a. m., 12:58, 3:13, 5:28, 7:43, 9:58.

Other Events

COMMUNITY THEATER, Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Death of a Ghost," by F. L. Lucas. John Perkins, Director. 8:15.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY DINNER — Under auspices of Massachusetts branch of the National Women's Party. Betty Gram Swing on "The Crisis for European Women Today." Maude Williams on "Is Protective Legislation for Women Only a Help or a Hindrance to the Working Women?" 6 Byron Street. 7.



FRIENDS OF CHINA, INC.—Rev. John D. Hayes on "The Present Day Situation in China." Movies: It Happened at Ginling. Life of modern women students in China. American Academy of Arts and Sciences. 8.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Manley O. Hudson, recently appointed to Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. 6:30

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Round Table. R. A. Kirkpatrick on "Hawaii." Illustrated. 3 Joy Street. 8

Radio Programs

On Page 10

BOSTON—"Condemned Row," with Preston Foster, Ann Dvorak and John Beal. 10:33 a. m., 1:46, 4:39, 7:32, 10:28. Stage: Olsen and Johnson.

FINE ARTS—"The Yellow Cruise." 1:30, 3:38, 5:35, 7:35, 9:40. "March of Time," also Walt Disney's "3 Little Wolves."

TREMONT—Miriam Hopkins and Alan Mowbray in "Becky Sharp." 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 5:08, 8:11. Also "The Devil Is a Sissy," starring Freddie Bartholomew and Jackie Cooper. 9 a. m., 12:08, 3:27, 6:30, 9:40.

MODERN—"Maid of Salem," with Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:05, 9:40. Also "King of Hockey." 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:38, 6:08, 8:35.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Black Legion," with Humphrey Bogart. Fenway: 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "The Holy Terror," featuring Jane Withers. Fenway: 12:30, 3:15, 6:00, 8:50. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:08, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

EXETER — "Mad Holiday," with Elissa Landi and Edmund Lowe. 1:55, 4:58, 7:55. Also "Stowaway," with Shirley Temple and Robert Young. 3:18, 6:18, 9:18.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

Tomorrow

KIWANIS—Regular weekly meeting. R. A. Kirkpatrick on "National Parks." Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Jewelry" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

Pay and Rating Advances Awarded by Port Collector

Log of the Custom House

Plums for the workers are falling at the Custom House, as the Collector of the Port, Joseph A. Maynard, shakes the tree. Promotions, increases in salaries, and boosts of grade under the employee classification program—arranged before Mr. Maynard left for a three-week respite on the sands of Miami—are coming through Washington, with departmental approval of his recommendations.

More are pending; and workers at the big tower are hoping that a share of the harvest will fall in their direction. Elevator operators pride themselves on working in the customs service, because promotion is possible from that position, whereas in some federal departments elevator men are limited to the "ups and downs" of their daily routine.

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"Deserving Democrats" rewarded by pay rise or by rating are:

Charles F. Ahern, promoted from clerk to examiner in the appraisers division, with an increase of $400 a year.

Charles C. Gillis, from ungraded clerk in the appraisers division, to graded clerk, with a raise of $200 a year.

Daniel J. Desmond, from ungraded to graded clerk in the warehouse division, at unchanged salary.

John S. Daley, from customs guard to inspector in the outside division, at a gain of $240 a year.

Thomas F. Dunford Jr., sergeant of the customs guards, promoted to storekeeper in the warehouse division, without change in salary.

James J. O'Donnell, customs guard in the special duty squad to sergeant of the guards, at a boost of $140 annually.

Edward A. Holland, transferred from clerk in the Navy Yard to clerk in the customs service, entry warehouse division—a post from which he resigned in 1920. His salary remains as before.

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Changes in customs personnel are due to retirements; and Collector Maynard, supporter of a "promote from within the ranks" policy, boosts the holders of lower position into the higher ones and takes in new workers in the minor positions. No new positions are being established, he notes, merely the filling of vacancies due to retirements.

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Other federal services with headquarters in the Custom House also are undergoing personnel changes. On the fourteenth floor, where Commander Thomas A. Shanley presides as head of the Boston division of the Coast Guard, several changes are pending. Chief of the "friends to man" to be shifted is Lieut. Walter C. Capron, who, as communications officer, has directed work of rescue and arranged answers to calls for help from countless fishermen, mariners, yachtsmen and landsmen. Lieutenant Capron has completed his three-year tour of shore duty and is assigned to the patrol boat Thetis for active sea service. While his many friends, including reporters, whom he has helped over many a rough road, bemoan the change, Mr. Capron welcomes it, and anticipates the thrill and excitement of dashing out into a nor'easter on errands of mercy.

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Good news for ocean travelers! After April 1 (and this is no April Fool's joke either) Americans presenting their passports for a British visa will receive $8 back from the $10 bill they have been accustomed to paying for the service. An Anglo-American agreement, recently announced, provides for a reduction of the present visa fee in both Great Britain and America, from $10 to $2.

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Apple juice for something besides cider is promised as a possibility, says Harold P. Smith from his Department of Commerce office on the eighteenth floor. Over in Czechoslovakia, he said, tests have been made at the Technical University and the machinery concern Skoda Works, at Prague, that are described as satisfactory, whereby apple juice displaces oil in the tempering of steel. Oil for this purpose has been imported in the past, making the invention—called "Kolodit"—of practical value to the iron and steel works of that country. Mr. Smith keeps a weather eye open on developments of industrial and commercial interest throughout the entire world.

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Lieut. E. C. Roberts of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, on the eighth floor, is finding demand heavy for new charts of Cape Cod bay and of Scituate harbor, showing the latest information on depths of water along the inner side of Cape Cod from Provincetown to Barnstable, and in Scituate harbor. Mariners are warned not to use the old charts, made obsolete by new and changed depths of water in these localities.

60-Meter Ski Jump Set For Championship Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GILFORD, N. H., Feb. 15—The 60-meter ski jump on Rowe Mountain has been completed and will be the scene of the championship jumping of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association Feb. 27 and 28.

Thousands of ski enthusiasts are expected to flock to the new Belknap Recreational Center where the ski jump towers high above the large parking area. It is estimated by authorities that the average leap on the new jump will be 60 meters, or approximately 200 feet, and that a jumper will travel 316 feet vertically while traveling more than 650 feet horizontally from the take-off point high on a steel tower to the landing tangent below.

Heifetz Applauded in Novel Program

The Arts in Boston

Yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Jascha Heifetz gave a concert of music for the violin in original versions and in transcriptions made by the artist. Emanuel Bay was the efficient pianoforte accompanist, and the program was as follows: Mozart, Allegro from a Divertimento in D major (transcription); Beethoven, Sonata No. 3 in E flat; Bach, Sonata in C major for violin alone; Wieniawski, Concerto in D minor, and the following in transcription: Debussy, "I'Après-midi d'un Faune"; Bax, "Mediterranean"; Albeniz, "El Puerto"; Castelnuovo-Tedesco, "Seamurmurs," and Halffter, "Danza de la Gitana."

It was a wretched day for strings, which may have accounted in part for occasional lapse from the suavity of tone which we have come to associate with Mr. Heifetz. One may commend the artist for his attempt to present an unhackneyed list of items without entirely subscribing to his choice of works. The Mozart transcription was an attempt in the right direction and proved agreeable listening. The more modern composers were ably presented, but the effort involved was scarcely in proper ratio to the worth of the material as concert pieces. The concerto was played with the usual disarming ease which Mr. Heifetz displays in his presentation of this melodious war-horse, and in the Beethoven both Mr. Heifetz and his accompanst shared equally the honors of an excellent performance.

It was the Bach, however, which won our unrestrained admiration, for it was here that the violinist completely revealed his mastery of his instrument, technically. Mr. Heifetz gave warmth to its measures without becoming either self-conscious or sentimental, and the Fuga was the high point of his achievement for the afternoon. Seldom is it given any artist to play this grilling movement with the perfection of detail which emerged under the fingers of Mr. Heifetz. Fugal subjects and answers were introduced with amazing clarity, and the entire structural outline of the movement was discernible throughout the performance, yet in presenting it the violinist was careful to avoid the pedantic, with a resultant flexibility, which roused the audience to a point of literally stopping his performance of the sonata at the conclusion of the fugue. There was the usual supplementary concert which Heifetz enthusiasts always demand.

G. M. S.

State Symphony Orchestra

The second concert of the Sunday evening series by the State (WPA) Symphony Orchestra at the Copley Theater took place last night. There was an audience of encouraging size. Alexander Thiede, who conducted, had assembled a compact program: a first performance of a New England Rhapsody by Robert Manton (head of the music department of the University of New Hampshire); Lalo's Cello Concerto in D minor, with Carl Zeise as soloist; and Beethoven's Second Symphony.



Merle Oberon
Starred With Brian Aherne in "Beloved Enemy," at the State and Orpheum Theaters

Mr. Manton's rhapsody, inspired by some lines of Amy Lowell's apostrophizing the lilac, is an agreeably fragrant impression, less rhapsodic perhaps than idyllic, despite its changing moods. Written with taste, and transparently and subtly scored in a manner unmistakably suggesting the influence of Debussy, it was well received and deserves to be repeated.

Lalo's concerto belongs to the class of works that would never be, or deserve to be, performed today were they not useful as vehicles for the display of the solo capacities of an instrument none too generously treated by the great composers. Its most ingratiating moments are those in which it "goes Spanish"—like the better-known "Symphonie Espagnole" for violin and orchestra—but for the most part it is alternately bombastic and unctuous. It enabled Mr. Zeise, however, to display his virtues—a broad, strong, emphatic style; a tone that was unusually full, rich, and vibrant in slow passages, though it sometimes degenerated to harsh dryness in rapid ones; and an agility that was not always accompanied (in moments of stress) by completely accurate intonation. The flaws, which time will doubtless eradicate, did not overshadow Mr. Zeise's very real abilities, and he was accorded enthusiastic and prolonged applause.

Beethoven's Second Symphony, though historically significant for its innovations, is not officially regarded as one of the "great" symphonies. But it is at least the equal, in many respects, of the much overrated Seventh. To be sure, some of its best passages are strongly reminiscent of Mozart—the Mozart of the operas and overtures—but there is no lack of characteristically Beethovenish matter here, notably in the beautiful Larghetto.

Mr. Thiede and his orchestra performed this work in an admirably clear, sensible and sensitive fashion which disclosed its beauty and its strength equally. They had acquitted themselves with as great felicity in the very different styles of the delicately suggestive Manton and the rhetorical Lalo. There was much applause.

S. S.

Boston Art Club

Two exhibitors show their handiwork at the Boston Art Club—Lester G. Hornby and Donald Squier.

Mr. Hornby is well known as etcher and draughtsman. His activities widen in the current display to oil painting and lithography. The broadened accomplishments of an artist are always interesting, and the spectator who has followed his progress over a stretch of time rather enjoys tracing the evolution. In the case of Mr. Hornby the etchings hold to his earlier efforts, which were skillful and imaginative, inspired by French aquafortists of the last century. The oils, neatly, dispatchfully turned out, are executed with freshness and freedom, with the summary, cursory application of pigment of the Impressionists. Mr. Hornby's oils convey to the spectator assurance and authenticity because of his accurate eye and practiced draughtsmanship. The color must say a great deal, and he puts it to work. Scenes of Rockport and a splendid panorama of Gloucester harbor were agreeable to this visitor.

The lithographs show a merging of the art of line and the art of tone. Mr. Hornby gives more in line values than the average lithographer and consequently saves himself from the utter casualness which makes much lithography of today seem trifling.

Many oils and a few drawings give evidence of an indefatigable worker in Mr. Squier, who paints in many ways—in the detached studio atmosphere where sitters and subjects are arranged deliberately, and outdoors, on the streets and at the beach. In the latter subjects he makes considerable social comment, illustrating contemporary life and marking with keen observation the types which one may encounter in the city cross-section. For us Mr. Squier seems the better painter in his more human themes. The studio portrayals are set and self-conscious by comparison. His landscapes are often notable for the pastoral mood elicited.

D. A.

Merry Movies

A large audience of children was delighted Saturday morning with the new series of Merry Movies presented by Mrs. William Stanley Parker at the Uptown Theater. The program consisted of sports films and comic cartoons, including "Mickey's Steam Roller," "Dizzy Divers" and Disney's "Water Babies."

Colleges to Compete For Writing Prizes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine., Feb. 15—Another intercollegiate competition in short stories, essays and poems will be held this year among the Universities of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, according to Prof. Milton Ellis, head of the English department of the University of Maine.

This year Maine has charge of the essay contest, New Hampshire of the short story and Vermont the poetry contest. Prizes of $25, $15 and $10 will be awarded in each division. Contributions must be submitted not later than April 7.

Behind the Microphone

Listeners should recall their old phonograph records if they happen to tune in the Barn Dance program, tonight at 9 p. m. over WBZ. If they haven't realized it, the Henry Burr of Barn Dance is the artist who sang for records in the infancy of many of them. We recall that he started many a popular ballad on its career by the wax route.

Recently Mr. Burr received a letter from a woman who still owns the first recording he ever made and who has been a loyal fan on records and the radio ever since.

♪ ♪ ♪

Listeners ask us at times who the personnel of Benny Goodman's swing band are—those gentlemen who "heat up" some of the late evening network hours with their torrid brand of music as well as the Tuesday CBS program at 9:30 p. m.

We are glad to comply, having just found out who they all are ourself. First, of course, there is Benny Goodman, who is just 27, and whose sales of records top the industry—all over the world. In England, Holland, France his records are especially prized. His band was chosen as the lead swing band for the picture, "The Big Broadcast." Oddly enough, the reunited Original Dixieland Jazz Band, who began "swinging it" back in New York in 1916, were originally picked for the picture but did not arrive in Hollywood in time.

Gene Krupa is the drummer in the Goodman outfit and a third of the well-known "trio." He has played with all the big bands.

Teddy Wilson is the pianist of the trio. He originally started out as a printer.

Lionel Hampton is the man who performs those new tricks with the vibraphone (hear him at his best in Goodman's record of "Dinah"). Benny Goodman first heard him in a Los Angeles café and brought him to New York. His playing, which adds a few more notes per minute than you ever thought a vibraphone could handle, has won the admiration of well-known classical musicians.

Jess Stacy is the band's other pianist. He was hired by Mr. Goodman "sight unseen." An enthusiast, who heard him play for six hours in Chicago, sent a "delirious" telegram to Goodman—and Stacy "planed" to New York immediately.

Other "boys" in the band are Hymie Shertzer, sax and clarinet; Ziggy Elman, trumpet; Jimmy Mundy, arranger; Harry Goodman, string bass; Harry James, trumpet; Red Ballard, trombone; Arthur Rollini, saxophone, flute and clarinet; Vido Musso, saxophone, flute and Clarinet; Allan Reuss, guitar; Gordon Griffin, trumpet, and Murray McEachern, trombone.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Mutual network is an exceedingly news-minded organization. One of its latest feats was to obtain the first public statements from the arbitrators of the automobile strike immediately following the signing of the settlement agreement. Mutual ran wires to the recorder's courtroom at Detroit, where the peace agreement was signed just a few minutes before they had finished the line work.

Talks by Gov. Frank Murphy, Lee Pressman, counsel for the Committee of Industrial Organization, the Lewis union and James F. Dewey, federal conciliator, were fed immediately through CKLW, Mutual's affiliate in Detroit-Windsor. William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors, was scheduled to speak also, but was delayed in a conference. He spoke later at 4 p. m. through WOR and the Mutual network.

A. D. H.

Honored



Wide World
Dr. Charles Seymour
Elected President of Yale University

Yale

(Continued from Page 9)

cerning the appointment. Among those from whom messages came were:

James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard: "His (Dr. Seymour's) administrative experience at Yale, and his distinction as author, scholar and teacher enable him to bring to the task unusual capacity . . ."

Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton declared that Dr. Seymour is particularly fitted to "lead a great university in the difficult days confronting institutions of higher learning."

Robert M. Hutchins, president of Chicago University: "It is a pleasure to see a prophet honored in his own country."

And Dr. Hutchins is more than right. For Dr. Seymour has been honored not only in his own country but in the city where he was born and whose public schools he attended. He graduated from Yale in 1908, having previously received his A. B. degree from King's College, Cambridge. Later, Dr. Seymour spent several years as a graduate student in Paris.

In 1911, he became a Yale faculty member. His "Diplomatic Background of the War," published in 1916, caused Dr. Seymour to be named Master of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. Three years later, President Wilson appointed him chief of the Austro-Hungarian Division, and subsequently delegate on the Roumanian, Yugoslavian and Czechoslovakian Territorial Commission.

The new Yale head has been Provost of the University for the past 10 years, is also Master of Berkely College and Sterling Professor of History.

Dr. Seymour is married, has three children, one of whom, Charles Jr., was graduated from Yale in 1935. The new president, besides being a baseball fan, is a regular reader of detective novels. He collects first editions of A. Conan Doyle and E. Phillips Oppenheim. He plays tennis and golf.

Ancestorally speaking, Dr. Seymour is well qualified for his new post. His great-great grandfather, Thomas Clap, was president of Yale from 1740 to 1776 and his great-uncle, Jeremiah Day, headed Yale from 1817 to 1846. Dr. Seymour's father, Thomas Day Seymour, was Hillhouse Professor of Greek at the university for more than 25 years.

Maine Pressed For Funds For Welfare Work

(Continued from Page 9)

shore fisheries on hills which would prohibit non-resident fishermen from fishing for commercial purposes off the Maine shores for five years, between April and November.

The fishermen unanimously endorsed this bill; said it would stop competition from large out of State concerns with whom they find it hard to compete and would be a boon to the small fishermen. They favored its enactment as emergency legislation.

They discussed a bill to close a part of the waters off Knox county to fishing in the April and May spawning season, but were divided in their opinions. Some felt it would merely cause abnormal fishing in the unrestricted area and favored closing the whole coast before closing a part of it.

♪ ♪ ♪

Auto Insurance

Hearing before the Judiciary committee of the compulsory automobile insurance bills is expected to produce sharp division of opinion as deflected by the division between members of the recess committee which studied the proposition and returned conflicting reports on its advisability.

In a majority report on the matter four members of the committee found the present financial responsibility law inadequate and lacking in teeth. It makes possible the suspension of a license after the driver has been convicted of criminal negligence and is "desirable as far as it goes, but obviously does not meet the real problem" reports the majority of the committee. Suspension of a license does not compensate the person who suffers by reason of the negligence, it points out.

The majority report terms the system of compulsory insurance the only proposal worthy of consideration to improve existing conditions in which it is believed there are many cases of liability without ability to pay. The majority report dispenses with the argument compulsory insurance leads to rackets and fraud by claiming they are made possible only by dishonesty of doctors, lawyers and insurance adjusters and could be dealt with if the State approach the problem by "more stringent and effective moral requirements for those who practice these professions."

The report contends that increasing motoring hazards, and a decrease in the rate at the start rather than compulsory insurance has caused Massachusetts rates to go up 36 per cent in 10 years. It points out Connecticut rates have gone up similarly. Every driver is a potential cause of death or injury and should carry protection for those endangered, the majority decided. They submitted a bill requiring owners of motor vehicles and trailers do so by carrying insurance with an authorized concern, by providing a bond or making a cash deposit of $10,000 with the Secretary of State.

Terming failure of any other state to follow Massachusetts into the field of compulsory insurance the best indication of the plan's failure, the minority members of the committee opposed the report and the bill, favored instead a bill to provide for hearings before the Secretary of State who, pending judicial disposition of a case arising from an accident may force the allegedly offending driver to file evidence of his financial responsibility before again driving. Restriction of automobile speed was favored also.

As to the Massachusetts law, "It has been a source of constant and serious political disturbance," the minority report found. Two members signed the minority report, four the majority and one member filed an independent report favoring compulsory insurance but not the proposed bill.



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AN INTERNATIONAL

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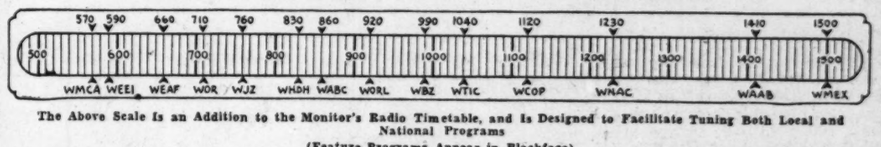
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The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Rhythm Makers	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 Doris Kerr, songs	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 "The Cheaker Board": sketch	"The Old Homestead": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Jack Onslow's baseball school
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; orchestra;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 "News of Youth" sketch	Collegians; soloist	Jackie Duggan; organist	Dinner concert
6:30 "Salute" program	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Sports reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	Mary Small, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye the Sailor": sketch	Comedy and music	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Dave Schooler's Orchestra
7:30 Ray Heatherton, baritone	"Lum and Abner": sketch	"Listen to This"; soloists;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 **Boake Carter, commentator**	John Herrick, baritone	drama; orchestra	"Shadows of the Past"
8:00 Horace Heidt's Brigadiers:	**Helen Hayes in "Bambi";**	"Fibber McGee and Molly,"	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
8:15 soloists; orchestra	**Mark Warnow's Orchestra**	comedy; Weems's Orchestra	Talk, Ray Gram Swing
8:30 Pick and Pat; Landt Trio &	"Sweetest Love Songs Ever	Margaret Speaks, soprano;	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
8:45 white; Kreuger's Orch.	Sung"; soloists; orchestra	chorus; concert orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
9:00 **Radio Theater: Jack Benny**	"Wallflower": dramatization	"20,000 Years in Sing Sing":	"For Men Only": sketch
9:15 **and Mary Livingstone in**	and music	dramatic sketch	"For Men Only": sketch
9:30 **"Brewster's Millions";**	Jack Pearl; Morton Bowe;	Richard Himber's Orchestra;	**"Rendezvous": symphonic and**
9:45 **other players; orchestra**	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Stuart Allen, tenor	**choral music; soloists**
10:00 **Farley dinner: talks, Pres.**	**Farley dinner: talks, President**	Lullaby Lady: male quartet;	**Farley dinner: talks, President**
10:15 **Roosevelt, Vice-Pres. Gar-**	**Roosevelt, Vice-President**	vocal trio; orchestra	**Roosevelt, Vice-President**
10:30 **ner, others; Lawrence Tib-**	**Garner, others; Lawrence**	Ray Block's Orchestra; solo-	**Garner; others; Lawrence**
10:45 **bett; Helen Jepson**	**Tibbett, Helen Jepson**	ists; male chorus	**Tibbett; Helen Jepson**
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	"Pageant of Melody"
11:15 Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc.": sketch	Joe Smith's Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody"
11:30 Jay Freeman's Orchestra	Veterans of Foreign Wars	King's Jesters' Orchestra	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra
11:45 Jay Freeman's Orchestra	"Hello, America" program	King's Jesters' Orchestra	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia"; network feature program.

11:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "David Harum"; sketch.

11:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Mystery Chef"; cooking talk.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, Gospel Singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver."

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air; music.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.

3:30 WAAB, New England Conservatory of Music Orchestra; piano soloist.

3:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Have You Heard?"; sketch.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), From Paris: talk, "Paris Fashion Openings Inspire Romance." Carmel Snow.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon"; serial drama.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Dinner and After

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Hendrik Willem Van Loon, talk.

7:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fray and Braggiotti, piano duo.

7:45 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The Camera Workshop."

8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Dude Ranch"; sketch; soloists; narrator.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Music Hall: guest soloists; regular soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Music in the Morgan Manner"; Russ Morgan's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Music for Dancing"; soloists; orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Welcome Valley," with Edgar Guest; orchestra; sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Al Jolson; Sid Silvers; Martha Raye; Victor Young's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Leah Ray; Julius Tannen, monologist.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Al Pearce's Gang: variety; popular orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Sidewalk Interviews"; Wallace Butterworth and Parks Johnson.

9:15 W1XAL (6.04mc), "Building Literature"; "The Ancient Mariner."

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth, comedian; Conrad Thibault, baritone; Francia White, soprano; Trudy Woods, soprano; Johnny Green's Orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Jack Oakie's College"; George Givot; Cliff Edwards; Columbia University Club; Benny Goodman's Orchestra; Georgie Stoll's Orchestra.

9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Rangers hockey game, by Frank Ryan.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Concert band, Frank Simon, conductor; sketch.

10:00 WOR, Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta: concert orchestra.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National) "Good Time Society"; all-Negro popular program; soloists; orchestra.

10:45 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Mark Warnow's Orchestra.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 4; closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Paintings of Egyptian subjects by Joseph Lindon Smith. Special exhibition of musical instruments (newly opened gallery). Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission 25c. Music on week days 2:45. Sunday, from 1 to 4. Admission free. Music at 2.

Junior League of Boston—Exhibition by the members. Opening on Feb. 18.

The Book Shop—Exhibition of water colors of Maine by Frances Lee. Through February.

Bell & Fletcher—Exhibition of paintings by Paula Eliasoph. Through Feb. 20.

Twentieth Century Club—Latest water colors by Thomas Eaton and John Hoagland of Waltham. Through Feb. 18. Also exhibition by members of the Quincy Art Center.

Federal Art Gallery—Exhibition of mural studies. Models of stage sets and costumes. Feb. 16-March 13.

Boston Public Library—Through the years with Scribner's.

Fine Arts Guild—Exhibition of Mexican prints.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9-5; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Prints by Rembrandt and his followers. Through March 31. English water colors of the 19th century, Feb. 18-March 13. Re-opened Oriental Galleries; the new Persian Gallery.

Yamanaka—Exhibition of old Japanese paintings, drawings and wood-cut prints.

Brattle Art Gallery, Cambridge—Exhibition of silhouettes by Mary Cracy; water colors by Jacques Messia.

Number Ten Gallery—Exhibition of oil paintings of New England. Also original drawings by American artists.

The Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Exhibits of natural history ethnology, dolls, live museum.

Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of nineteenth and twentieth century color prints.

Foster Brothers—General exhibition of color prints.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Russell Cheney, gouaches by Karl Zerbe, and horses by Pierre Dubaut.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of oils by Frank Hendry. Through Feb. 21. Paintings by Ture Bengtz. Through Feb. 26.

Children's Art Center—Paintings by Aimee Lamb.

Goodspeeds—Exhibition of rare prints and paintings.

Boston Art Club—Exhibition of portraits by Donald G. Squier. Also prints and paintings by Lester G. Hornley. Through Feb. 27.

Boston Athenaeum—Color reproductions of Old Masters.

Copley Society—Water colors and drawings by Edgar T. P. Walker. Through Feb. 19.

Harley Perkins Gallery—Paintings by Oliver Chaffee. Through Feb. 27.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of original work by the members.

Doll & Richards—Paintings, water colors and prints by H. Dudley Murphy. Paintings by Stan Pochiecha Poray. Wood carvings by Karoly Fulop.

Guild of Boston Artists—Portraits by Marie Danforth Page. Through Feb. 20.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

Mayor and Real Estate Leader Debate Proposed Tax Limit

Yes

(Continued from Page 9)

and towns who voted three to one in favor of a $25 tax limit constitutional amendment were typical of all the people throughout the State and this means that 75 per cent of the voters in every representative district demand the passage of this constitutional amendment. Many splendid members of the Legislature are going to vote favorably on their own account, and one quarter of the Legislature has already received its mandate from the 46 cities and towns to vote the way their constituencies direct. Any member of the Legislature who does not vote in accordance with the initiative petitioners and with the people's mandate from his constituency, may at the same time just as well remove his name from public life as the people are definite in their demands.

The politician have never reduced taxes, all other taxable groups have lobbies and the poor down-trodden home owners have never before been organized and now that they are informed of the abuses plied on them they will demand a limit to be put on the load of society's cost, of which they have been carrying too heavy a share. Thousands of our people are talking about and hoping for economy in government. The only real economy in government and relief for real estate is through an absolute $25 tax limit by constitutional amendment. Here is a definite proposal which all those who sincerely want economy will endorse and for which they will vote.

Not Effective Until 1941

This amendment would not go into effect until 1941. Therefore, there are five years yet before this act would operate. This gives time enough to work out all fiscal adjustments with individual cities and towns as may be required. There is no cause for alarm. They have had statutory limitation of property taxes in Rhode Island for 58 years—since 1878. For years the limit in Rhode Island has been a $25 limit, the same figure proposed for Massachusetts. Only four municipalities in Rhode Island found it necessary to employ this rate. Rates in other municipalities ranged as low as $11 per $1000. If the rates of the whole 39 cities and towns were added together and divided by 39, an average rate of $20.60 per $1000 would be indicated. As far as we know, no schools, police, fire or garbage collection ever broke down in Rhode Island. Why should they in Massachusetts?

A $25 tax limitation will mean about a $60,000,000 difference in the Massachusetts revenue, but there is available over $100,000,000 to meet it with, as soon as the $25 tax limit goes into effect, according to the official figures of the Tax Commissioner of the Commonwealth.

Business in 1940

Does anyone believe that business in 1940 will not be as good as it was in 1930? If business does as well in 1940 as it did in 1930 we have $100,000,000 in these three items alone to offset the $60,000,000 saving from the real estate tax. How do the politicians explain this when they speak of needing more taxes and of having to cut municipal services in half?

On top of this $100,000,000 we will still have in 1940 the accumulated value of all new building which will be encouraged by a $25 tax limit, which would produce several millions of dollars worth of revenue permanently from year to year. On top of this we would save millions more by getting taxes paid quicker and saving municipal borrowings.

We would shortly have two times the $60,000,000 cut off by the $25 tax limit—probably two and one-half times as much. Does anyone doubt that there would be at least enough other revenue to replace the $60,000,000 cut off by the tax limit? This can be done without increasing the rate of any other existing taxes, or incurring any new taxes, and without curtailing any needed existing governmental function. The Legislature will be able to arrange any further funds by new taxes if ever the need should arise and the Legislature would also be able to arrange the state income so that no city would be embarrassed in case it legitimately required more than $25 on which to operate.

Nothing Radical Proposed

There is nothing radical about $25 tax limitation. It is the soundest piece of legislation ever proposed in this Commonwealth. Temporary relief legislation which would gradually cut the tax rate in the interim period to prepare cities and towns for the $25 limit is now before the General Court.

The railroads of America lost money at 4 cents a mile and made money at 2 cents a mile. Similarly, a new economic equation will ensue in cities. Where cities have high tax rates and deficits, they will find the lower tax rate will produce more revenue and establish favorable economic factors. Taxation, as well as transportation, should be sold to the public as cheaply as possible and the public will buy more.

Most foreclosures would not have happened had we had $25 tax limitation. Bankers are studying this phase of their business and are gradually flocking to the $25 tax limit banner. Twenty-five-dollar tax limitation does away with the present blank check we have given our politicians which is signed by real estate and good for any amount.

Is it any wonder that politicians dislike to believe the people do not want any longer to pay for their extravagance and waste? It is hard for the politicians to believe the people have actually awakened. The people have paid with their life savings, their homes, and their jobs, so many years that the politicians have found it difficult to adjust themselves to believing they cannot always squander the public's money to the extent they have.

Their arguments show the futility of their position. They tried to block the $25 tax limit petition. They tried to mislead the November 3rd vote. They have collected money and organized. But the people have not heeded. The people pay no attention to their false arguments. The people want $25 tax limitation. What the people want, the people get.

No

(Continued from Page 9)

more than their own fair share of the tax burden.

What Limit Means

We all agree, then, that the real estate tax ought to be reduced and the question comes as to the best way to reduce it. In my opinion the fixing of an arbitrary tax limit of $25 is the worst way that can be devised to reduce the real estate tax. I think that the average real estate owner does not know what such a radical change would mean. The following figures ought to be convincing:

In 1936 Boston required $81,000,000 to carry on its affairs. About $14,000,000 were obtained from corporation tax, income taxes, departmental receipts, poll and auto excise taxes and race track receipts. Subtracting this from the $81,000,000 it was necessary for us to raise the difference by taxation — this amounted in round figures to $67,500,000. Six million dollars of this was borrowed and the other $61,500,000 was produced by a tax rate of $38 per thousand. A $25 tax rate would have produced only $40,500,000. But as I have already shown we needed $67,500,000, and if a $25 rate would produce only $40,500,000 it is plain there would be a loss in revenue of $27,000,000. In other words, we would have $27,000,000 less with which to run the city.

There are certain fixed charges that the city must pay and which cannot be reduced or scaled down. They are:

Debt requirements.
Welfare relief.
State tax.
Boston retirement system requirements.
Boston Elevated deficit.
Metropolitan District assessment.
WPA projects.
County expenses.
Non-contributory pensions.
Sumner Tunnel deficit.

And the overlay amounting in round figures to $33,000,000. Subtracting this from the $81,000,000 that we need, leaves about $47,700,000, and from that must be subtracted $27,000,000 that would be lost by reducing the tax rate so that there would be left only $20,000,000 with which to run the city. A $27,000,000 reduction is 57 per cent of the $47,000,000 that we need so that all of our expenses outside of those fixed charges which we would have to pay would have to be reduced 57 per cent.

It would mean the discharge of thousands of city employees or the cutting of their salaries to the bone. It would mean closing fire houses, police stations, schools and health units. It would mean curtailing the activities of the health department; garbage would not be collected, streets would not be cleaned and our sewers would not be kept in repair. Probably every other street light would have to be extinguished. In short it would mean that many things that people insist upon having would have to be abandoned in Boston.

Not Idle Fancy

This picture is not an idle fancy. It has actually happened and is happening now in other communities that have an arbitrary tax limit on real estate. For example, in Columbus, Ohio, half of the police and fire forces were discharged; 11 of the 19 fire stations were boarded up and abandoned; garbage collection, street cleaning, park upkeep and street repairing were all curtailed severely.

In Cleveland, a city comparable to Boston—the first effect of the tax limitation was a bond default of over $1,280,000 in February of 1934, followed by payless paydays and doles for city employees during March and April. The city was forced to abandon a water main extension program, leaving piles of dirt and pipe along the street which in many places were nothing but open trenches. Seven hundred city employees were discharged—city bahhouses were open only two days a week—every other street light was turned off and the collection of garbage, street cleaning, playgrounds and other similar activities were substantially curtailed, including the closing of four bridges over the Cuyahago River.

In Bluefield, West Virginia, $25,000 was saved by tax limitation but the immediate result was the raising of insurance premiums on property in Bluefield by over $100,000, so that the boasted saving of $25,000 was wiped out four times over by just one item of increased insurance cost.

Similar conditions exist in cities and towns in California, Indiana, Michigan, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Washington and West Virginia.

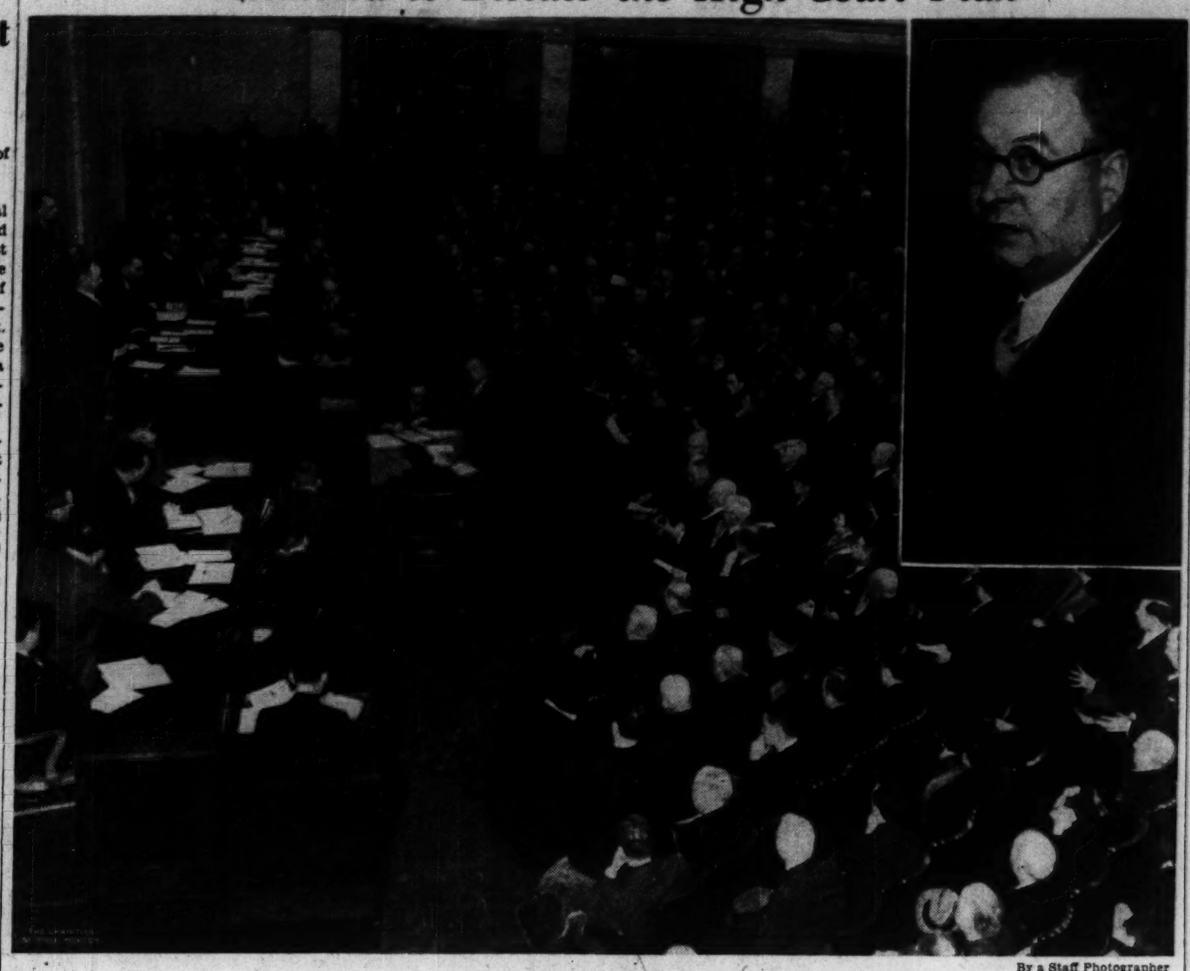
Burden on Real Estate

The curious thing about it is that real estate would have to bear most of the burden of a changed condition. It is for the benefit of property and property owners that many city activities are carried on and if they are curtailed drastically real estate would suffer and the amount lost would be far more than would be saved by tax limitation.

If we are going to have this limitation, then the Legislature must supply some other means of revenue to make up the deficit. Only two ways have been suggested—a sales tax or borrowing money. Sales taxes have not been popular, nobody wants them, and they would not raise enough revenue to supply the deficit; and everyone knows that borrowing is not the proper way, if it can be avoided, to carry on currrent affairs of the city. Where, for example, would Boston borrow $27,000,000 added to the $6,000,000 that we borrowed last year? It is doubtful if the bankers would lend the money, and if they did it would probably be at such a high rate of interest that anything gained by reducing the tax would be lost by the increased payment of interest.

Governor Hurley proposes a commission to solve this problem. It is a good move and I hope that the commission will solve it, but surely an arbitrary limitation of the tax rate is not the proper solution.

Assembled to Discuss the High Court Plan



Gathering at the Legislative Hearing in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House

By a Staff Photographer

Horace T. Cahill
Speaker of House

Auto Insurance Rate Rise Ruled By Court Master

(Continued from Page 9)

the value of their outstanding claims for the years prior to 1936 by 10 per cent."

In seeking the reason for the commissioner's order for a 2 per cent reduction in rates when an increase was apparently indicated by insurance companies' figures, Mr. Hitchcock discussed the appointment of Commissioner DeCel by former Gov. James M. Curley.

"It is common knowledge," his report stated, "that the matter of the rates annually fixed by the commissioner of insurance for compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance has been a subject of controversial public discussion, nearly, if not quite, ever since rates were fixed within the act.

"The increase in those rates which which has usually resulted each year from the order of the then commissioner, and the considerable difference in the rates which have been established for different rating territories, has resulted in extensive newspaper publicity and comment and in vigorous criticism of previous commissioners by candidates for office, executives and legislators.

Purpose to Remove

"It was in evidence that the Governor of the Commonwealth in office during 1935 and 1936, in his campaign for election in the fall of 1934, publicly stated that, because of the increase in rates which had been authorized, it was his purpose, if elected, to remove the commissioner of insurance who had been in office since 1929.

"The respondent, Francis J. DeCelles, was appointed, and qualified as commissioner on April 24, 1935. He is highly educated, with special training and experience in mathematics, and a man of superior intellectual capacity. He had had some but not a wide experience in the insurance field. So far as appeared, he had no experience in insurance rate making.

"He testified that he is a personal friend of the Governor. It is obvious, on all the evidence and in the light of public knowledge, that he approached the duty of determining premium charges both for 1936 and 1937 under conditions and in an atmosphere which made a judicial attitude on his part exceedingly difficult. His attitude, almost of necessity, was that rates must not be increased but, if and when possible, must be reduced."

Changes Made

Under the proposed rates Boston and Revere would pay $57.97 for light cars and $62.94 for heavy cars instead of $53.70 and $58.30 respectively as at present.

Light cars in Worcester, Quincy, Waltham, Weymouth, Arlington, Lowell, Billerica, Braintree, Hull, Milton, Nahant, Norwood, Salem and Wakefield, would cost $37.36 instead of $34.60, and heavy cars would be $40.64 in place of the present $37.65.

In Chelsea the rates would be raised from $62 and $67.30 to $66.94 and $72.65.

Brookline, Burlington, Cambridge, Malden, Somerville, Wilmington and Winthrop residents would have to pay $46.10 and $50.04 for light and heavy cars instead of the present $42.70 and $46.35.

Dedham, Lynn, Medford, Saugus, Tewksbury, Watertown and Woburn would pay $40.76 and $44.27 instead of $37.75 and $41.

Everett would be charged $54.31 and $58.95 in place of $50.30 and $54.60.

Two hundred and sixteen rural communities would pay $19.21 for light cars and $23.15 for heavy cars instead of $17.80 and $21.45.

Riots in Textile Strike

READING, Penna., Feb. 15 (AP)—Disorders broke out anew at the Berkshire Knitting Mills 24 hours after a riot in which one picket was shot in the head. Pickets and deputies at the plant at Wyomissing clashed Feb. 12 in a renewal of stone-throwing. No one was reported injured and no arrests were made.

Your View on Court Plan

Massachusetts residents who wish to register their views on the President's court proposal with their senators or representatives may address them as follows:

The Massachusetts Senators are Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. and David I. Walsh. Their address is Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

To reach Representatives write to the House of Representatives Building, Washington, D. C. Their names and districts follow: First, Allen T. Treadway; second, Charles R. Clason; third, Joseph E. Casey; fourth, Pehr G. Holmes; fifth, Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers; sixth, George J. Bates; seventh, William P. Connery; eighth, Arthur D. Healey; ninth, Robert Luce; tenth, George Holden Tinkham; eleventh, John P. Higgins; twelfth, John W. McCormack; thirteenth, Richard B. Wigglesworth; fourteenth, Joseph W. Martin; fifteenth, Charles L. Gifford.

Court Hearing

(Continued from Page 9)

from Democrats. The latter took the view that a State Legislature lacks authority to pass upon Federal legislation and that the entire question should be left up to Congress to decide.

Rep. Timothy Murphy (D) of Boston charged the four Republican resolutions were "demagogic" in character, intended merely to "incite the people before they had an opportunity to decide for themselves the merits of the plan."

Kenneth L. Taylor, legislative agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor; State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley, Joseph A. Conry, Frank J. Tyber, who said he represented the Counties Association of Massachusetts, and Charles P. O'Donnell, labor leader of Lynn, spoke in defense of the Roosevelt court proposal.

Taylor said that organized labor favors a change in the membership of the Supreme Court. He cited recent decisions ruling out the New York State minimum wage law and the National Recovery Act as evidence the present members of the court should be changed.

Auditor Buckley declared the President was re-elected "on the record of his previous administration, and was given permission by the people in an overwhelming vote to determine himself what policies he would pursue in the next four years to effect social security and lift living standards."

Representative Gustave W. Everberg (R) of Woburn asked Mr. Buckley if he felt those who voted for Roosevelt last year wanted him to be a dictator.

The auditor replied, "No," holding that his policies had been fully discussed prior to the election and that the people voted for him knowing exactly what they would get.

Prior to the hearing, the council of the Boston Bar Association made public a unanimously adopted resolution opposing the President's plan. Preparation of the resolution had been authorized last Tuesday and it was formally adopted at an ajourned meeting of the council on Saturday. It was then submitted to the House and Senate of the U. S. Congress.

The President's plan, in so far as it relates to the Supreme Court, was assailed in the resolution as seeking to extend the power of the executive under cover of judicial "reform."

What the President is really seeking, the attorneys stated, "is not an increase in the membership of the court nor to establish a retirement age for the justices, but to control its decisions by packing the court."

This control, the lawyers added, would remove constitutional safeguards against interference with freedom of religion, of speech and of the press and with the sovereignty of the states.

Replying to arguments that the present membership of the Supreme Court is blocking progress by holding acts of Congress to be unconstitutional, the resolution stated:

"If the time should ever come when the people desire that the justices of the Supreme Court no longer should exercise full judicial power, but that their decisions should be inoperative if displeasing either to the Executive or to the legislative branch of the Government, they can amend the Constitution to that end.

"President Washington said in his Farewell Address: 'If in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation, for this is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed.'

"An attempt in Congress to pass a law which is contrary to the Constitution is not an act of Congress but is an effort of less than 532 men to usurp powers never given them by the people. An announcement of this by the Court does not justify any assertion that the Court is blocking the Congress."

Hopes of WPA Aid Stir Canton To Development of Flying Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, Mass., Feb. 15—Another step toward development of the Metropolitan Airport into a first class flying field was taken last week-end when a group of officials from the Boston WPA office visited Canton to inquire into the present status of negotiations between the town of Canton and owners of the airport.

Since Federal Government assistance is now only available for development of airports owned and controlled by states, cities, towns or counties, the citizens of Canton voted at a special town meeting in November to accept the offer of the airport corporation to sell 107 acres of the port which is still unimproved, to the town for $2, in order to be able to seek Federal funds for diking, draining and filling work.

The sale of the portion of the airport to the town carries with it an agreement that the land shall be leased back to the airport corporation at a nominal price, not to exceed the average amount paid in taxes. While the lease probably would be written for 99 years, it is possible that before the termination of that period it might be sold back to the present owners at the $2 price for which it would be acquired.

Sale to the town of the 107 acres of the airport subject to flooding, is conditional upon removal of all liens, including unpaid taxes. A bond must also be furnished the town relieving it of all liability for accidents on the property.

The present plans for improvement of the property include construction of 2700 feet of dike on the east bank of the river, eight feet wide on the top, with a ditch three feet deep and three feet wide extending for the length of the dike and 2300 feet beyond its end. Auxiliary dikes and drain pipes would protect corners of the land.

The three present runways would be extended so that their usable lengths would be about 2500, 2300 and 2200 feet respectively. They would be widened from 100 to 300 feet and their level would be raised 18 inches above the surrounding meadow, which itself is about 49 feet above sea level.

Gravel for the fills would be taken from pits at the easterly end of the airport and within 130 feet of the New Haven Railroad tracks.

The airport is about half a mile from Canton Junction station of that railroad.

Geological Survey of State Urged as an Economic Need

Mapping of Massachusetts resources and geological data would prevent the recurrence of such mistakes as occurred in the construction of the Huntington Avenue overpass, said Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Conference on Land Economic Survey, in support of a petition advocating preparation of a geological survey and map to determine and locate the natural resources of the Commonwealth, before the legislative committee on state administration today.

Geological survey of the state would take about eight years, at a cost of $160,000, which the state and federal governments would share equally, said Mr. Reynolds. A topographical survey is one quarter complete, and by immediate inauguration of the geological, one map would contain both surveys, he added.

The petition, which would place all geological data on maps, thus facilitating location of highways, railroads and other public utilities, was offered as an amendment to a bill passed by the Legislature a few years ago which authorized collection and mapping of topographical data throughout the Commonwealth.

"Massachusetts was one of the first states to attempt a geological survey," continued Mr. Reynolds. "It was begun in 1830, but later dropped. At present this State is one of the few without such a survey, and consequently receives none of the funds allocated by the Federal Government for continuance of this work."

Prof. Frederick K. Morris of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, speaking in favor of the petition, declared that the survey would record minerals and underground waters. "Minerals valuable in industry, such as kyanite, for making high-resistance electrical apparatus, would be recorded wherever experts find them," he declared. "Definite information would be substituted for ignorance or for costly special surveys."

Knowledge of the location of gravel and other materials necessary for road-building would be invaluable to the State Public Works Department, Commissioner William F. Callahan stated. Within the next 25 years, he said, it will be necessary to seek for new sources of road-building materials which are rapidly disappearing.

Favoring reports were received from A. W. Dean, chief engineer of the State Planning Board, and Ernest J. Dean, Commissioner of Conservation. There was no opposition.

Power for Taxpayers

There is no method at present by which a taxpayer can restrain illegal abuse of office by a public servant of the Commonwealth, declared Norman MacDonald, representing the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, urging adoption of a bill to permit 24 taxpayers to bring a court action in circumstances which seem to warrant it, at a hearing before legislative committee on state administration today.

J. Sidney Stone, chairman of the committee on taxation and expenditures of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, appeared in behalf of the Chamber in support of the bill.

"The Boston Chamber of Commerce," he said, "wishes to be recorded in wholehearted support of this measure. We believe that it is a distinct step toward better administration in the state government."

Representatives from several municipal taxpayers' organizations throughout the state also appeared in its support.

At the same time, the legislative committee heard the petition of the Taxpayers' Association to require state departments to file copies of all extra work orders with the state comptroller for public inspection. "Some simple machinery is necessary," declared Mr. MacDonald, "to permit citizens the right to inspect work orders before the work authorized is completed and the contracts closed."

Fire Hazard Seen In Fire Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 15

A paradox has been given the government and citizens of Worcester by Fire Chief Charles L. McCarthy in his annual report and recommendations to City Council, in which he stated the biggest fire hazard in Worcester is the obsolete equipment of the Fire Department itself.

Thirteen of the city's 32 pieces of fire apparatus are more than 20 years old and several others are more than 15 years old, Mr. McCarthy disclosed. Trucks and pumpers rattle along the street so slowly they are late getting to fires. Sometimes they break down en route and have to be towed off to the repair shop—after the fire is out.

The breakdowns on the highway constitute a traffic hazard as well as a fire hazard, the chief declared. Only four pieces of apparatus have four-wheel brakes and most of the pieces take hills at a bare crawl.

The equipment is so old it must frequently be repaired, but there is no reserve equipment to take its place while out of service.

Warren

(Continued from Page 9)

claim against Warren Brothers and which later resulted in disbarment of and criminal charges against two lawyers. This charge was later denied by counsel for the firm.

Mr. Wolfman then referred to the $11,000,000 bond default by the Cuban Government, claimed by Warren Brothers to be one of the principal factors for filing the reorganization petition to protect its assets, and said, "President Machado received certain advantages from Warren Brothers for the letting of contracts.

"The corporation at present is persona non grata with the Cuban Government.

"In the past," he said, "a former Mayor of Cambridge and a former Mayor of Boston have received advantages from the contracting company.

"Salaries have been paid to persons who have nothing to do with the company," Mr. Wolfman asserted.

As a result of his investigation, Mr. Wolfman said that he found he was next to the largest stockholder. He said he discovered that 100 stockholders, who controlled more than 100 shares each were banking houses, who had the stock in their possession but did not own it.

"They are the ones," he said, "who are in back of Warren Brothers' management."

Hinting at stock manipulations, Mr. Wolfman stated that two weeks ago, when the reorganization petition was filed, Warren Brothers stock climbed to its highest point in the past two years, both in price and in quantity.

"Insiders," he charged, "were playing the same old game."

Favor Present Control

Following Mr. Wolfman's charges, Judge John J. Burns, former general counsel for the Securities and Exchange Commission, who represents the Minority Stockholders Protective Association, announced to the court that he favored the present management's continuing in control during the reorganization.

"The Warren Brothers business is so technical," he said, "that to disrupt the management might prejudice the estate."

He said he favored appointment of an impartial agent, however, to keep the court informed on progress.

Judge Krafts then arose to answer what he termed, "the very wild statements of Mr. Wolfman," which he claimed were 99 per cent "false and ungrounded."

"I deny Mr. Wolfman's allegations word for word," he said. "No banking houses were connected with the corporation on the board in anyway."

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Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Roosevelt	Feb. 17	Plymouth Feb. 25	Feb. 16, 8:00 pm	Feb. 17, 8:00 am
Bremen	Feb. 19	Cherbourg Feb. 25	Feb. 19, 1:00 pm	Feb. 19, 8:00 pm
Ile de France	Feb. 20	Plymouth Feb. 26	Feb. 19, 8:00 pm	Feb. 20, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Mar. 2	Feb. 25, 4:00 pm	Feb. 25, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 3	Feb. 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Lurline	San Pedro	Feb. 21	Feb. 16, 4:00 pm	Feb. 16, 7:30 pm
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Feb. 27	Feb. 22, 4:00 pm	Feb. 22, 7:30 pm
Empress of Russia	Victoria	Mar. 6	Mar. 1, 4:00 pm	Mar. 1, 7:30 pm

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Perkey Grows Up

By Agnes Akin Atkinson

Chapter Two.

As the black and white procession neared the top of the steep bank, Mother Skunk stopped, lifted her nose and tested the air. Only the night-time noises of far-away places inhabited by man, together with the cheeping songs of tiny insects, broke the stillness of the dark night.

Even an occasional flash of a hurrying automobile as it swished by on the road beyond the Man House wasn't as much to fear as was the sudden snapping of a twig in the deep forest or the rustle of dry leaves. Except for the light shining from the flood lamp that was fastened on the outside sill of the big plate-glass window of the living room, the place was in darkness. This light shone in the yard, making a circle of brightness over and around the feeding rock. Mother Skunk wasn't afraid of these things, but instinct made her cautious.

When the skunks came to the low wall, the mother huddled her babies under a thick clump of bushes and told them to stay there until she returned. With a last warning to Perkey, she sneaked through the hole that was a drain under the wall. When she walked into the yard, she blinked her eyes to get them accustomed to the brightness of the light.

Climbing the Rock

Long ago she had learned not to be afraid of this brightness. Already she had cautioned her babies to have no fear of the light, not even when it snapped off and on as it sometimes did. She had cautioned them, too, about smaller lights that now and again shone from inside the house. The light that shone so still and so bright wasn't as much to be wary of as a loud or sudden noise or a strange quick movement.

Mother Skunk's nose twitched at the enticing scent of fresh food. Although she was very hungry, she wouldn't eat a bite until she had made a careful inspection of the yard, making sure the place was safe for her inexperienced young.

Though she searched, silent and eager, she found no danger. Everything was as it had always been. She was glad no other animal had as yet arrived to get the food. There it was, untouched, on the same flat rock.

Mother Skunk climbed up on the flat rock and, as quickly as she could, ate all she could hold. With a front paw, she turned over pieces of bread and nibbled first one thing, then another, the while eagerly searching for her favorite chop bone. There would be no time for her to eat once she brought the babies on this side of the wall. Keeping them well hidden in the darkness and taking mouthfuls of food to them, would keep her very busy.

Counting Noses

Having satisfied her appetite and after a second look around, Mother Skunk waddled back to her babies. Gently she touched each black coat, counting noses. They were all there; even Perkey was where she had left him.

"Where have you been?" Perkey wanted to know. He wanted to ask her what she had been eating but she hustled him off so fast that he had no time to ask anything else.

One by one they slipped through the drain and followed their mother into the light. The brothers and sisters were afraid and kept close to their mother's heels. Perkey waddled out into the yard as if he owned the whole place. He stopped and jerked up his tail. The light startled him; he hadn't expected such a brightness. He blinked his eyes, closed them and stood very still. He opened them a tiny bit and peeped out. The light was still there. He quickly closed his eyes, and for a few short seconds held them tight shut, then he opened them wide.

He saw the Man House. He tried to jerk his tail higher. He pounded his tiny feet. His curiosity was almost ready to overwhelm him as he galloped over to his mother and asked:

"Is that the Man House?" When his mother told him "Yes," he stood very still, slyly watching from a corner of an eye. He didn't like the looks of such a big, black shadow, but he wasn't afraid of it. He backed, pounded the ground, jumped forward and pounded again. The Man House stood still; the light shone on.

A Truant

This Man House, the flood light that was like a great big eye, the smell of strange food . . . these things were slowly and surely making a different wonder in Perkey's thought.

Suddenly Mother Skunk galloped from out of the night and hustled Perkey off under the tall shrubbery beyond the bird bath, where his brothers and sisters waited in the protecting darkness. She scolded Perkey and told him to stay right there with the others and not to dare go out into the bright light.

When Mother Skunk went away for more food, Perkey sneaked out behind her. She chased him back. He strutted away, twisting his hips as he waddled. Every time his mother sent him back into the dark shadows, he slipped right out again. He was always popping out in the most unexpected places.

His mother threatened to punish him if he didn't stay where he belonged. But he didn't mind her. The minute her back was turned he eased his fat body through the bushes and sneaked on into the light.

He reached the feeding rock just in time to see his mother gallop away with a mouthful of food, but she didn't see him.

Though the rock was only a few inches high, Perkey had to tug and pull to reach the top. He was so proud of himself for having done this thing, that he strutted around on the rock and sniffed it from side to side. Then he stood in the middle of the food, turning it over bit by bit, hunting for the softest tidbits. They would be easier to eat in a hurry, for any moment he expected his mother to come and find him there.

Skinny, the Gray Fox

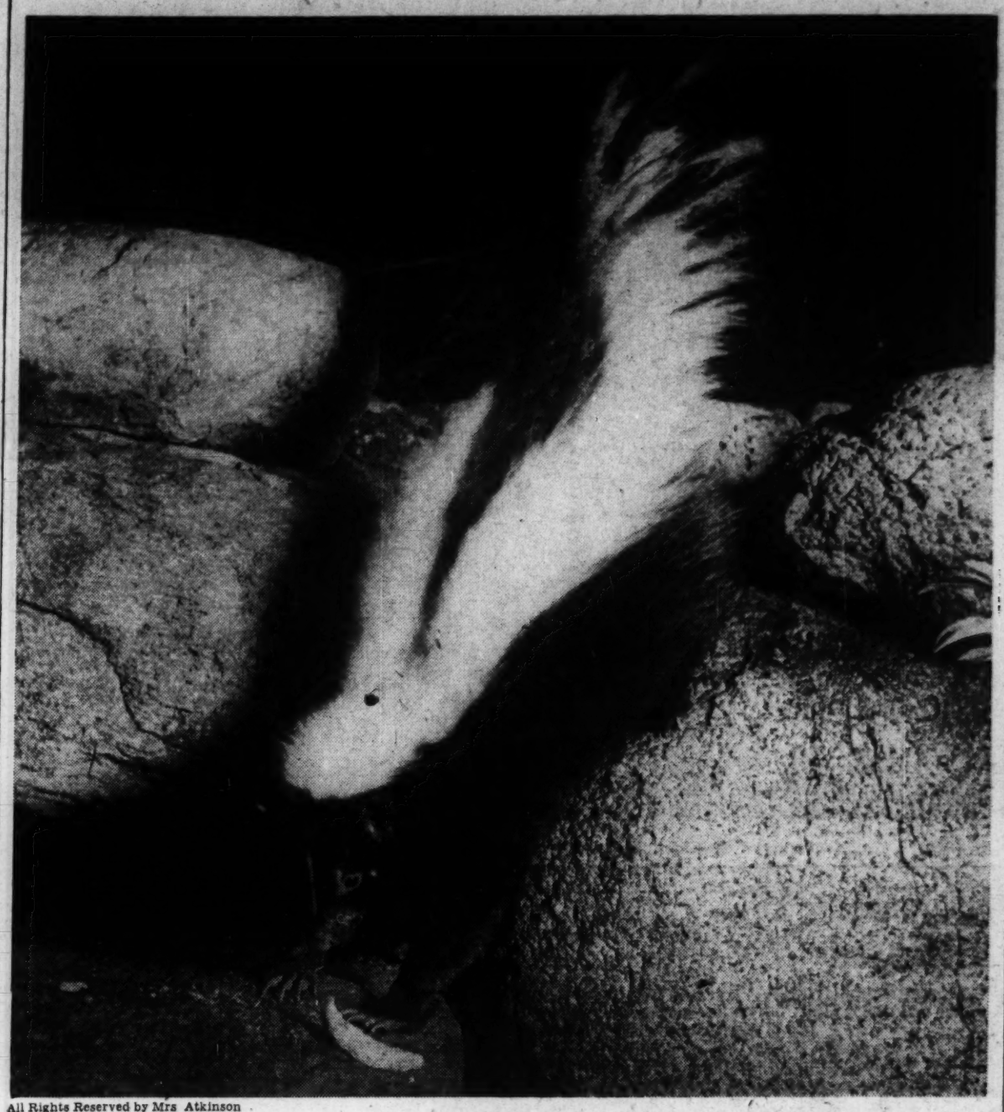
Suddenly a soft padded sound came from the low rock wall. Perkey looked up. A gray fox stood on the rocks just above where Perkey scratched and nibbled in the food. His tail that had been hanging at half mast, jerked straight up. He stamped his front feet, a warning to the fox to keep his distance. The food was Perkey's as long as he stayed guard. He had no intention of dividing his find with a fox, nor any other animal.

Proudly the fox stood, lord of all he saw. It was none other than Skinny, the gray fox that had, a few years ago, discovered the food at the Man House. Before he had leaped on the wall, his keen nose had already warned him that a skunk was on the feeding rock, but he was surprised to see a baby skunk and all alone. It was an unusual thing for a mother skunk to leave so small a baby and in the bright light, too.

Skinny flipped his long ears backward and sniffed, then he lowered his head and for a second watched Perkey who was trying so hard to assert his authority. Unmindful of the little skunk's poundings, the fox nimbly leaped to the rock. He wasn't afraid of a skunk here at this friendly place.

Perkey had yet to learn that animals, with the exception of coyotes, dined together here at this Man House and were friends with each other as well as with the man and woman who placed the food on the flat rock.

(To be continued next Monday)



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When Perkey Was About Three Months Old, He Would Approach the Feeding Rock Cautiously Alone

Tiptoe Cottage Keeps Open House

Tiptoe cottage stood against the side of the hill, just halfway up, and looked very much as if some moonlight night it might be blown to the top and disappear over the other side.

Perhaps that was why it clung so tightly, through all weathers, to the side of the hill, where the early morning sunbeams danced on its golden thatched roof, and its white walls caught the shadows from the clouds as they raced across the sky.

There was a narrow path which wound up from the road in zigzag fashion, through long flowering grass, and stopped at the tiny front door as if it were waiting for a welcome. But no one was asked in to Tiptoe Cottage, the reason being that it was empty, and had been empty ever since the man Giles, who lived there, had gone off without telling anyone why or where.

And that was a very long time ago, or so it seemed to the sunbeams, who would go and peep through diamond-paned windows to see if he had come back over night, and to the West Wind who would run up every now and again and tap on the door. A big rook was always watching on these occasions.

A Long Journey

"Sillies!" he would caw loudly. And the sunbeams would dart back into the sky, and the West Wind would rush away over the hill.

"I wish the man Giles would come home," sighed a robin one day as he hopped about on the doorstep.

"So he will," cawed the rook, who was watching him. "So he will, but you must have patience. It takes a long time to get to Australia and back!"

The summer came and went. Tiptoe Cottage stood very silent by the side of the hill.

"I don't believe the man Giles is coming back to Tiptoe Cottage," whispered the robin to his mate. "Perhaps he is going to stay in Australia."

"Most likely," agreed a very long-legged spider, who had started to build a new home across the front door.

The West Wind, who had come unexpectedly, noticed the silken threads.

"You might have waited to see before doing that," he said. "There are plenty of other sites to choose from."

West Wind Insists

"But I like this one," objected the spider. "And it's nothing to do with you, West Wind," he added, twirling his front legs in the air. "Go away!" And he began to weave in a very efficient manner.

But the West Wind wasn't going to be put off. Fancy a cobweb right in front of the man Giles' door! Puff! Puff! He blew his hardest, and in a moment the new silken home was wrecked.

"Oh, all right," sighed the spider sulkily. "I suppose you must have your own way. I shall have to go back to the woodshed."

Then, one afternoon, at the end of September, when the fruit in the garden of Tiptoe Cottage was rosy red, the rook cawed his loudest.

Smoke was coming out of the tall chimney at the side of Tiptoe Cottage, and the front door and all the windows were wide open.

"What did I say?" went on the rook. "Didn't I tell you the man Giles would come back?"

The sunbeams raced one another to the cottage, eager to peep inside and to catch the first glimpse of the man Giles. The West Wind hurried across the meadow, and the robins flew down from the apple tree, and hopped about the doorstep.

"I saw the man Giles first," cawed the rook. "I saw him come up the path with his little granddaughter."

Company for the Man Giles

"Granddaughter?" echoed the sunbeams, dancing about excitedly.

"Yes, granddaughter! She's coming to live in Tipt Cottage, too."

Just then the man Giles appeared holding a little girl by the hand.

"This is my sun parlor," the man Giles was saying. "Now, what do you think of Tiptoe Cottage?"

"It's lovely, Grandfather! When can we come and live here?"

"Just as soon as the sunbeams, and the West Wind, and the wood fires have aired it for us," replied the man Giles.

At that moment the robins chirped loudly from the doorstep.

"Some of my old friends," laughed the man Giles, throwing a few crumbs from a paper bag he found in his pocket.

* * *

You would hardly know Tiptoe Cottage if you went there today. It still clings to the side of the hill, and the narrow path still zigzags up from the road, but it winds between a border of lavender and masses of flowers. There are cheery curtains at the windows that the West Wind loves to shake and rustle, and a trail of blue smoke twists from the chimney and blows away into the sky. The man Giles whistles at his work in the garden, and his granddaughter sings and dances in the sunbeams, like a little sunbeam herself.

There is still a big rook flying backwards and forwards as he keeps watch.

"Sillies!" he caws when anyone makes their way up the path and hesitates at the open door. "Sillies! You needn't knock, you know. Go right in. Everyone is welcome at Tiptoe Cottage!"

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Salt water beach, 100 acres of pines. Rustic, well-equipped buildings. Four age groups. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding. Dancing, dramatics, sketching. Craft shop. French conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby Guest Building for adults. Write for booklet.
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Combining physical development with responsibility . . . in picturesque setting of pine trees and white sand. Swimming, riding, hiking—all outdoor sports. Personal care in instruction for all boys—ages 6 to 18. Write for free Picture Book. Address William Beals, Glen Arbor, Michigan.
FREE PICTURE BOOK
EELANAU FOR BOYS



By a Staff Artist

Anna Maria and the Pink Squares

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.)

Mary Jo sat in her little red chair in the sewing room at school.

Miss Alice, their bright-faced teacher, had just put two square pieces of cloth in Mary Jo's lap. One was large and white; the other was smaller and pink with red roses on it.

"We are going to sew the pink block on the white one," Miss Alice told them. "That is the way to mend a hole in a dress. That is a patch."

"Oh, what fun!" Mary Jo thought. "I am going to try hard. I am going to do my very best for Miss Alice." She told Miss Alice so and smiled as she cut the thread to run it through her needle.

Then someone pulled another little red chair close to her. Mary Jo looked up to see Anna Maria.

Anna Maria was a new little girl at the school; she was Mexican. She knew many Mexican words and was fast learning how to talk like Mary Jo and her friends talked. Anna Maria was bright and happy and her gay smile made the other children love her. She smiled now at Mary Jo.

How the Needles Flew!

"May I sit?" Anna Maria asked. "By you, Mary Jo, may I sit?" Mary Jo pulled her own red chair over a little to make more room for Anna Maria.

"Yes, Anna Maria," Mary Jo smiled her own gay smile to answer, "Do come and sit by me. Oh, Anna Maria, I am going to do my very best. I want to make a good patch."

Anna Maria nodded. Soon they were busy with their needles.

Mary Jo listened to all Miss Alice told them. She tried very hard to trim and place her cloth just right. She sewed slowly and carefully all across one end of her square and around the corner. Anna Maria sewed, too.

It seemed a long way around the square before Mary Jo reached the last corner. She would have liked to work a little faster. But if she did it would not look well.

Of course she must not hurry. She must go right on trying hard. In and out, in and out went the needles. At last the little pink square was sewed to the white one. Straight and neat and pretty it looked.

Mary Jo sighed with pleasure. She could mend a hole! She could make a patch! She smiled and held it out to look at it. In a minute Anna Maria was through, too. Miss Alice came over to look at their work.

Two Fine Patches

"Why, Mary Jo!" said Miss Alice "You have made a beautiful patch! I am proud of you!" Miss Alice held Mary Jo's patch for the rest of them to see. Then she looked at Anna Maria's.

"And Anna Maria's, too!" she said, as she showed them all again. "Anna Maria, have you ever sewed before?"

"No, Miss Alice." Anna Maria shook her head. "No, not ever. It is pretty because I watch Mary Jo and do as she does. You are my big teacher—she is my little teacher." Anna Maria put her hand on Mary Jo's arm.

"And I thank you, Mary Jo." Mary Jo could only sit quite still for a minute.

"Oh, Anna Maria, now I am glad I did try hard. If I had not done my best perhaps you would have copied that. I did not know that you were watching me, Anna Maria."

Anna Maria laughed and shook her dark head in fun.

"No, I did not tell you, but you tell me. You say, 'I am going to make a good patch, too, so I watch you. You say you were going to do your best. That is good enough for Anna Maria. Is that not so, Mary Jo?"

Mary Jo smiled. She put her arm around Anna Maria.

"Yes, Anna Maria, you are right. Come and sit by me again. I like to be your little teacher."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

V for Violets

Roses are red,
Violets blue,
Flowers are sweet—
And so are you.

'Father' of His Country

(An Acrostic)

Wise he was in life's fixed laws,
Active in his country's cause,
Serene when trouble's waves rolled in,
Helpful to his kith and kin.
Industrious through all his days,
Never spoiled by people's praise,
Great in character's high ends,
True to country, God and friends.
Oak he was, by storms long tried,
Nobility personified.

What About Marzipan?

If you were asked whether most children like marzipan you would probably answer "yes." Were you asked how it came by its name you would, in all probability, say you didn't know.

Many people, in the numerous places where this delicious sweetmeat is made, have wondered what the meaning of the name might be. The answer is to be found in the quaint old Hanseatic city of Luebeck in North Germany.

Many years ago Luebeck was besieged, and the siege went on for so long that there was nothing left for the inhabitants to eat but almonds and sugar. The bakers, having been ordered to do what they could with the almonds and sugar, mixed them together and baked them. It was a mere chance if the mixture would be eatable, and with some trepidation they took it out and sampled it.

"Delicious!" said the bakers.

Their experiment proved so successful that the confection has been made ever since that day, not only in Luebeck but in numerous countries all over the world.

But what about the name? you ask.

Well, it so happened that the besieged bakers made their first mixture on April 25, St. Mark's Day according to the calendar, and so they called the sweetmeat "Marci-pan," or Mark's Cake.



The children can thrill to the pleasure of Winter Sports clad in outfits specially designed to withstand the wear and tear of strenuous play and which keep them warm and dry. Many Department and Specialty shops advertising in The Christian Science Monitor specialize in outfitting the youngsters of all ages, from the little tots to children in their "teens".

Business and Industry

New High Since Depression Reached by Steel Mill Activity

Commerce and Finance

Morgan Stanley Tops 1936 List Of Underwriters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In an analysis of financing activities of this country during the past year published in the 1936 volume of "American Underwriting Houses and Their Issues," Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., is placed at the top of the list of underwriting houses which headed syndicates for new issues amounting to $1,126,183,900. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. ranked second with $683,694,000 and the First Boston Corporation, third with $296,000,000.

At the head of the list for total business participated in, either as syndicate head or participant, was the First Boston Corporation accounting for $2,711,559,300, the analysis reveals. In this group Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., ranked second with $2,692,430,890 and Blyth & Co., Inc., third with $2,600,388,420.

Nearly every banking and investment house in the country had cooperated in the efforts to present an authentic record, Otto P. Schwarzschild, editor of the book published by the National Statistical Service, Inc., announced. Issues are listed in the book according to bankers, industries and accountants, engineers and lawyers whose reports have been referred to in public offerings. A new feature in the 1936 volume is a digest of the "blue sky" laws of all states, prepared especially for underwriters, dealers and attorneys.

Many issues have been placed privately, public announcement of which has been authorized by the sponsoring houses for the first time. Public utilities appear as the largest borrowers in the year, although their issues were principally for refunding purposes.

Total activities of investment houses heading syndicates for new loans aggregating $50,000,000 and upward in 1936 are shown as follows:

	As Syndicate Head	As Participant	Total
Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc	$1,126,184,000	$222,306,000	$1,348,490,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co	683,694,000	1,490,361,000	2,174,055,000
First Boston Corp	296,000,000	2,415,559,000	2,711,559,000
Blyth & Co., Inc	206,010,000	2,394,378,000	2,600,388,000
Dillon, Read & Co. Inc	197,000,000	794,813,000	991,813,000
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc	155,235,000	853,404,000	1,008,639,000
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	147,247,000	1,639,819,000	1,787,066,000
Hayden, Stone & Co.	116,498,000	1,794,735,000	1,911,233,000
Brown Harriman & Co., Inc	89,791,000	2,602,640,000	2,692,431,000
Mellon Securities Corp.	85,000,000	1,545,486,000	1,630,486,000
Lehman Brothers	79,248,000	1,234,288,000	1,313,536,000
Glore, Forgan & Co.	78,980,000	1,657,178,000	1,736,158,000
Edward B. Smith & Co.	72,179,000	2,358,527,000	2,430,706,000
Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.	53,520,000	1,615,598,000	1,669,118,000
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	50,500,000	1,735,356,000	1,785,856,000

Retail Advertising Gain 8.5 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Retail display advertising carried by newspapers in 74 major cities in the week ended Feb. 6 was 1,331,797 lines greater than that of the corresponding week in 1936, Advertising Age reported. The aggregate of 17,061,385 lines compared with 15,729,588 lines carried in the similar week of last year. This is an increase of 8.5 per cent.

Thus far this year, retail advertising in these reporting cities shows a total of 89,464,269 lines, against 85,941,811 lines in the corresponding period of 1936. This is a gain of 3,522,458 lines, or 4.1 per cent.

American Can 1936 Net Slightly Lower Than Previous Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The American Can Company, in its annual report, showed for 1936 a net income of $17,226,845 after depreciation, $1,840,00 allotment to employees' annuity fund, $3,300,000 federal income taxes and other charges. The income is equivalent to $5.80 a common share. It compares with $17,310,303, or $5.83 a common share, earned in 1935 after $2,800,000 federal income tax reductions.

On Dec. 31, 1936, current assets amounted to $58,834,954, including $9,671,889 cash, marketable securities carried at cost of $1,959,028 and having a market value of $2,000,788, while current liabilities were $17,850,556. Inventories increased to $31,757,024 from $29,137,484 in the year.

Expenditures for new construction last year amounted to $5,284,859, declared Mr. H. A. Baker, president. Gross sales were equal to $184,702,113.

Steel Operations Up 1½ Points To 81 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations reached a new high since the depression during the past week, at 81 per cent of mill capacity, an increase of 1½ points from the preceding week, according to the magazine Steel weekly report.

Pittsburgh operations rose two points to 84 per cent and Chicago two points, to 80; Wheeling was up three points to 80, Cincinnati up eight points to 30, New England up 14 points to 88, Cleveland up one point to 76½, and eastern Pennsylvania up one point to 54½. Youngstown lost one point to 80, Birmingham lost 3 points to 76, and Detroit four points to 86. Buffalo at 85 and St. Louis at 82 per cent were unchanged.

Strike Settlement Helps

"Settlement of General Motors strike and consequent releases of steel have given the steel market a fillip and tended to increase confidence," continues the report. "Some tonnage already has been ordered forward for use when it is possible to start the assembly lines, and larger releases will follow.

"However, the opinion is gaining that the effect of this added demand will be less than generally expected. Suspension because of the strike made little impression on mill schedules and replacement may not cause as much difficulty as anticipated.

"Steel ingot production in January was the largest for that month in history, 4,736,697 gross tons being turned out. This was 7 per cent above the 4,431,645 tons made in December and 55 per cent over January, 1936. In January 1929, production was 4,500,131 tons.

January production was at 81.42 per cent of capacity, the highest rate since February, 1930, when the rate was 84.47 per cent. American Iron and Steel Institute has changed its compilation from daily to weekly basis to conform to other indexes figured on a weekly basis.

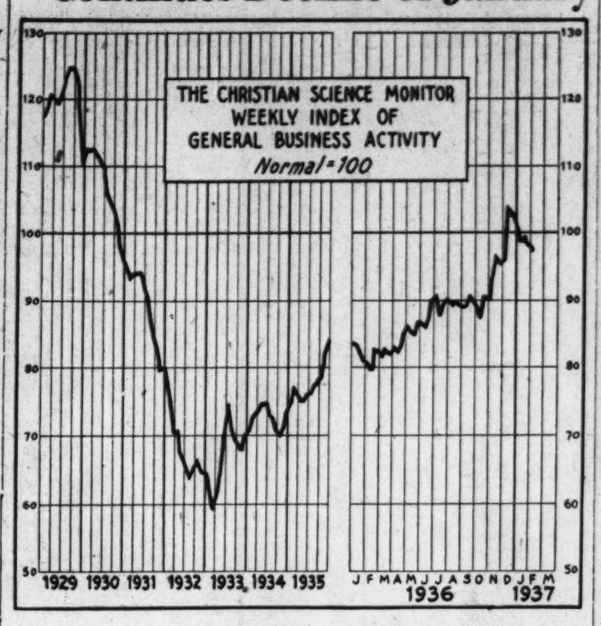
Demand for Structural

"Structural lettings last week showed an increase from 17,095 tons to 30,870 tons, which compares with 9350 tons a year ago.

"Export demand for steelmaking scrap at eastern ports is being felt definitely by consumers in the Pittsburgh district, as even present high prices are not sufficient to obtain tonnage from the East."

Advances in scrap prices have carried Steel's composite of steelmaking grades to $19.08, an advance of 29 cents for the past week. The iron and steel composite has advanced 3 cents because of scrap increases and stands at $36.67. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $55.80.

Monitor Index of Business Continues Decline of January



Continuation of the decline of general business activity in effect through most of January was recorded by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index for the first week of this month. From 97.9 on Jan. 30, the index fell to 97.4 on Feb. 6. This compares with 79.9 on Feb. 8, 1936.

All three components of the index contributed to its decline during the latest week for which data are available.

Electric power output dropped off for the third week in succession. While the decrease was relatively small—13,597,000 kilowatt hours to a total of 2,201,037,000—it exceeded seasonal expectations.

Miscellaneous freight car loadings slumped more than 2000 cars against a seasonal gain and the adjusted total declined. During the week of Feb. 6, 265,817 cars were loaded with miscellaneous freight against approximately 343,000 in the middle of October, the peak for last year, and about 206,000 cars in the corresponding week a year ago.

An increase in bank debits outside New York City was in line with the usual first-of-the-month movement, but fell just short of the level of the preceding week.

Steel ingot production moved up again to 81 per cent of capacity last week despite flood and strike handicaps.

Reports on retail trade for the past week indicate a rising volume of sales. More favorable weather spurred activity.

Motorcar production increased only slightly during the week to a total of 72,850 units, as against 72,295 units in the preceding week.

Further gains are reported in building activity in many sections of the country.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Feb. 6* 1937	Jan. 30 1937	Feb. 8 1937
Combined index	97.4	97.9	79.9
Bk debits outside NYC	90.4	90.6	76.4
Elec power prod	98.4	98.8	92.4
Misc car loadings	102.5	103.4	78.3

*Preliminary

Trade Gain Seen In Japan's Pact With Australia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—More than £12,000,000 ($60,000,000) a year will begin to flow into Australia as the result of the new trade treaty concluded with Japan after two years of polite skirmishing which ended with seven months of concentrated and delicate negotiation.

This sum will represent Japan's agreed purchases of Australian wool. More than that, it marks the climax to a trade trend predicted from here in messages to The Christian Science Monitor 18 months ago. Japan has at last induced the Commonwealth to guarantee her a very substantial proportion of its cotton piece and artificial silk imports—no less than 102,500,000 square yards a year, not to mention an additional 20,000,000 square yards of calico for bag making, which is unrestricted.

In return for this generous slice of a trade which formerly went to Great Britain, Japan has agreed to buy not less than 533,000 bales of Australian wool a year. The significant fact is that the value of this guaranteed purchase is about $1,000,000 more than the entire exports from the United States to Australia before restrictions were placed upon them recently by the Commonwealth Government.

Had No Alternative

Japan's purchases will certainly not stop at wool. They will again extend to iron ore, vast quantities of wheat flour and animal substances. These are the very commodities for which Australia must seek an expanding market.

Australia was not at all sure at that time whether she would like it. Events have proved that she had no alternative. Last May, by imposing heavier duties, Australia sought to restrict imports of Japanese cotton piece and artificial silk goods and so restore to Lancashire some of the trade it had lost so consistently. She was then confronted with a remarkable demonstration of Japanese unity. From that time until the first wool sales after the signing of the new treaty in the first week of January, not one bid was made at an Australian auction by a Japanese buyer.

Apart from the guaranteed purchases by each country already mentioned, the treaty, which had a currency of 18 months from Jan. 1, provides that each country shall remove special prohibitions placed upon the imports of the other. Australia's duties on cotton piece goods will be reduced to 1¼d a square yard for unbleached, 1½d for bleached and 2d for printed dyed and colored. Artificial silk piece goods will now pay a duty of 4d a square yard.

Japan in Strong Position

Both these classes will be exempt from primage duty, which is a notable concession. Their importation will be subject to a control system to be adopted by Japan. She has agreed to supervise export an to insure orderly marketing and "equitable supplies" in Australia.

Japan was all along in a strong position to bargain with Australia. No doubt foreseeing a protracted dispute she increased her purchases of wool from Australia from 514,000 bales in 1934-35 to 760,000 bales in 1935-36. As stocks were replenished by supplies from South Africa and South America in recent months, she had ample supplies.

Announcing the conclusion of the treaty, the Minister for Trade Treaties, Sir Henry Gullett, assured Lancashire that British preferences remained, and that the agreement would definitely stem the rising tide of cheap Japanese textile imports into Australia.

Drift Away From U. K.

Sir Henry recalled that between 1932 and 1935 inclusive, imports of Japanese silk advanced from 8,000,000 square yards to 66,000,000, and cotton piece goods from 36,000,000 square yards to 87,000,000. Meanwhile imports from the United Kingdom of artificial silk goods fell from 8,000,000 to 7,000,000 square yards and of cotton piece goods from 166,000,000 to 118,000,000. It was this drift which the treaty was designed to stop.

The settlement reached its approximately on a total import from Japan of 120,000,000 square yards of cotton, artificial silk and calico. As this is almost the same as the total imported in 1934, Japan has reason to congratulate her negotiators.

British-Argentina Treaty Stabilizes Trade Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Argentina's trade relations with Great Britain, ranking almost as important to the Argentines as their own politics, have been stabilized by means of a new treaty as far ahead as Dec. 31, 1939. This will safeguard the South American republic's meat and cereal shipments to the United Kingdom, its most important market, and at the same time assure the flow of British imports into Argentina and fair play for British capital locked up in railroads and other investments of that country.

The Argentine has its very export life at stake; Great Britain is concerned with a vital food route. Between the two nations is the increasing competitive power of Britain's dominions, anxious for a greater share in the home country's market.

New Pact a Compromise

The old treaty, known as the Runciman-Roca accord, expired last November. This had been under the fire of imperial trading interests in London, by whom it was dubbed the "black pact." The powerful Beaverbrook and Rothermere press combines alleged that it sacrificed Australian and Canadian co-operation in an empire trade policy, and appealed for a discriminatory tariff or any other means of reducing Britain's dependence on a non-empire food source.

The new pact represents a compromise between this extremist school of imperial thought and an influential, but less articulate, section of British economy which recognizes the quality of Argentine meat and the necessity of protecting £600,000,000 of capital invested in the Argentine.

The Argentine Government, conscious of the powerful forces amassed against her in London, has shown an accommodating spirit. It has agreed to the imposition of duties on its beef, and in return the United Kingdom has undertaken these shall not exceed ¾d. per pound on chilled beef and 2-3d. per pound on frozen beef, and corresponding duties (20 per cent ad valorem) on other beef. Mutton, lamb and pork will remain free of duty. The duties are estimated to yield approximately £3,000,000 per year, and there is provision that if in any half-year the incidence of the specific duty on chilled beef falls to 17½ per cent ad valorem or less, the ad valorem duties on beef, other than chilled or frozen, will be correspondingly reduced for the following half-year.

International Conference

The two countries agree to cooperate in promoting the British scheme for an international conference, to be held possibly during 1937, to regulate beef shipments to the United Kingdom market. Argentina is given certain guarantees if imports should be regulated. Meantime she agrees to reduce her chilled beef supplies up to a maximum of five per cent of the 1935 figures by 1939. No changes will be demanded for other beef and pork, and Britain promises that imports of Argentine mutton and lamb will not be reduced below 886,000 cwt. for 1937 and 797,000 cwt. for 1938. It will be open to the Argentine Government to control exports of meat subject to import regulations so long the interests of British firms engaged in the trade are protected.

The British have repeated the undertaking in the old agreement not to introduce quantitative restrictions on Argentine wheat, maize and other agricultural products, while there is an assurance of no further increase in duties on quebracho extract and linseed.

These advantages to Argentina are chiefly of a negative character but are accepted as the best of a "hard bargain." Great Britain, in return, is assured of continued tariff privileges for specific textile and other lines where it is confident that it can expand exports to Argentina even when "most-favored-nation" rights are automatically extended to other countries.

British coal, which averages more than 2,000,000 tons annually, will continue duty-free. Many safeguards are inserted for special lines in the event of quantitative or other restrictions. British shipping companies will also be protected if Argentina controls meat exports.

Get Exchange Guarantee

To the British, however, the most important part of the agreement relates to exchange allocation. They have secured the vital guarantee that, so long as there is any form of foreign exchange control, the full value of Argentine sales, after reasonable deductions for foreign debt service, shall be available for British sterling remittances. The Argentines have also repeated their promise to accord benevolent treatment to British capital, especially those such as railroads which further the economic development of the country. Federal action, within the Constitution, will be taken in pursuance of this policy.

The value of these exchange provisions are to be guaged by the fact that Great Britain has approximately £600,000,000 invested in Argentina. Of this sum £400,000,000 is in railroads, which have experienced numerous difficulties of late in meeting sterling interest charges and normal remittances to London. The strength of the British bargaining position rests in practical dominance of Argentine trade. During the past decade purchases from Argentina have averaged roughly £70,000,000 and sales to Argentina only £25,000,000. The United States has invarably been second, but considerably behind Great Britain, so far as purchases are concerned.

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged In Week of Feb. 6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged during the week ended February 6, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. The Bureau's index is now at 85.4 per cent of the 1926 average.

Although the all-commodity index is 0.4 per cent below the high of mid-January, it shows a gain of 0.8 per cent since the first week of the year. Compared with the corresponding week of 1936, the all-commodity index is up by 6.2 per cent.

Six of the 10 major commodity groups—hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, building materials, house-furnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities—advanced during the week of Feb. 6. Farm products, foods, metals and metal products, and chemicals and drugs declined.

Non-agricultural commodity prices were fractionally higher in early February, the index for the "all commodities other than farm products" group rising 0.1 per cent. Compared with the corresponding weeks of a month ago and a year ago this group is higher by 0.2 per cent and 4.3 per cent, respectively.

Industrial commodity prices, measured by the index for the group of "all commodities other than farm products and processed foods," were up 0.4 per cent bringing the current index to 83.5, 0.8 per cent above the level of a month ago and 5.6 per cent above that of a year ago.

Commodity Groups	Feb. 6 1937	Jan. 30 1937	Feb. 8 1936	Feb. 9 1935
All commodities	85.4	85.4	80.4	79.1
Farm products	90.5	91.4	79.4	78.1
Foods	86.7	86.9	82.9	82.3
Hides & leather prdts	103.1	102.8	97.1	86.6
Textile products	77.0	76.9	70.7	69.6
Fuel & lgtg materials	77.2	77.0	77.2	74.3
Metals & metal prdts	90.4	90.7	86.0	85.2
Building materials	92.1	91.2	85.2	84.7
Chemicals & drugs	87.2	87.6	80.2	80.4
Housefurn'g goods	87.3	85.8	82.8	82.3
Miscellaneous	75.8	75.7	67.9	70.1
Raw materials	87.4	88.0	78.6	*
Semiman'c'd articles	84.9	85.4	74.7	*
Finished products	84.8	84.6	82.4	*
All commodities other than farm products	84.2	84.1	80.7	79.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods	83.5	83.2	79.1	77.8

*Not computed.

Corporate Earnings Increased 54 P. C. During Past Year

Corporate earnings increased 54 per cent last year, says the United Business Service, Boston, after an analysis of 250 annual statements.

Combined net profits, less losses, of these representative companies were $927,000,000 in 1936, compared with $600,000,000 in 1935.

Profits in all industries included in the study rose last year. Of the 250 earnings statements reviewed, 210, or 84 per cent, recorded gains in 1936. Only 18 companies, or 7 per cent of the total, operated in the red last year. The small number of unfavorable earnings reports was well scattered among the industries. Manufacturers of capital goods showed the largest improvement in earnings in 1936. Three industries more than tripled their 1935 net profits.

The following tabulation shows how combined 1936 earnings of representative companies in 22 groups compare with results for 1935:

Per Cent Gains in 1936 Earnings by Industries

	Per Cent
Railroad equipment	217
Steel and iron	209
Household products	206
Railroads	153
Rubber and tires	136
Autos and accessories	97
Machinery	83
Building supplies	77
Chemical	42
Petroleum	39
Utility holding companies	34
Credit companies	32
Food products	28
Tobacco	27
Textiles	25
Electrical equipment	24
Mining	22
Miscellaneous	21
Drugs and cosmetics	16
Paper	15
Retail trade	10
Utility operating companies	7
Total	54

Kennedy Company's Sales Approaching $4,000,000 Annually

Imminence of public financing for Kennedy's, Inc., directs attention to the fact that this business has been quietly built up to the point of approaching a $4,000,000 annual turnover. The Kennedy, Inc., is succeeding to the retail store business of the Kennedy Company. The firm operates retail stores in six Massachusetts cities and, in addition, in Providence, R. I., and Hartford, Conn.

In the 10 months ended Nov. 30, 1936, the gross sales of the predecessor company were $3,225,954. Net income from store operations, excluding dividends received on American Telephone stock owned by the Kennedy Company and not to be acquired by Kennedy's, Inc., amounted to $236,750 for the period. For the full fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1936, gross sales amounted to $3,743,706, and net from store operations $249,975; for year to Jan. 31, 1935, sales were $3,258,121, and net $164,292; and in 1934, sales were $2,730,577 and net $36,666.

The Kennedy Company's holdings of American Telephone stock amounted to 12,834 shares on Nov. 30, 1936, carried at $1,496,629, compared with a market value of $2,399,958. Dividends on this stock, less state excise tax applicable thereto, amounted to $71,001 in the 10 months to Nov. 30, 1936, and for previous fiscal years ended Jan. 31, as follows: 1936, $100,907; 1935, $105,912; 1934, $105,046.

Pro forma balance sheet of Kennedy's, Inc., as of Nov. 30, 1936, shows total assets of $4,536,689; current assets, $1,942,933, including cash of $389,457; current liabilities, $516,189, and net working capital, $1,426,744. The capitalization will consist of 150,000 shares of $5 par common stock and 50,000 no par shares of $1.25 dividend cumulative convertible preferred.

Progress for Both Capital and Labor Seen by Executive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Gainful progress for both capital and labor were predicted by Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, who emphasized that in spite of current labor problems, a growing public realization that capital and labor "could live in the same house harmoniously" was evident in this country.

Social progress on the part of labor would include improve legislation governing wages and working conditions, stabilization of employment, improved savings facilities and genuine collective bargaining, Mr. Heimann said.

Management's share in the program, he declared, would include respect for property rights, reliable labor agreements and the fixing of responsibility upon labor unions. Mr. Heimann proposed that labor organizations should publish their receipts and expenditures, incorporate under state laws, reveal salary payments and be subject to suit in court.

Chicago Welcomes Influx of Buyers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Business in Chicago showed a good increase during the past week, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Wholesalers reported a heavy influx of buyers, and all week long, local retail outlets had all the business they could expect. Heavy purchases of children's clothing and Easter wares were recorded at the State street department stores.

The settlement of the automobile strike and resumption of buying by merchants in several of the previously flooded areas of the Ohio Valley also aided in the business upturn.

General factory activity in Chicago is also forging ahead. Fears that there might be a general labor unsettlement in Chicago appear to have subsided, at least temporarily.

The public utilities and railroads all reported activity up to or better than the same period a year ago.

Continental Can 1936 Net $3.17 Share; $4.21 in '35

NEW YORK (AP)—Continental Can Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, last, net income after undistributed profits tax of $9,038,788, equal to $3.17 a share on 2,853,971 common shares outstanding on Dec. 31.

This compares with $11,223,578, or $4.21 a share on 2,665,191 shares in the preceding year.

Refunds in the fourth quarter under the Patman-Robinson Act, totaling roughly $2,500,000, were cited by O. C. Huffman, president, as largely accounting for the drop in earnings. Sales in 1936, he said, were the greatest in the company's history.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week more than recovered the ground lost the previous week on news of the President's Supreme Court proposal. Particularly eager was the action of U. S. Steel, which pushed through par to a high of 109⅞. Since the turn of the year Steel has thus appreciated about 50 per cent, making it the outstanding performer in an outstanding group. Other steel shares continued their previous gains, but practically none at the rate of U. S. Steel.

The C. I. O.-G. M. truce was of course the chief news factor of the week in stock prices. Upon its announcement American stocks opened higher in London, and the rise was continued here. General Motors opened at 70, up about 2½ points from the previous close, and went fractionally higher. At this level it is substantially above its level at the beginning of the strike. Chrysler's earnings report and dividend announcement made that stock another leading performer.

Rails Stronger

The rails were stronger than the industrial averages, and at the end of the week had approached a level from which their movement this week will be considered very significent by chart readers. Other industrial groups to show strength beside steels and motors were the rubbers, amusements, oils, and rail equipments.

Rumors were again about that short-sellers had been run to cover in considerable numbers, particularly those in steel. Sentiment around the street has been rather bearish for some weeks, and the action of the market has caused considerable head-shaking. On the other hand the prices of puts and calls indicate a more bullish than bearish view on the part of the sellers of these hair-trigger trading media.

The two utility holding stocks, North American and American Water Works common, responded with spirit to the announcement that they would conform to the registration requirements of the Utility Act in accordance with Judge Mack's ruling, but others in the group failed to follow, particularly when it developed that the break in holding company ranks would be followed by no general movement to register. After their strength in early January, presumably on hopes of a more conciliatory Administration policy in connection with the TVA power pool, utilities have slowly sagged in a down-trend all their own.

Watching Gold Influx

The Street is interested to know what Washington will do about the continued influx of foreign funds and gold, but skeptical about everything proposed so far. Foreign buying is in some quarters given as at least a partial explanation for the steadiness of brokers loans through the thick and thin of the bull market, being, at $1,000,000,000, around the same level as a year ago.

In its current (February) bulletin, the Federal Reserve Board says "In the six weeks following inauguration of the new currency arrangement at the end of September, the volume of foreign buying was greatly increased. Subsequently it declined to about the rate that characterized the first three quarters of the year. In addition, foreigners purchased on balance in American markets about $150,000,000 of foreign securities in the first nine months of 1936, and these purchases have continued undiminished."

General opinion seems to be that there has been a recent acceleration again of foreign buying here. London, from a distance, seems to be more bullish on New York than New York is. Heavy London buying was reported last week on the strike truce news. The "Inactive Gold Fund" leaps upward. On Feb. 9 it totaled $153,000,000, up $26,000,000 in nine days. It seems strange that after the great importance attached to the setting up of this "sterilization" scheme, Washington should be as concerned as ever. International bankers here have no liking for, or trust in, proposals to keep out foreign money by cunningly devised taxation.

The ighteenth mid-winter conference of the trust division of the American Bankers' Association at the Waldorf-Astoria, attended by a thousand or more trust bankers, was both more candid and more optimistic than most bankers' conventions. The speakers touched on a number of points on which trust banking in recent years has been criticized, and proposed a formal code of ethics. They also dwelt on the present and prospective increase in the trust business, and the hope that common trust funds may become more widely legalized and adopted. Unofficial critics warn that if this method of pooling the investment of small trust funds becomes popular, trust bankers may have an acute political problem on their hands in the next depression.

Brokers are worrying over indications that the Securities and Exchange Commission is still minded to make the customer's man a public servant, bonded against over enthusiasm in playing on customers' gullibility. They say among other things that an over-policing of customers' men will drive the more adventurous to quit and hang their shingles out as investment counselors, in which case the last state of their customers will be worse than the first. Some accuse the commission of financial prudery.

High-Grade Bonds Lower

High-grade bonds drifted lower, including governments. New York banks have now for two months been selling governments on balance while interior banks have been buying on balance but the buying of the latter is not so active, and the New York banks' selling, though presumably intended to strengthen their asset statements for the reserve increase, is thought in some quarters to be final, i. e., they are not expected to replace their sales later.

Uncertainty over March Treasury quarter-date financing hangs the market for governments. Some think financing may be postponed to June, when there is no large maturity, but more seem to expect a bond issue, perhaps 2½s with a slightly longer maturity than those offered in December, totaling perhaps as much as $1,000,000,000 including exchange offers.

The price trend of the new-issues market was indicated by the cut in the syndicate price of New York City stock from 103½, where they would not sell, to 100, where they are now selling much better. Because of the immediate sluggishness of the market, a number of underwriters have agreed to time their offerings so as not to crowd the market. Of last week's $172,000,000 of offerings, one large issue is believed to have been entirely sold in a few hours, and one small issue was sold in a day. The other large issue is off a point in the "g. l." market and the other small issue is reported sticky.

Your Income Tax

This is the eighteenth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Losses from Casualties, Theft and Wagers

To be deductible, a loss arising from "fires, storms, shipwrecks or other casualty" need not be connected with the taxpayer's trade or business. If his home or his automobile is destroyed by fire, or his summer bungalow damaged by flood or storm he may claim a deduction for the loss sustained.

Loss of property by theft or burglary is an allowable deduction, and need not be incurred in trade or business. Hence, the loss occasioned by the theft of jewelry or an automobile used for pleasure and convenience is deductible. It must be established, however, that the property actually was stolen. Should circumstances attending the loss leave the owner in doubt as to whether it was stolen or lost, the claim would not be allowed.

Loses from wagering transactions are allowable only to the extent of the gains from such transactions.

A loss is deductible only in the year in which it is sustained, even though, as in the case of a theft or casualty, it may not be discovered until a later year. Losses compensated for by insurance or otherwise, of course, are not deductible. However, in the event the amount of insurance is not sufficient to recompense for the loss sustained, the excess of the loss over the amount of the insurance is deductible.

In general, losses for which an amount may be deducted for income tax purposes must be evidenced by closed and completed transactions, fixed by identifiable events, bona fide and actually sustained during the taxable period for which claimed. For instance, a person possessing stock of a corporation cannot deduct from gross income any amount claimed as a loss merely on account of shrinkage in value of such stock through fluctuation of the market or otherwise. The loss allowable in such cases is that actually suffered when the stock is disposed of. If stock of a corporation becomes worthless, its cost or other basis is deductible by the owner for the taxable year in which the stock becomes worthless, provided a satisfactory showing is made of its worthlessness. A loss on account of stock becoming worthless is deductible only for the taxable year in which the stock becomes worthless and not for any other year, regardless of the fact that there may not be income for the year in which the stock becomes worthless against which to apply such loss.

Granby Consolidated Mining

NEW YORK (AP) — Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co. stockholders have approved an issue of $750,000 of five-year convertible debenture bonds and also increasing the common stock by 100,000 shares.

LoberBrothers & Co.
Established 1909
Members
New York Stock Exchange
New York Curb Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
37 Wall Street New York

EATON & HOWARD
INCORPORATED
Investment Managers
Boston
Boston One Federal St.
San Francisco Russ Building

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING
COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Assoc. Press Ave. (60 Stocks)			
Today	73.5	Prev. day	73.7
Month ago	72.4	Year ago	61.5
1937 high	73.8	1937 low	69.1

• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est)	1,300,000
Previous day	1,371,900
1937 vol. to date	87,777,666
1936 vol. to date	101,237,137

Numerous Stocks Off Fractions To Around 2 Points

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Despite a spurt in steel operations to a new recovery peak, the stock market went quietly into reverse today and suffered losses of fractions to around 2 points.

Brokers said declines were attributable in some measure to the Washington conference of Secretary Morgenthau and other monetary authorities designed to bring some regulation on the inflow of foreign capital.

Steels and Motors Off

Downturns were recorded by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Ludlum Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Case, Boeing, American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, Kennecott, Anaconda, Pure Oil, Standard Oil of New Jersey, American Can, Westinghouse, Santa Fe, New York Central, Southern Pacific and Loew's.

Although du Pont was off more than 2 points following declaration of a dividend of 75 cents, trading in this issue was inactive. In December a year-end payment of $2 was made. The company recently abandoned its policy of regular quarterly disbursements.

Early losses in the steels, motors and coppers seemingly paved the way for declines in other sectors and by afternoon the rails and utilities were in the loss column.

Small losses were more numerous than gains in a quiet bond market today.

Gainers today included Southern Railway 4s, New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4½s, American Telephone 3¼s, Western Union 5s and International Hydro-Electric 6s.

On the losing side were Pure Oil convertible 4¼s, which sagged around 4 points following reports of a new convertible preferred issue in prospect. Others to slip included Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Great Northern 4s, Anaconda 4½s and Utilities Power & Light 5s.

Lack of interest was also manifest among United States Government loans, where variations were small. The Treasury 2⅞s of 1955-60 added a trifle, as did the Home Owners' Loan 3s of 1952, while on the down side were Treasury 2¾s of 1955 and the Home Owners' Loan 2¾s of 1949.

In the foreign section price changes were mixed, but the general trend seemed a shade higher.

Brazil 6½s, Colombia 6s, Peru 6s and some of the Belgian, German and Italian obligations advanced. Argentine 6s of May, 1961, Australian 5s and Canada 4s of 1960 were a bit lower.

Financial Briefs

Progress is clearly discernible in every phase of operation in the coal-mining industry for the year just ended, according to Coal Age. Production is up; underground mechanization has registered further marked gains; mechanical cleaning looms large in preparation-plant installation records; fatality rates promise to hit a new low. Relations between bituminous coal and substitute fuels and sources of energy were marked by a strengthening of measures for defending or winning back markets by the coal industry.

Motorist taxpayers dug deeper into their collective pocket in 1936 as special federal taxes imposed upon automotive products rose 14.2 per cent. The total federal automotive tax bill for 1936 was $338,100,127, an all-time high since the inception of these special taxes, and $42,013,146 greater than the 1935 total, Bureau of Internal Revenue reports to the American Petroleum Industries Committee show. Chief factor in both the size of the tax bill and the large increase over the previous year was the duplicating federal gasoline tax. This levy, imposed at the rate of 1 cent per gallon, in 1936 cost motorists a total of $186,321,449, or 55 per cent of the total of the federal automotive tax bill.

Peanuts, known across plantation lands since slavery days as "goobers," have become one of the South's major crops. The estimated 1936 value was $44,150,000. In Alabama, of which Dothan is "The Peanut Capital," the crop has become third in value, being eclipsed only by cotton and corn. Agricultural experts say the same is true in other states, particularly Georgia, which leads in peanut production.

Almost a third of America's homes are without facilities for hot water supply and 40 per cent of them are still without central heating of any kind, the Heating and Air Conditioning Information Bureau of New York reports. Twenty-three per cent of America's homes have neither bath tub nor shower, and 17 per cent have no sanitary plumbing installations whatsoever.

The year 1936 was finished with the biggest backlog of unfilled orders for pianos ever reported, L. P. Bull, president of the National Piano Manufacturers Association told a meeting of his board of directors. The reason, he said, is that only 37 out of some 200 piano factories survived the prolonged depression in the industry, and they cannot handle the suddenly revived demand for instruments. Working a full blast, the piano manufacturers last year turned out 90,358 instruments or 38.8 per cent more than were manufactured the preceding year.

A strong plea for ratification of the sanitary convention between the United States and Argentina is made by the National Foreign Trade Council in a 31-page pamphlet.

Nineteen hundred and thirty-six broadcast advertising volume was estimated at $117,781,686 in the 1937 year book number of Broadcasting Magazine. National networks received $59,743,860; regional networks, $1,389,646; national non-network, $24,648,180, and local, $31,800,000. The total in 1935 was $95,678,425. The book showed that 194 of the 689 broadcasting stations in the country were owned in whole or in part by newspaper interests.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
78	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	8	80¼	78½	78½	+½
18⅝	15	Adams Ex (.55e)	74	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+½
28⅞	25½	Adams-Mill (2)	3	25½	25½	25½	—⅝
36	33¼	Addresso-Mul (1)	3	34⅜	33⅞	34	—¼
4⅜	3⅛	Advance Rumely	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+⅛
80¼	75	Air Reduc (1a)	4	76¾	76	76	—½
5¼	4	Airway El Ap	4	4⅜	4½	4½	
15½	14⅝	Alaska Jun (.60a)	9	14½	14⅝	14½	
5¼	3⅞	Allegh Corp	100	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
58	43	Allegh pf xw	3	57½	57	57½	+¼
59¾	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	29	57⅝	56½	57¼	—¼
59	43¾	Allegh p f$40 ww	4	57½	56½	57½	—1½
51	41½	Allegh 2 pr pf	2	50	50	50	Feb 13
41½	36½	Allegh Stl (1.65e)	10	39¼	38½	38½	—1⅜
242	225	Allied Ch & D (6)	4	238½	237½	237¾	—2¾
33⅛	28½	Allied Mills (.30g)	15	29	28⅝	29	—½
19½	16⅛	Allied Stores (.20g)	37	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅝
84¾	81	Allied St pf (5)	1	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	—⅜
83½	75½	Allis Chalm (1½a)	18	76	75⅛	75¾	—¾
39¾	30½	Alpha Cem (1)	4	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	—⅜
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leath	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
48¾	34¼	Amal Leath pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	—1½
114	101	Amerada Corp (2)	9	109½	109	109	—¼
101⅛	83	Am Ag Chem (4e)	2	92	91¼	92	—1
41⅜	37¾	Am Bank N (1.40e)	2	38½	38⅜	38½	—⅜
78½	69	Am Brk Sh (2a)	3	77½	77	77	—½
121	105⅝	Am Can (4a)	21	108⅞	107	107¾	—¾
174	166	Am Can pf (7)	2	166⅛	166	166	
71	56	Am Car & Fd	10	67	66½	67	—⅝
104⅛	93¼	Am Car & Fd pf	2	99½	99⅛	99⅛	—1
87⅜	72	Am Chain (4e)	7	84½	83	84½	—2
131½	115	Am Chain pf (5)	3	129	127½	129	Feb 13
105⅛	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102½	102½	102[illegible]	+2½
22¾	13⅝	Am Colortype	83	23	20½	22⅝	+2
29¾	26⅜	Am Com Alc (.50e)	7	28	27½	27⅞	
33⅝	29¼	Am Crys Sug (.50g)	2	31½	31¼	31½	+⅝
13½	8⅛	Am Encaustic Til	18	12⅛	11⅝	11¾	—¼
17	13	Am Europ'n Sec	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Feb 9
13⅜	7¼	Am & For Pr	24	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
58⅞	49	Am & For Pr $6 pf	3	54½	54¼	54¼	Feb 11
68⅞	58⅛	Am & For Pr $7 pf	5	63½	62	62	—1¼
38½	20¼	Am & For Pr 2d pf	5	32	31⅝	31⅝	+⅛
21	18	Am Haw SS (1)	10	20¾	20¼	20¾	+⅜
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Leath	8	8⅛	7¾	7¾	—¼
47½	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	2	42½	42½	42½	Feb 9
52	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	5	50⅝	50½	50½	
4⅛	2½	Am Ice	71	4¼	4	4⅛	+⅛
25¾	17⅛	Am Ice pf (2e)	17	27⅝	26	26⅛	+⅝
16⅞	13⅝	Am Internat (.40e)	5	16⅛	15⅞	16⅞	—¼
58⅞	43	Am Loco	8	56	55½	56	—1
125	114	Am Loco pf	1	121	121	121	+½
25⅛	22¾	Am Ma & Fdy (¼g)	10	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	—¼
13⅝	11⅜	Am MA&Met (.15g)	13	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅜
65¾	50¼	Am Metal	7	63	61⅝	61⅝	—1⅜
129½	125	Am Metal pf (6)	1	127½	127½	127½	Feb 9
73½	64	Am News (6¾e)	1	75	75	75	+1½
16½	11⅞	Am P & L	46	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
87⅛	78½	Am P & L pf (6)	1	78¼	78¼	78¼	—1⅜
72½	64½	Am P & L (5)	4	65¾	65⅜	65⅜	—¼
29½	24⅞	Am Rad & S S (.60)	87	28⅜	27½	27¾	—¼
38¾	33⅛	Am Roll M (1.20)	127	37⅜	36½	36⅞	—⅜
36	32	Am Safe Razor (2a)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	+¾
28	23⅛	Am Seating (2½e)	10	26¾	25½	25¾	—1
98⅝	89	Am Smelt (3)	12	91¾	91⅛	91¾	
154	147	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	150½	150½	150½	Feb 10
107	105	Am Smelt 2pf (6)	2	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	Feb 13
67½	63	Am Snuff (3a)	3	63½	63	63	Feb 10
73¼	59⅛	Am Steel Fdrs (½g)	7	67½	66⅞	67	—1
26½	25	Am Stores (2)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
56⅞	52	Am Sugar (2)	3	52¼	52	52¼	—¼
143¾	140	Am Sug pf (7)	1	141⅞	141	141	Feb 13
25⅞	23⅜	Am Sum Tob (1a)	13	24¼	24	24	—⅛
187	179⅞	Am Tel & Tel (9)	9	182¾	181½	181¾	—¾
99	93¾	Am Tobac (5)	4	94¾	94¾	94¾	—1¼
99⅞	95¼	Am Tob B (5)	20	95¾	95¼	95½	
150½	147	Am Tobac pf (6)	1	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	Feb 10
20⅛	16½	Am Type Fdrs	48	19⅜	18⅜	19¼	+⅛
29½	25⅛	Am WW&E (.20g)	47	26	25½	25¾	—⅛
107	102	Am WW&El pf (6)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	+⅛
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	11	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—¼
79	64	Am Woolen pf (1k)	29	75¾	74¼	74½	—1⅜
1¾	1¼	Am Writ Pap	15	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
9¾	6¾	Am Writ Pap pf	21	7⅝	7½	7½	—¼
14¼	6⅜	Am Zinc	147	13¾	13¼	13⅝	+¼
125	100	Am Zinc pf	1	125	125	125	Feb 10
57¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	8	57	55⅝	57	
58	52⅛	Anaconda (1¼e)	196	55⅝	54¼	55½	+¼
94⅞	84	Anacon W&C (½g)	8	88½	88¼	88½	+1½
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (¾e)	18	22¾	21¾	22¾	+¼
37½	30½	Andes Copper	5	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—⅞
10¼	5½	APW Co	12	9¼	9	9	—⅛
45½	41	Archer-Dan-M (½g)	2	44½	44½	44½	+½
110½	107¾	Armour (D) pf (7)	3	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	—⅛
12¼	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	167	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	—⅜
95	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	7	94¾	94	94⅜	—⅜
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	5	100	100	100	
68½	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	9	65½	64½	65½	1
16⅛	14	Arnold Const (½g)	10	15	15	15	—½
17⅜	15¼	Artloom Corp	10	16½	16	16	—⅜
22⅞	19⅛	Asso Dry G	9	21⅞	21½	21¾	—⅝
101	98	Asso Dry G 1st pf (6)	3	101	101	101	Feb 13
116	114	Asso Dry G 2d pf	2	115	115	115	Jan 30
77⅜	69½	Atchison (2e)	14	76¼	73½	74	—3
104	101	Atchison pf (5)	5	102¾	102	102	—1½
51¾	44⅛	Atl Coast Line (1e)	13	48⅞	48	48¼	—1⅝
27⅜	25	Atl Gulf & WI ‡	1	27	27	27	Feb 6
44	39¼	Atl G&WI pf (3e)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	Feb 13
35⅞	30⅛	Atlantic Refin (1)	20	34⅜	34	34¼	—⅛
116½	112	Atl Refin pf A (4)	1	115	115	115	—1
18¼	18	Atlas Corp (.80)	40	18¼	18	18⅛	+¼
51⅞	51¾	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	52	51¾	52	+¼
85⅛	72¼	Atlas Powder (¾g)	1	82	82	82	Feb 11
18¼	16	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+¼
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	3	33½	32⅜	33¼	—⅞
9½	7½	Austin Nichols	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviat Corp Del	27	8½	8¼	8¼	—⅛
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loco	39	9⅛	9	9½	+⅛
9¼	8½	Baldwin Loco asd	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loco pf	4	115¼	115¼	115¼	+¾
120	88½	Bald. Loco pf asd	10	116	115	115¼	+1¼
26	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	100	25½	24⅞	25¼	—⅜
40	33⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	5	38	37¾	38	—¾
45	41	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	Feb 13
40⅞	35⅞	Barber Co (¾e)	18	37¾	37⅛	37¾	—¼
32	25¾	Barker Bros	4	30	29	29	—½
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	6	34	33⅝	33	—⅜
20¼	17⅞	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	7	19½	19¼	19⅜	—⅛
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (¾g)	3	27¾	27½	27½	—⅝
103⅛	101¾	Bea Crm pf ww (5)	2	103⅛	103	103⅛	Feb 4
111	105	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	106	106	106	Feb 11
15¾	13	Belding Hem (1)	8	15	14¾	14⅞	
85⅞	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	Feb 9
30½	25	Bendix Avia (¼g)	69	28⅞	28	28½	—⅝
23¾	21⅞	Benel Loan (.45g)	6	22	22	22	+⅛
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	7	57¾	57¼	57¾	—¼
91⅞	73	Beth Steel (1½e)	114	89	86½	88½	—1⅜
20	18⅝	Beth Steel pf (1)	9	19¼	19	19	—⅛
129	125	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	129	128½	129	
69¾	64	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	
38	33¼	Black & Deck (¼g)	4	35½	35¼	35¼	—¼
28½	22¾	Blaw Knox (.80e)	25	27¾	27	27¼	—½
45½	33⅝	Boeing Airplane	27	43½	42	43	—¾
48⅛	41	Bohn Al & Br (3)	17	48	47	47	—1
28	26¼	Borden Co (1.60)	21	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	—¼
83½	72¼	Borg Warner (4)	7	82¾	82	82	—¾
10⅝	8¼	Boston & Maine	5	10½	10	10½	+⅛
4½	3⅝	Botany Con Mills	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
20¾	16¾	Bridgeport Br (.40a)	18	19½	19¼	19⅜	—⅛
59⅞	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	16	58¼	57	57⅜	—⅛
53½	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	4	53½	52¼	53	—⅛
47	42½	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	45½	45½	45½	—⅞
8	6⅜	Brk & Queens Tr	6	7	6⅞	7	+¼
38½	34¼	Brk & Q Tr pf (3)	3	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
53	46¾	Brk-Man Tr (1g)	28	47	46⅜	46¾	—⅜
102¼	100⅛	Brk-Man Tr pf (6)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb 10
52¾	48	Brk Un Gas (3)	7	48¾	48⅜	48¾	—¼
50	47¾	Brown Shoe (3)	2	49½	49½	49½	+⅜
24½	20¼	Bruns Balke Col	9	21½	21	21	—⅜
25⅛	20	Bucyrus Erie	21	23½	22½	22¾	—½
14⅝	12¼	Budd E G	34	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	—¼
98	85	Budd E G pf	1	88⅛	88⅛	88½	Feb 11
12⅝	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	297	13	12½	12⅝	+⅛
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (1¾e)	6	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	—⅝
62	51	Bulova Watch	32	62	60¼	61½	+1½
35⅝	31⅜	Bur Ad Mach (.80)	9	34⅞	34½	34⅝	—⅛
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
39	27	Bush Term db	1	34½	34½	34½	Feb 13
16⅛	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	126	16½	16⅛	16½	+½
32¾	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	42	32¾	32¼	33	+⅞
8¾	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z (.05e)	18	8⅛	8	8	—¼
33	27¾	Byers A M	17	29⅞	29⅜	29½	⅜
30½	27	Byron Jackson (¼g)	8	29¾	28½	28½	—¾
		—C—					
48¼	42⅝	Cal Pack (⅞a)	1	45½	45½	45½	—½
4	2⅝	Callahan Zinc & L	264	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	—⅛
20⅛	15¼	Cal & Hecla (¾e)	35	18⅛	17½	17	—¼
37⅜	32¼	Camp W & C (1)	10	36⅞	35⅞	36½	
32⅞	27½	Canada Dry	125	30⅞	28½	30⅜	+1⅞
17⅛	14½	Canadian Pacific	68	16¾	16⅜	16½	—⅛
61½	58	Cannon Mills (4e)	2	59	59	59	Feb 11
18	15	Capital Ad A (1e)	1	16	16	16	—⅜
8⅛	7	Carr & Gen (.35e)	27	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
176½	138	Case J I Co (4e)	3	170½	168	168	—4
100	85⅛	Caterpillar Trac (2)	6	98½	98	98¾	—¼
32½	26⅝	Celanese (1½e)	192	32⅞	31¾	32⅞	+⅞
108½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	Feb
43½	36½	Celotex Corp	13	41¾	41½	41½	+¼
39¼	34½	Cen Agu As (1½a)	4	35⅝	35½	35½	—⅜
12⅝	8⅝	Central Foundry	129	11½	10⅞	11¼	+¼
41⅝	37½	Central of NJ	6	40½	40	40	—1¼
24⅜	17½	Cent Viol Sug	1	18½	18½	1½	—⅛
11½	10⅜	Century Rib (.10g)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Feb 13
75¾	67¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	6	70	69⅜	69⅜	—1¼
23⅝	16¼	Certain-Teed Pr	54	22⅝	21⅝	22¼	—⅜
52¾	35½	Champ P & F (¼g)	4	49	49	49	Feb 11
48	41	Checker Cab	3	48	48	48	Feb 13
68¼	63¼	Ches & O (2.80a)	50	66⅞	65	65	—1¾
89⅜	85	Ches Corp (3)	28	88½	86⅜	87	—1½
3⅝	2¾	Chi & East Ill	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11⅛	6⅞	Chi & East Ill pf	11	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+⅜
4⅝	3⅛	Chi & North Western	49	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
15⅛	11⅛	Chi & N West pf	14	15⅛	15	15¼	—⅛
3½	2⅜	Chi Great Western	10	3⅛	3	3	
16⅜	13⅝	Chi Gt Western pf	18	15	14⅝	14⅞	—¼
32	30¾	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	31½	31½	31½	Feb 13
2⅛	2	Chi M StP&P	2	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
5⅝	4⅜	Chi M StP&P pf	11	5⅛	5⅜	5½	+¼
33	23	Chi Pneu Tool	17	31⅜	30⅞	31⅞	+1
70½	61½	Chi P Tool pf	1	67	67	67	—⅞
2⅜	2⅛	Chi RI&P	20	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
7⅝	5¾	Chi RI&P 6% pf	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
8⅛	6⅞	Chi RI&P 7% pf	2	7½	7⅛	7¼	—⅛
27½	24⅛	Chi Yel Cab (2)	2	26¼	26	26¼	Feb 11
22⅛	20⅞	Chi Cot Oil	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Feb 13
15⅞	12⅛	Childs Co	16	13⅞	13½	13⅝	—¼
135¼	110⅝	Chrysler (1½g)	102	131⅛	129⅛	130¼	—2[illegible]
20⅛	18⅞	City I&P (2)	14	20⅞	20⅛	20⅜	+¼
10⅜	9	City Stores	17	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
38⅛	32½	Clark Eq (1.60a)	3	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	—⅝
40⅞	35	Clev Gr Brnz (2½e)	3	40	38⅛	38⅛	—1½
98⅝	78	Cluett Peab (¾g)	1	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	—¼
138	122½	Coca Cola (2a)	1	136	135	135	—2
57⅞	57	Coca Cola A (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	Feb 11
21⅝	19⅛	Col-Palm-P (½)	9	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
104½	103	Col-Palm-P pf (6)	3	103	103	103	Feb 13
62⅜	56	Collins & Aik (2a)	15	61⅜	60⅝	60⅝	—⅞
50¼	44⅝	Col Fuel & Iron	10	51	50	50⅞	—⅛
20⅞	17⅝	Colum G&E (.40e)	118	18	17½	18	+½
108	100¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	—¼
101	91	Colum G&E pf (5)	4	92¼	92¼	92¼	Feb 13
39½	34⅝	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	5	38¼	37	37⅞	—⅜
46⅛	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	2	44½	44	44½	Feb 10
124¼	117½	Colum Carb (4a)	2	119⅝	119	119⅝	—3⅝
69⅛	64⅝	Com Credit (4a)	7	66⅛	66	66	—½
114	109⅞	Com Cr pf (4¼)	3	111½	110	110½	Feb 11
80¼	73½	Com Inv Tr (4a)	7	75⅛	74½	74¾	—⅜
120	112	Com Inv Tr pf (4¼)	3	113	112	112	Feb 13
21¼	18⅛	Com Solvents (.60a)	93	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	—⅜
4⅛	3¼	Com & South	123	3⅜	3¼	3¼	—⅛
75⅝	63	Com & South pf (3)	2	64½	64½	64½	
19⅛	13⅝	Conde Nast	12	18¾	17½	17½	—1
42⅞	36¾	Congol Nairn (1.60a)	20	42½	42	42½	—⅜
19¼	17½	Congress Cigar (2e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb 11
18⅞	16¼	Con Cigar	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
10	8⅛	Con Coal	10	9⅛	9¼	9¼	—⅜
49⅞	43⅝	Con Edison (½g)	62	44⅝	43⅞	44½	—¼
108	106	Con Edison pf (5)	4	106	105⅞	105⅞	—⅝
5¾	5	Con Film	1	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
18¾	16⅝	Con Film pf	2	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
12¾	9¼	Con Laundries	1	12	12	12	
17¼	15⅞	Con Oil (¼g)	98	16⅞	16½	16¾	—⅛
105⅞	105⅞	Con Oil pf (5)	2	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Jan 23
10⅝	7⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	2	9¾	9½	9¾	
1⅛	⅞	Con Textile	13	1⅛	1	1	
32½	20⅝	Container Cor (1.20)	20	30⅛	29⅝	3	—¼
37¾	29	Cont Baking A	8	33½	32¾	33	—1
5¼	3	Cont Baking B	50	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	—¼
109	102⅞	Con Baking pf (8)	1	109	109	109	Feb 13
69⅛	59⅝	Cont Can (3)	34	62	61¼	62	—⅝
25¾	20½	Cont Diam F (2e)	27	25	24⅝	25	+⅞
42¾	39⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	11	42	41⅞	42	+⅛
3⅞	2¾	Cont Motor	25	3⅜	3⅛	3⅝	—⅛
45⅜	42¼	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	19	45⅜	44½	45	
32	26⅝	Cont Stl (¼g)	17	32⅝	32	32	
71¼	67	Corn Prod Ref (3)	4	69⅝	68¾	69	—⅜
171⅛	167	Corn Prod R pf (7)	1	168	167	168	—¼
8⅜	6	Coty Inc	5	7½	7⅜	7½	
56½	46	Crane Co	15	54¾	54	54	—½
121	119	Crane Co pf (7)	1	120½	120½	120½	Feb 11
37	35¾	Cream Wheat (½g)	3	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	
28¾	21⅝	Crosley Radio (1¼e)	4	27	26¼	26¼	—¼
100⅞	74¼	Crown C&S (2)	23	95⅝	94½	94⅝	—⅝
56½	54⅞	Cn C&S pf ww (2¼)	1	55	55	55	—¼
47¼	45	Cn C&S pf xw (2¼)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	—¼
24⅜	17	Crown Zeller	41	21¼	20¼	20¼	—⅞
71⅛	51	Crucible Steel	40	71⅝	70	70¼	—1
129	120⅛	Cru Stl pf	1	129	129	129	Feb 13
2½	2¼	Cuba Co	4	2½	2½	2½	
14⅝	11¼	Cub-Am Sugar	2	11½	11½	11½	
42¼	39⅜	Cudahy Pack (2½)	12	41½	41½	41½	Feb 13
20⅝	18	Curtis Publish	23	20	19⅝	19⅞	—¼
109½	101⅝	Curtis Pub pf (7)	1	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	Feb 13
7⅞	6½	Curtiss Wright	76	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
22¼	19⅛	Curtiss Wr A (½e)	23	20¾	20½	20½	—⅜
90	82	Cutler-Ham (1)	4	89¾	88½	89¾	+1¼
		—D—					
18½	17	Davega St (1)	2	17⅞	17½	17½	Feb 10
24	23¼	Davega St pf	3	23	23	23	—¼
128¾	104⅝	Deere & Co	7	126	125	125½	—1½
31½	29¾	Deere pf (1.40)	3	30	29¾	29⅞	—⅛
29	26½	Deis-Wem Gil (1a)	3	27½	26⅝	26⅝	Feb 11
53¼	42⅛	Del & Hudson	22	50¾	49⅜	49½	—1¾
22¼	17⅛	Del Lack & West	64	21¼	20⅝	20¾	—¾
9¾	7⅞	Den & RG W pf	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	Feb 13
146½	140	Det Edison (4a)	1	140¾	140¾	140¾	+½
71¼	61	Dev & Ray A (3a)	1	74	74	74	+4
36½	31	Diam Match (½g)	2	34½	34⅜	34⅝	+⅛
40⅛	38¾	Dia Match pf (1½a)	3	39½	39¼	39¼	+½
28⅝	24½	Distill Corp-Seag	6	25	24¾	24¾	—¼
90¼	49	Dist S pf ww	5	90¼	90¼	90¼	Feb 13
25	20¾	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	3	24½	24	24	+½
42½	42	Doehler Die C (1e)	3	44	43	44	
51	47¾	Dome Mines (2)	26	48⅜	47⅝	48	—½
11½	10⅝	Dominion St	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
77¼	68	Douglas Aircraft	57	67½	66⅛	67	—1
55	50⅞	Dresser Mfg A (3e)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	Feb 13
39¼	35½	Dresser Mfg B (1e)	1	36	35¾	35¾	—⅛
1⅜	¾	Dul S S & At	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3¼	2¼	Dul S S & At pf	1	2	3	3	+½
8¼	7⅛	Dunhill Int	2	7	7	7¼	
17½	15⅛	Duplan Silk (1)	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	Feb 13
180⅛	169	du P de N (6.10e)	8	175⅞	173⅝	173⅝	—1⅜
135	131½	du P de N db (6)	1	133	133	133	Feb 11
		—E—					
16⅝	11½	East Rolling Mill	10	15¼	15	15	—⅛
175¼	167½	Eastman Kod (6)	10	173½	173½	173½	—1½
37½	32¾	Eaton Mfg (½g)	5	36⅝	36	36⅝	+⅛
14⅛	11⅞	Eitingon-Schild	4	13¼	13	13	—⅜
29	25½	El Paso N G (1.60)	4	26¾	26⅜	26¾	
7¼	5⅛	El&Mus Ind (.18e)	9	6⅜	6¼	6¼	—⅛
45½	38¾	El AutoLite (2.60e)	26	44¼	43¾	44	—⅜
14⅝	12	El Boat (.60e)	137	14⅜	13½	14⅛	+⅞
26⅝	21⅝	El Pr&Lt	48	22⅝	22	22	—⅝
87	75½	El Pr&Lt $6 pf	4	76¾	76	76½	+1
92¼	79	ElPr&Lt$7 pf	5	81	80½	80½	—1⅛
44½	41½	El Stor Bat (2¾e)	6	43	42¾	42¾	+⅜
2	1⅛	Elk Horn Coal	5	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—⅛
8	5⅛	Elk Horn Coal pf	12	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅜
60	55½	Endicott John (3)	5	60	58¼	60	Feb 11
17¾	14	Eng Pub Ser	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+½
78¼	70½	Eng PS $5 p	2	74½	74¼	74½	Feb 11
80½	77	Eng PS pf ww	1	78	78	78	1¾
86½	82½	Eng PS $6 p	1	86½	86½	86½	Feb 13
9¾	8¾	Equit Off Bldg (.10g)	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
16¾	13⅞	Erie	14	16⅝	15¾	15¾	—⅜
31½	26¼	Erie 1st pf	7	30⅜	29½	29⅞	—⅜
24⅝	22	Erie 2d pf	11	24½	24	24⅛	Feb 11
14⅛	12⅝	Eureka Vac (.80)	9	13⅞	13½	13½	—¼
32½	28⅛	Evans Prod (1a)	23	31	29⅞	31	+¾
6⅜	5	Exchange Buffet	3	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
		—F—					
71⅞	65	Fairbanks M (1a)	8	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	—¼
210¼	198	Fairb Morse pf (6)	2	199½	198	198	Feb 11
70	58	Fajardo Sug (1g)	2	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+¾
29⅞	25⅝	Fed Lt & Tr	5	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+¾
80	66⅛	Fed Min & Sm	1	80	77	80	Feb 13
119	105	Fed Min & Sm pf	2	120	120	120	Feb 13
11⅛	8½	Fed Motor Tr (.40e)	17	10¾	10¼	10⅜	—⅜
9¼	5½	Fed Screw Works	5	8⅞	8¾	8¾	—⅛
6	4⅝	Fed Water Ser A	13	4¾	4¾	4¾	—⅛
42¼	36½	Fed Dept St (½g)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	
107½	102½	Fed Dept St pf (4¼)	2	104½	104½	104½	—1
45⅛	42¼	Fidelity-Ph (1.60a)	2	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜	—⅛
38¾	32¾	Firestone (½g)	20	38⅛	37	37½	—½
107¼	105	Firestone pf A (6)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	+1¼
51½	48⅝	First Nat St (2½a)	14	50¾	50⅛	50⅜	—⅞
46¼	41	Flinkote Co (1)	38	45⅛	43½	43¾	—1⅛
58⅛	48	Florence St (4¼e)	3	58	57⅞	57⅞	+⅝
35¾	34	Florsheim Sh A (1a)	2	35¾	35⅛	35¾	Feb 13
9⅞	6¾	Follansbee Bros	6	8⅞	8½	8½	—½
54¾	47½	Food Mach (1)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
54½	43	Foster Wheeler	8	51	49	49⅛	—1¼
18⅜	14	Francisco Sugar	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
32¼	26¾	Freeport Sul (1)	14	30⅛	29¼	29½	—¼
		—G—					
5⅝	4⅝	Gabriel Co A	7	5½	5⅜	5½	
19½	15⅛	Gar Wood (.55e)	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜	
15⅛	12⅛	Gen Am Inv (¾e)	5	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
105¼	103	Gen Am In pf (6)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Feb 10
83	70⅛	Gen Am Tr (3e)	5	84⅛	83⅛	84⅛	+1½
19½	16¾	Gen Baking (.60a)	7	17¼	17⅛	17¼	—⅛
13⅞	11	Gen Bronze	15	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	—½
29½	25⅞	Gen Cable	4	27	26⅝	27	—¾
60⅝	54	Gen Cable A	4	54½	54	54½	—½
123	116	Gen Cable pf	2	114½	114½	114½	—1
52¼	46½	Gen Cigar (4)	4	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝	+⅝
64⅞	52¾	Gen Electric (1a)	118	61⅝	60	60⅜	—1½
44¼	39⅛	Gen Foods (2)	11	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜	—⅛
3⅜	2⅝	Gen G&El A	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	
65⅞	60¼	Gen Mills (3)	8	61	60¾	61	+½
70⅛	60⅛	Gen Motors (¼g)	262	69⅝	68¼	68⅞	—⅞
122⅝	119½	Gen Motors pf (5)	1	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	—⅝
15⅛	12⅞	Gen Outdoor Adv	16	14⅛	13¾	14	—⅛
60½	55½	Gen Outdoor Adv A	3	53½	53½	35½	—2
80	69	Gen Print Ink (5e)	1	76	76	76	—2
5⅜	4⅛	Gen Pub Ser	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
65⅛	56¾	Gen Ry Sig (1)	2	61	61	61	—½
5¾	4⅛	Gen Realty & U	218	5⅝	5⅛	5½	+¼
48⅞	42	Gen Rl&U pf ww	7	45	43	44½	+2
70¼	65½	Gen Refrac (3¼e)	1	66½	66½	66½	—½
33⅝	29¼	Gen Thea Eq (2e)	6	31⅝	30⅝	30⅞	—1⅛
43⅞	37	Gen Time In (1)	2	43⅜	43½	43½	
105⅛	105⅛	Gen Time In pf (6)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Feb 9
20⅞	15¼	Gillette Razor (1¼e)	30	19⅛	18⅞	19	—⅝
88	84⅛	Gillette Raz pf (5)	1	87	87	87	+¼
26⅞	20⅛	Gimbel Bros	12	25⅝	25¼	25¼	—⅞
87¾	83⅜	Gimbel Bros pf (6)	5	88	87½	87½	+½
51½	43⅝	Glidden Co (2)	18	50¼	49⅝	50¼	+⅜
58⅛	55	Glidden Co pf (2¼)	2	55½	54⅞	55½	
6⅝	5½	Gobel Adolph	17	6	6	6	—⅛
8	6⅜	Goebel Brew (.20a)	14	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	+⅛
41¼	31	Goodrich BF (1e)	172	41⅜	39½	41¼	+1¼
85	79½	Goodrich pf (5)	6	85	84¾	85	
42⅝	27⅜	Goodyear (½)	192	41⅜	39¾	41⅛	+¼
127½	100	Goodyear Co pf (5)	6	123	122¾	123	—2¼
144	114½	Goodyear 2d pf (7)	2	140	140	140	
13⅛	11¼	Gotham Hosiery	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—¼
4¾	3	Graham Paige	90	4½	4¼	4¼	
15	6½	Granby Con Mine	9	12	11⅛	11⅛	—⅝
5⅝	4¼	Grand Union	10	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
27¾	21½	Grand Un pf (1)	9	23⅜	23¼	23¼	—¼
48⅛	41½	Granite City Stl (1)	8	46⅞	46	46⅞	+⅛
47⅝	43½	Grant W T (1.40a)	8	45¼	44¼	44¼	—¼
21¼	19	Gt North Ore (¾g)	7	20¼	19⅛	19⅛	—⅞
49⅜	40⅝	Gt Northern pf	30	48⅝	47⅜	47⅞	—1⅛
42¼	35⅝	Gt W Sug (2.40a)	3	38	37¾	37¾	—¼
38⅛	34	Green, H L (1.60a)	3	35	34⅞	34⅞	—⅛
16⅞	14¾	Greyhound (.60a)	38	16⅝	16	16	—¼
4⅜	3½	Guantanamo Sugar	4	3⅝	3½	3½	—¼
15	13	Gulf Mob & N	1	14	14	14	+¼
56	51¼	Gulf Mob & N pf	8	53⅜	53	53⅛	—¼
81½	55½	Gulf St Steel	2	79½	79¼	79¼	—1¾
		—H—					
34⅜	34	Hack Water (1½)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Feb
20⅝	13⅛	Hall Printing	10	19⅝	18¼	18¾	—⅝
29⅜	27½	Hamilton Watch	5	29¼	29	29¼	
57	50¼	Harb-Walker (½g)	5	54⅛	53⅞	54⅛	
17⅝	16½	Hat Corp Am (.20g)	3	17	16⅝	16⅝	—⅝
8	5⅛	Hayes Body	8	7⅜	7¼	7¼	—⅛
104	101	Hazel Atl Gl (5)	3	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	—1⅛
15⅞	13¼	Hecker Prod (.60)	17	15	14⅝	14⅝	
126	120	Helme G W (5a)	1	126	126	126	Feb 9
39⅝	33¼	Hercules Mot (1a)	3	38⅛	37⅜	37⅜	—½
185	150½	Hercules Pow (5¼)	1	175	175	175	—1⅜
67⅝	64⅛	Hershey Choc (3)	1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+⅛
111	107	Hershey Ch pf (4a)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	Feb 8
48⅝	48½	Hiram Walker (2)	4	47⅝	47	47	—⅝
19⅝	19⅝	Hiram Walker pf (1)	4	19⅝	19⅝	19½	Feb 3
52¾	48	Holland Furn (1¼e)	8	51⅝	50⅝	51⅝	—⅝
25⅜	21	Hollander & S (1)	15	24½	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
43½	32¾	Holly Sugar (2g)	18	34⅝	34	34⅝	—⅛
41	40	Houd Her A (2½)	1	41	40⅛	40⅛	Feb 9
27⅞	23¾	Houd Her B (1½)	37	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝	—⅝
73	65¼	House Finance (4)	6	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	+⅝
80	76⅞	House F pf (4.88)	1	78¼	77¾	78¼	Jan 28
17⅝	12⅛	Houston Oil	86	16⅝	15½	15⅝	—½
84¾	62¾	Howe Sound (3a)	26	79¼	78⅜	78⅜	—1⅜
5⅞	4	Hudson & Man	9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
15½	12⅝	Hudson & Man pf	3	14¾	14⅝	14¼	—¼
23⅛	18⅛	Hudson Motor	36	22	21¼	21⅞	—⅝
2⅜	2⅛	Hupp Motor	35	2½	2¼	2⅜	
		—I—					
27¼	22½	Illinois Central	138	27⅝	27	27⅝	+⅝
57	46	Illinois Central pf	7	57½	57½	57½	+½
22¼	12¾	Indian Refining (1e)	4	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	—⅜
40½	36¼	Ind Rayon (1.68a)	17	37½	36⅝	36⅝	—⅝
2	1½	Ind Rayon rts wi	73	1¾	1½	1¾	—⅛
144	130½	Ingersoll-Rand (2)	9	139	138	139	+2
124	112½	Inland Steel (1g)	27	122	120¼	121¼	—¾
32½	22½	Inspiration	85	29½	28½	29¼	—⅝
6	5⅝	Insuran ctfs (.20e)	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+¼
13¾	11½	Interboro Rap Tran	8	12	11¾	11¾	—¼
6¼	4¾	Intercon Rubber	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	—¼
20¾	16⅝	Interlake Iron	71	20	19⅝	19¾	—⅛
8¾	5	Int Agricultural	48	8⅛	7⅞	8	—⅛
59½	42	Int Agri pr pf	3	56	55½	55½	—2½
189	177½	Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	177½	177½	177½	Feb 13
111⅛	103	Int Harvester (2½)	39	108	107⅛	107⅛	—¾
162	160	Int Harvest pf (7)	1	160	160	160	—⅞
16⅞	8⅞	Int Hydroelec A	88	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	—⅛
9⅝	6½	Int Mer Marine	2	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
18¾	15¾	Int Mining (.15g)	24	16¾	16¼	16⅝	—⅜
65¾	62⅛	Int Nickel (½g)	75	64½	64	64¼	—¾
135¾	132⅝	Int Nickel pf (7)	1	134¼	134¼	134¼	¼
21⅜	16¾	Int Pap & P A	12	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
14½	11⅜	Int Pap & P B	3	12	12	12	Feb 13
7⅛	5¾	Int Pap & P C	13	6⅜	6¼	6¼	—⅛
108⅝	90¼	Int Pap & P pf	9	98¾	98	98	—1
45½	41	Int Print Ink (2)	2	45	45	45	—½
28¾	26¼	Int Salt (1½a)	2	27	27	27	Feb 13
49⅜	48	Int Shoe (2a)	2	48½	48½	48½	—¼
44¾	31¾	Int Silver	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	—1⅜
14⅝	11⅜	Int Tel & Tel	514	14¾	13⅞	14⅝	+⅜
36⅛	29½	Int Dep St (2¼g)	11	31½	31	31	—⅝
26½	19¾	Intertype (¾e)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	Feb 13
28¾	25½	Island Creek Coal (2)	1	27¼	27	27	
		—J—					
87¼	78½	Jewel Tea (4)	2	82	81	82	+2
155	143	Johns-Man (3a)	3	148	147½	147½	—2½
		—K—					
46	43⅞	Kalamazoo St (¼g)	7	43½	43	43	—1
23½	20	Kan City Southern	7	22¾	21⅞	21⅞	—⅞
44⅞	42	K City Sou pf (1e)	3	43	43	43	—1
31	28⅛	Kauf Dept St (.40g)	1	30½	30½	30½	⅛
27¼	25	Kayser J (½g)	1	26½	26½	26½	+¼
22⅜	19¼	Kelsey Ha A (1½e)	5	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	—⅝
19½	16¾	Kelsey Ha B (1½e)	18	19	18½	18½	—⅛
64	56¾	Kennecott (1.70e)	30	60⅝	59⅝	60	—1½
20	17¼	Keyst Stl&W (.15g)	16	19¼	18¾	19	—¼
46	40¼	Kimb-Clark (1)	4	40¾	40	40	—¼
7¾	5½	Kinney G R	6	7⅛	6⅝	6½	¼
29⅝	27¼	Kresge S S (.30g)	18	27½	27¼	27½	+¼
15⅞	11¾	Kresge Dept St	5	13	13	13	—1¾
47½	42	Kress S H (.40g)	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	Feb 13
42¼	22	Kroger Gro (1.60a)	16	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+¼
		—L—					
23⅞	18⅛	Lambert (2)	16	22¾	22¼	22¾	+¼
16½	15⅛	Lane Bryant	3	16⅜	16	16	Feb 13
26¼	17	Lee Rub & T (½)	14	27⅝	26⅛	27⅛	
51½	38¾	Lehigh P Cem (1½)	15	49⅝	47⅜	47⅜	—2½
3¾	2⅝	Lehigh Val Coal	13	3	3	3	—¼
18½	16⅛	Lehigh Val Coal pf	1	16⅛	16⅜	15⅝	—⅜
21¾	17¼	Lehigh Val RR	34	20½	19¾	19⅞	—⅞
131	118	Lehman Corp (3a)	5	128	127¾	128	—⅛
21⅜	18	Lehn & Fink (1½e)	2	21	20½	20½	—½
58	52	Lerner St (2a)	1	56	56	56	
79	67¼	Libbey-O-Ford (¾g)	4	77½	76½	76½	—1
14½	9¾	Libby McN&L (1e)	24	13¾	13½	13¾	+⅜
28⅜	26⅜	Life Savers (1.60)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	—⅛
113¼	108	Liggett & Myers (4a)	2	111½	111⅜	111½	Feb 13
114	106⅝	Lig & Myers B (4a)	*9	112½	111⅜	111¾	+¾
175	165	Lig & Myers pf (7)	3	166½	165	165	Feb 11
22¾	21⅝	Lily Tulip (1½a)	2	22½	22¼	22½	—¼
82½	59	Lima Locomotive	17	83½	81	82	—⅛
61	54¼	Link Belt (2)	2	58¼	58	58	—⅛
52	43⅜	Liquid Carb (2.60)	2	48⅜	48⅛	48¾	+¼
79	64½	Loew's (2a)	20	77	75⅛	76⅞	—1
110	106½	Loew's pf (6½)	2	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	Feb 11
3⅞	2½	Loft Inc	12	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	⅛
80¼	56	Lone Star Cem (2a)	4	69⅝	69	69	—1
10¾	6½	Long Bell A	8	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
43¼	40½	Loose-Wiles (2)	3	40¼	40	40	—½
28⅞	22¾	Lorillard (1.20a)	41	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	—⅝
94¼	88¼	Louis & N (2½g)	1	93	93	93	Feb 11
28¾	23⅛	Louis G & E (1½)	7	25⅛	24½	24½	—⅝
37¾	29¼	Ludlum Stl (¼g)	34	36⅜	35¼	36	—1
		—M—					
35⅝	34¼	MacAn & For (2a)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	Feb 13
58¾	42¾	Mack Trucks (1a)	32	58½	57¼	58	—¾
56	50⅛	Macy R H (2a)	7	54¾	54¼	54⅝	—⅜
15⅜	13½	Mad Sq Gar (.20g)	2	14½	14½	14½	Feb 11
61	53	Magma Cop (3e)	1	56	56	56	—2
7⅞	6¼	Manati Sugar	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
16⅞	14	Mandel Bros (1g	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Feb 10
16½	13¾	Manhattan El m gt	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
29¾	23⅞	Manhattan Shirt (1)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	—½
6¼	4¾	Maracaibo Oil	35	6⅜	6	6⅛	—⅛
14¼	10¼	Marine Mid (.40a)	47	14⅛	14	14	
51	47	Marlin Rock (2a)	2	49¼	49¼	49¼	
23	18⅞	Marhsall Field	31	21⅞	21	21	—⅞
11½	9½	Martin Parry	3	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
½	⅜	Mart-Parry rts wi	23	¼	¼	¼	
74	60	Masonite Corp (1a)	2	73¼	72½	72½	—1⅛
41¾	38½	Math Alkali (1½)	7	40	38½	40	+¼
64	59½	May Dept St (3a)	*5	61	60⅞	60⅞	Feb 11
15½	14	Maytag Co (½e)	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
44	42⅜	Maytag pf ww (3)	1	43	43	43	Feb 13
36	32⅛	McCall Corp (2)	1	34½	34½	34½	Feb 13
24⅛	18¼	McCrory St	21	23¼	22⅝	23	
104	98½	McCrory St pf (6)	2	104	104	104	Feb 11
43¼	40⅜	McGraw El (2a)	1	43¼	43	43	Feb 13
28½	23¾	McGraw H (⅛g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
42½	38	McIntyre Mine (2)	9	40¼	39⅝	40½	+¾
92¾	82⅞	McKees T P (1g)	2	89¾	88¼	88¼	—1½
14¼	12⅝	McKess & Robbins	11	13¾	13½	13⅝	—⅛
47½	45	McKess & Rob pf (3)	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	
19	16⅛	McLellan St (¾g)	5	17⅞	17¾	17¾	—¼
3⅝	25¾	Mead Corp	9	30¼	29¼	29½	—¾
86½	79¼	Melville Sh (5)	1	79½	79½	79½	—1
16⅜	11½	Mengel Co	29	15½	14⅞	15⅛	—¼
68¼	59	Mesta Mach (¾g)	4	67¾	67¼	67⅝	—⅛
26	16¾	Miami Copper	41	24⅜	23¼	23⅞	
32¾	29¼	Mid-Cont P (1.15e)	12	31⅜	30¾	31¼	
44½	38⅛	Midland Stl (2a)	7	42⅛	40⅜	41⅜	—½
111	102	Minn Hon (2)	3	109¾	109½	109¾	+¼
15⅝	11	Minn-Moline	59	14⅞	14⅜	14½	
95⅛	88½	Minn-Moline pf	2	93⅛	93	93	+1
2¼	1⅞	Min StP & SSM	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb 10
4⅝	3¾	Minn StP & SSM pf	1	4	4	4	
29¾	26⅞	Mission Cor (.45e)	4	28¼	28	28¼	
8⅛	6⅞	Mo-Kan-Tex	17	8⅛	8	8	
29½	24¼	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	26	29¼	28½	28⅞	—⅜
3½	3	Missouri Pacific	4	3½	3⅜	3½	+¼
9	7	Missouri Pacific pf	7	8½	8½	8½	
40⅞	30¼	Moh'k Carp (1.20a)	8	39½	38½	38½	
101	93½	Monsanto Chem (1a)	4	99	98	98	—¾
62⅜	53½	Mont Ward (2a)	127	63¼	61¾	63¼	+1¼
2⅛	2	Mont Ward rts	261	2⅛	2	2	Feb
45¼	42⅞	Morrell (2.40)	2	45	45	45	Jan 28
2	1⅛	Mother Lode (⅛e)	14	2	1⅞	1⅞	
38½	34	Motor Prod (3¼e)	4	38	37½	37½	—⅛
26	21⅜	Motor Wheel (1.60)	30	25⅞	25¼	25½	—½
36½	32½	Mullins M B (½e)	21	35¼	34½	34⅞	+⅛
36½	27¾	Munsingwear (¾g)	3	35	34¼	35	—⅜
76½	70	Murphy, G C (2.60)	1	73	73	73	
20¾	17	Murray Corp (½e)	26	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	—⅜
62	58⅜	Myers & Bro (3)	6	66	63	65	+3
		—N—					
24⅝	17⅜	Nash-Kelvinator (1)	104	22⅞	22½	22⅝	—⅛
23¼	18½	Nat Acme (¾e)	13	21⅞	21¼	21¾	—¼
18⅜	13⅝	Nat Aviation (1e)	5	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	—⅜
32¾	31	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	18	31	30⅝	30⅞	—⅛
167	165¼	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	41	165	165	165	—¼
33¾	31	Nat Bd & Inv (1.44a)	8	30⅝	30½	30½	—½
103½	99½	N B & Inv pf A ww (	2	102	101¾	102	
37	29⅝	Nat Cash R A (¼g)	17	36	35⅝	36	
26⅛	23⅛	Nat Dairy (1.20)	25	25	24½	24¾	+¼
23½	17½	Nat Dept St	33	23⅛	22¼	22¼	—¾
29	27½	Nat Dist Prod (2)	9	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	—¼
37¾	30	Nat En & Stamp (2)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	Feb 11
37⅞	33¾	Nat Lead (½a)	6	34⅛	34¼	34⅜	—½
171	168	Nat Lead pf A (7)	1	168	168	168	Feb 10
61⅞	54	Nat M&St Cast (2e)	9	57¼	56⅛	56½	—1
14¾	11½	Nat Pr & Lt (.60)	31	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
2¼	1½	Nat Ry Mex 1st pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 11
1	¾	Nat Ry Mex 2d pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
87¼	70	Nat Steel (2½a)	31	85½	84⅛	84⅝	—⅞
71½	62	Nat Supply	6	70	69	69½	—½
127½	123	Nat Supply pf	1	125½	125½	125½	Feb 10
12⅛	10⅛	Nat Tea (.60)	26	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+⅝
12⅞	11¾	Natomas (.80a)	16	13	12⅞	13	+⅛
57¼	53	Neisner Bros (2)	4	56½	56	56	—1¼
60	54⅛	Newberry, J J (2.40)	1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	—¼
41¾	34¾	Newport Ind (.60)	101	40⅞	39½	40	+¼
98½	78½	N Y Air Br (½g)	1	95	95	95	+1¼
44⅞	40	NY Central	116	44⅜	43⅝	43⅞	—⅜
58½	41	NY Chi & St L	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	—1¼
100	83	NY Chi & St L pf	5	98¾	94¼	94¼	—3¼
2	1⅛	NY Investors	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅞	5½	NY NH & H	123	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
19⅝	16¼	NY NH & H pf	143	24⅛	19¾	24	+4⅝
6¼	5	NY Ont & Western	1	5½	5½	5½	—⅜
5⅜	4⅛	NY Rys pf	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb 13
5⅜	4¼	NY Rys pf st		5⅜	4⅛	4¼	Feb
15⅞	12	NY Shipbuilding	21	14⅜	14	14	+⅛
272	259½	Nor & West (2½g)	1	267	267	267	+2
3¼	2	Norfolk Southern	2	2½	2½	2½	Feb 11
17⅞	13¾	Nor Am Aviation	48	16	15⅝	15¾	—¼
34⅞	29⅞	Nor Am Co (1a)	47	30⅝	30¼	30½	+⅛
57¼	55½	Nor Am pf (3)	1	56½	56½	56½	Feb 10
104½	102⅛	Nor Am Ed pf (6)	*2	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+⅞
32⅞	27¼	Northern Pacific	104	32	31¼	31⅝	—⅛
5⅞	3¼	Norwalk T & R	13	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
		—O—					
19½	17⅛	Ohio Oil (.60e)	62	19	18¾	18⅞	+⅛
62⅞	53½	Oliver Equip	7	60⅝	60	60	—½
25⅝	18⅛	Omnibus Corp	180	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+1⅛
114	110¾	Omnibus pf (8)	1	110⅝	110	110⅝	—3⅝
16⅞	13¼	Oppen Collins	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
45⅛	35⅝	Otis Elev (.60)	18	42½	41	41⅛	—⅝
21¾	16⅛	Otis Steel	134	21½	20⅝	21	—⅛
90⅛	75	Otis Steel 1pf (5½)	6	88⅞	88	88⅞	—1½
125½	112½	Otis Steel pr pf	1	125[illegible]	125½	125½	Feb 11
171¾	150	Owens Ill Gl (1½e)	6	171¾	170	171	Feb 11
2[illegible]	26⅝	Outbd M&M (.30g)	2	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
		—P—Q—					
23	19⅞	Pac Am Fish (1a)	14	22⅛	21⅞	22	—⅛
32⅝	30½	Pacific Fin (1.60a)	1	32	32	32	Feb 11
38	33	Pac G & El (2)	13	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	
53¾	46	Pac Lighting (3)	13	47¾	47⅛	47¾	+⅝
44⅞	38	Pac Mills (1e)	1	39½	39½	39½	
28	22¼	Pac W Oil (.65e)	32	27½	26⅞	27⅛	—⅛
11⅞	10⅛	Packard Motor (.45e)	116	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	—⅛
17⅛	16	Pan-Am Pet (.60e)	2	16¾	16	16¾	Feb 11
4½	2⅝	Panhandle Pro & R	8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
88	76	Paraffine Cos (2a)	3	88	87	88	Feb 13
106¾	105	Paraff Cos pf (4)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Feb 11
28⅝	23⅛	Paramount Pic	161	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝	—⅝
200⅛	166	Paramount 1 pf (6)	7	183½	180⅝	182¼	Feb 13
26⅝	21⅜	Paramount 2 pf	18	23⅝	23	23⅝	+⅛
34⅛	29¾	Park & Tilford (2)	1	32	32	32	Feb 13
5⅝	4¼	Park Utah	38	5⅛	5	5	
44¾	42	Parke Davis (.60g)	2	42⅞	43	43	+¼
29½	24⅞	Parker R-Pr (1½a)	5	28¾	28⅛	28⅝	+⅜
7⅝	6	Parmelee Tran	7	7¼	7	7	—⅛
10½	8⅞	Pathe Film	3	9	9	9	
16⅜	14⅛	Patino Mines (.60e)	4	16	15½	15½	
5⅞	3⅝	Peerless Corp	107	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+⅝
64	60⅛	Penick & Ford (3)	2	60⅝	60⅛	60⅛	—⅞
102¾	97	Penney, J C (1g)	30	102	101	101	—¼
6⅜	5	Penn Coal & Coke	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
12½	7⅝	Penn Dix Cem	21	11	10½	10½	—½
76½	64	Penn Dix Cem pf	1	73	73	73	Feb 11
29¾	22	Penn Gl S ct (½e)	7	28⅝	28	28	—⅛
43⅝	39⅜	Penn RR (2e)	22	43⅛	42⅝	42⅞	—⅜
57	49¾	Peoples Drug (1a)	3	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	+⅜
65½	48⅛	Peoples Gas L	5	62½	61⅝	62	—½
9	4⅛	Peoria & East Ry	9	9	8¾	8¾	Feb 9
41¼	34	Pere Marq	2	42	40	40	+1⅛
91	86	Pere Marq pf	6	39¾	38	39⅜	Feb 6
87	82½	Pere Marq pr pf	2	84	84	84	Feb 11
25	24	Pet Milk (1a)	4	24½	24½	24½	Feb 4
20⅝	17¼	Petrol Corp (.90e)	13	20¼	20	20	—¼
13	11⅛	Pfeiffer Bros (1.20)	13	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
7⅝	52	Phelps Dodge (.35g)	13	56	55½	55⅝	—⅝
54½	52	Phil Co pf (3)	1	53	53	53	—¼
100¼	100	Phil Co pf (6)	4	100¼	100	100¼	Jan 8
3⅛	2	Phila & R Coal & I	22	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
181	74	Philip Morris (3)	8	79½	78	78⅛	—⅝
20	13⅛	Phillips Jones	1	18	18	18	—⅛
57½	49½	Phillips Pet (2)	53	56	56	55	—1⅜
9⅛	8	Phoenix Hosiery	4	8	8	8	
19⅝	16⅝	Pierce Oil pf	17	18¾	17⅝	18⅛	+⅝
3⅞	3⅛	Pierce Pet	84	3⅞	3½	3¾	+⅛
33⅝	28½	Pillsbury Flour (1.60)	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	Feb 11
18¼	15	Pitts Coal	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Feb 11
76⅛	66	Pitts Coal pf	2	63	62	62	—4
18¾	13⅛	Pitts Sc&B (.52½e)	28	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
33	24⅝	Pitt Steel	10	32½	31¼	32	—1
4	2⅞	Pitts Ter Coal	1	3	3	3	Feb 9
8⅝	3⅝	Pitts United	34	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
3	2½	Pittston Co	3	2⅝	2½	2½	Feb 10
27⅛	24⅝	Plymouth Oil (.90e)	10	26⅛	25½	25¾	—⅛
21	18⅞	Pond Creek P (2)	1	19	19	19	Feb 13
33⅛	25⅝	Poor & Co B	19	31½	30½	31	
11⅞	8⅝	Por Ric Am T A	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Feb 11
3⅞	2½	Por Ric Am T B	4	3⅛	2¾	2¾	—¼
15⅛	10¾	Postal Tel & C pf	49	14⅝	14	14¼	+¼
31⅞	25⅝	Pressed Steel Car	48	30⅝	29⅜	30⅛	—⅛
31	25⅞	Press Steel C 1pf (¼)	3	30	29	29	—1¼
86	67	Press Stl C 2pf (2½)	3	83¾	81	81	—2½
65⅛	55½	Procter & Gam (2a)	7	62⅛	62	62½	
52¾	47¾	Pub Ser N J (2.60)	26	50⅛	49½	50½	+⅞
162¼	159½	Pub S NJ pf (8)	1	159	159	159	—3½
140⅛	138	Pub Ser NJ pf (7)	1	139	139	139	
128⅛	119¾	Pub S NJ pf (6)	1	123½	123½	123½	Feb 10
112¼	108⅝	Pub Ser NJ pf (5)	1	111	111	111	Feb 11
113⅛	112¼	Pub S El&G pf (5)	1	113	113	113	Feb 5
72⅛	66¼	Pullman, Inc (1½)	14	70	69¾	69¾	—⅛
42⅛	19¾	Pure Oil	418	22⅝	20⅞	21⅜	—1⅜
112⅝	108	Pure Oil pf (8)	5	107	105⅝	105⅛	+½
22¾	18⅜	Purity Bak (.15g)	14	20¾	20½	20¼	
18⅞	17	Quaker St Oil (.80)	2	17¾	17½	17¾	
		—R—					
12⅝	10⅞	Radio Corp	247	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
80	76⅛	Radio Co pf (3½)	5	78¼	77¾	77¾	
103	103	Radio Corp pf B	3	103	103	103	Jan 7
9¼	7⅞	Radio K O	31	8¾	8½	8⅝	+⅛
37¼	34⅛	Raybes Man (1½a)	2	35⅛	35	35⅛	—⅜
45⅜	41⅞	Reading (2)	2	44	43¾	44	Feb 10
49	47½	Reading 1st pf (2)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	+⅜
43⅜	43	Reading 2d pf (2)	2	43½	43	43	Feb 10
13⅜	11½	Real Silk Hose	10	12	11⅞	11⅞	
3¾	3	Reis Robert	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
29	23	Reis Robert pf	1	23½	23¼	23½	Feb 3
22⅜	18¾	Reliable St (½e)	3	21½	21¼	21¼	—¼
27⅞	21½	Rem Rand (.60a)	155	27⅜	26⅞	27¼	+⅜
22	22¼	Rem R pf (1¼)	9	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+⅜
94¾	80½	Rem R pf ww (4½)	1	91¾	91¾	91¾	+¼
9	5	Reo Motor	360	8⅝	8	8⅜	+⅜
37	27½	Republic Steel	202	35⅞	34¾	35⅛	—1¼
119⅛	109	Repub S cv pf	1	115½	115½	115½	—½
108	99	Repub S pf (6)	3	106½	106½	106½	Feb 13
39⅞	33½	Revere Cop & Br	11	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	+⅛
79⅛	71	Revere C & B A	1	74	74	74	
30⅞	26⅝	Reynoulds Met (1)	4	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	
112	109¼	Reynolds Met pf (5½)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Feb 10
34¼	29⅛	Reynolds Sp (1a)	4	31¼	31¼	31¼	—⅜
58	55½	Reynolds Tob B (3)	18	56	55⅝	53⅝	
		Rhine W El Pr	1	11½	11½	11½	Dec 18
31½	24¼	Ritter Dental (¾e)	6	28	28	28	Feb 11
79½	72	Roan Ante (1.12e)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	—1
130	117	Ruberoid (1a)	1	130	130	130	
8½	7⅛	Rutland pf	2	8¼	8	8	—⅛
		—S—					
46	41½	Safeway St (2a)	37	44¾	43½	44⅝	+⅜
51⅛	43⅝	St Jos Ld (1e)	8	49	48	49	—⅛
4	3	St L-San Fran	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
9⅛	6¼	St L-San Fran pf	23	9	8⅛	8⅜	—⅛
22	14½	Savage Arms (1e)	5	20⅝	19⅜	19⅜	—1¼
45¾	42½	Schenley Dis (3a)	18	43⅝	43	43	—½
98	94¾	Schenley pf (5½)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Feb 11
3⅛	2	Schulte Stores	13	3	2⅞	3	
23⅝	17	Schulte Stores pf	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+¼
2⅛	1½	Seaboard Air Line	40	1⅞	1¾	1¾	—⅛
8½	6	Seaboard Air Line pf	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
47¼	41	Seaboard Oil Del (1)	10	43½	42¼	42½	—⅜
11	7⅞	Seagrave Corp	1	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
89¾	81	Sears Roebuck (3)	67	90	88¾	89¼	—½
34	28	Servel Inc (1)	7	32⅞	32⅜	32¾	+¼
36¾	29	Sharon Steel (1.20a)	21	36¼	35⅜	36⅛	+⅛
109⅛	102	Sharon Steel pf (5)	5	105⅛	106½	106½	Feb 13
13⅞	10⅛	Sharpe & Dohme	11	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
65	60	Sharp & D pf A (3½)	3	61¼	61	61¼	+¼
17⅛	15⅝	Shattuck, F G (.60)	27	17⅜	16⅞	17	—⅛
31½	26⅞	Shell Un Oil (1¼g)	32	31½	31⅛	31¼	
105⅞	102¼	Shell Un pf (5½)	6	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	—⅛
15¼	12⅛	Silver King (.15g)	29	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	—⅜
55⅞	44½	Simmons Co (3e)	15	54½	53⅛	54½	+⅛
4⅛	3½	Simms Pet	7	4	4	4	+⅛
47	42	Skelley Oil	9	45¼	44½	45	—⅜
102¼	99	Skelley Oil pf (6)	4	101¾	101¾	101¾	—⅜
39⅝	39⅛	Smith & C vtc (1e)	28	40	39⅛	40	+⅛
54½	48	Smith, A O	7	49	48	48¾	—¾
29	26¼	Snider Pack	4	29¾	29	29	+⅛
19½	16¼	Socony-Vac (¼g)	250	19⅛	18⅞	19	
113¼	111⅝	So Am pf ww (5½)	1	112⅜	112⅛	112⅛	Feb 4
5¾	4⅜	So A G&Plat (.30e)	23	5¼	5	5⅛	
42½	34	So P Rico Sug (2)	9	37⅜	37	37	—½
32½	29	South Cal Ed (1½a)	19	29¼	29	29	—⅛
51⅝	42½	Southern Pacific	58	48⅜	47½	48	—1⅛
35¼	24	Southern Ry	87	33⅞	32⅝	33⅛	—1
59½	47¾	Southern Ry pf	24	58¼	56¼	57¾	—¾
65⅛	55½	South Ry M&O (4)	1	62½	62½	62½	Feb 11
10⅝	9	Spalding AG	6	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
9½	7⅝	Sparks Withington	48	8⅞	8¾	8¾	—⅛
30½	23	Spear & Co (½e)	2	29½	29¼	29½	+1
36	33¼	Spencer-Kell (1.60)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Feb 11
23¾	20⅞	Sperry Corp (1e)	28	22½	22⅛	22⅛	—⅝
32½	28½	Spicer Mfg (3e)	2	31½	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
28⅜	22½	Spiegel Inc (¼g)	52	27½	26½	27	—⅛
45⅛	41½	Sq Deal B (1⅞e)	2	43⅜	43⅜	42⅞	—⅜
16¼	15¼	Stand Brands (.80)	32	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	—⅛
12⅛	10½	Stand Com Tob	5	11¼	11	11¼	—⅛
14⅛	8¾	Stand G&El	20	12	11⅞	12	—⅛
31½	25½	Stand G&E pf	7	26⅝	25¾	26½	—⅜
65	55½	Stand G&E $6 p pf	5	55½	55	55	—⅜
72⅜	63	Stand G&E $7 p pf	7	62¾	60¾	62¼	—⅞
4	3¼	Stand Invest Corp	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb 13
49⅜	43½	Stand Oil Cal (1a)	72	49½	48¾	49	—⅜
50	46½	Stand Oil Ind (1a)	13	49⅝	48⅝	49½	+⅛
32	31	Stand Oil Kan (1e)	5	32	32	32	Jan 25
72⅞	67¾	Stand Oil NJ (1a)	130	72¾	72⅛	72⅜	—¼
41	34½	Starrett (LS) (1.40a)	1	41	41	41	Feb 13
75	71¼	Sterling Pr (3.80a)	2	71¼	71¼	71¼	¼
21	17¼	Stewart-War (½a)	18	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	—⅜
17½	15½	Stokely Bros (.20g)	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅜
33⅝	28⅛	Stone & Web (¼e)	47	30⅛	29⅝	30	—¼
18¼	13¼	Studebaker	146	18	17½	17⅞	—⅛
77⅞	73	Sun Oil (1a)	1	73	73	73	Feb 13
61⅜	54	Superheat (½)	12	6	58½	60	—¼
7½	4⅝	Superior Oil	255	7⅝	7⅜	7	—⅞
45¾	37	Superior Steel	28	44¼	42⅞	43⅛	—1⅛
39⅞	32½	Sutherland P (1.60)	5	37⅛	36	36	—1⅛
20⅛	13	Sweets Co	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Feb 13
28	25⅛	Swift & Co (1.20a)	19	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	
32¾	31⅜	Swift Intern (2)	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
23⅝	18⅜	Sym Gould ww	23	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	—⅜
17⅝	14⅛	Sym Gould xw	22	16	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
		—T—					
15¾	13⅜	Talcott (J) (.15g)	8	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
8⅝	7⅞	Telautograph (.60)	1	8	7⅞	7⅞	
14⅛	11⅞	Tenn Corp (.15e)	47	13¼	12⅞	13	—¼
49	43⅛	Texas & Pac	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	Feb 11
59⅝	50⅜	Texas Corp (2)	66	54⅝	53⅝	54⅛	—¼
2⅜	2	Texas Corp rts wi	344	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
9⅛	7⅛	Texas Gulf Pro (.05e	38	8⅜	8⅛	8¾	—⅛
43	38⅝	Texas Gulf Sul (2½e	13	41⅛	41½	40⅞	+⅜
16⅜	13⅛	Tex Pac C&O (.10g)	17	16⅛	15⅜	15⅝	—⅜
15⅝	11⅛	Tex Pac L Tr (.10e)	22	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	—⅜
43½	37⅛	Thatcher Mfg (1a)	15	43⅞	42¾	43¼	—⅛
64	62	Thatcher pf (3.60)		62⅝	62	62⅝	Feb
13⅛	11⅛	The Fair	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—¼
13⅛	10¼	Thermoid Co	19	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
8½	6⅛	Third Ave Ry	4	8	8	8	—⅛
13⅛	12	Thompson, J R (½)	4	12¾	12½	12¾	+¼
28⅞	25	Thompson P (1½e)	6	27⅛	27	27⅛	—⅜
10⅛	6⅝	Thompson-Star	46	9⅜	9	9	—⅛
40⅞	32	Thompson-Star pf	3	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+⅜
21⅜	20⅛	Tide W As Oil (.60)	24	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	¼
108	105⅛	Tide W As Opf (6)	14	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛	
38⅞	22	Timken D Ax (1a)	9	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	—⅜
79	70	Timken Rol Bear (3)	*4	76	75⅝	75⅝	—1⅜
17⅜	16	Transamerica (.40a)	38	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
22⅝	18⅝	Tra&W Air (¼e)	15	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅜
27⅞	19⅜	Transue & W (½e)	1	24½	24½	24½	Feb 13
10⅞	9	Tri-Continent (½e)	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
103⅞	100	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	Feb
10⅝	8⅛	Truax Traer (¼g)	3	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	—⅛
24⅜	22	Truscon Stl	5	23	22⅜	23	+⅜
38⅜	34⅜	Twen C Fox F (2e)	12	36⅛	36	36⅛	+⅛
47⅞	42⅝	Twen Cen F pf (1½e)	6	45	44⅝	45	
17⅛	13⅞	Twin Cit RT	3	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
		—U—					
6⅝	4⅛	Ulen & Co	18	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
100⅛	91½	Und-El-Fish (?)	14	93	92	93	—⅝
66	64	Union Bag & P (2)	4	64⅛	63⅛	63⅛	—⅛
109	101⅛	Union C&C (.60g)	12	109	108	108	—⅛
28⅛	25½	Union Oil Cal (1)	29	27	26⅝	26⅞	—⅛
133⅝	126⅛	Union Pacific (6)	7	133⅛	132	132	—⅝
99⅝	98	Union Pac pf (4)	2	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	—⅛
31⅛	26⅝	Union T Car (1.60)	9	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	—⅛
24⅝	20⅝	Un Air Line (.20e)	16	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
32⅝	27⅞	Un Aircraft (½e)	31	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
31¼	25	Un Am Bosch	4	31	30⅛	30⅛	Feb 11
30⅛	28⅛	Un Biscuit (1.60)	2	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	—⅛
91	79	Un Carbon (3a)	2	87	87	87	+1
32⅝	29⅞	Un-Carr Fast (2a)	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
8⅛	6⅜	Un Corp (.20e)	135	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
46⅞	43⅝	Un Corp pf (3)	13	45	44⅛	44⅝	—⅛
15⅞	14⅝	Un Drug (½e)	13	15	14⅝	14⅞	—⅛
25⅛	18⅝	Un Dyewood (1)	2	24	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
9	7⅛	Un El Coal	18	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
60⅝	46⅝	Un Eng&Fd (½g)	7	60	59⅞	59⅞	—⅛
85⅝	80⅛	Un Fruit (3)	13	83	82	82⅛	—2⅛
17	14⅝	Un Gas Imp (1)	56	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
113⅞	111⅛	Un Gas Im pf (5)	1	112	112	112	
16⅛	6⅛	Un Paper Board	8	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
21⅜	17	US & For Sec	7	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+⅛
100⅛	96⅝	US & For Sec pf (6)	1	100	100	100	Feb 13
3⅝	3	US Distrib	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb 10
34⅞	29⅜	U S Freight (1⅛e)	3	30⅛	30	30	
137	132	US Gypsum (2a)	1	132	132	132	
20⅝	17	US Hoffman Ma	14	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
61	53⅝	US Hoffman pf (2¾)	2	60	60	60	—1
43⅞	37⅛	US Indus Alcohol	40	42½	40⅞	40⅞	—⅛
9	6⅛	US Leather	5	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
17⅜	13⅛	US Leather A	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
104	99	US Leather p pf	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+⅛
71⅛	60⅛	US Pipe & F (2)	15	68⅛	67	67	—⅛
19⅝	16⅛	US Realty & Imp	45	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+⅛
58⅞	44⅝	US Rubber	98	58⅛	57	58⅛	+⅜
100⅛	92⅛	US Rubber 1st pf	29	99¼	98⅛	98⅛	—⅛
93⅛	83⅛	US Smelting (2g)	2	87	88⅛	88⅛	—⅛
75⅝	71⅛	US Smelt pf (3½)	3	71¼	71	71	—1
109⅞	75	US Steel	390	107⅛	105⅛	106⅛	—1⅛
150	139⅜	US Steel pf (7)	3	147	146⅜	147	
135	129⅞	US Tobacco (5a)	1	134	134	134	—1
9⅛	7⅜	Un Stockyards (½e)	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅛	6⅝	Un Stores A	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅝
84⅛	81⅛	Un Stores pf	47	82	82	83	Feb 9
86	79	Uni Leaf T (3)	2	79⅛	79	79⅛	Feb 11
4⅞	3	Util Pr & Lt A	16	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
		—V—					
2⅝	1⅞	Vadsco Sales	1	2	2	2	
44⅞	39⅛	Van Raalte (⅝g)	11	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	Feb 13
34⅛	28⅛	Vanadium	43	33⅛	32	33⅜	—⅞
46⅛	42½	Vick Chem (2a)	3	43⅝	43⅞	43⅝	+¼
87	87	Vicks, S & P pf (5)	3	87	87	87	Feb 10
9½	7¾	Vir Car Chem	7	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
61½	54⅛	Vir Car Ch 6% pf	5	58⅛	57	57	—1⅛
133	127⅞	Vir Ry pf (6)	1	133	133	133	Feb 11
		—W—					
4¼	3⅛	Wabash	8	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
12½	9	Wabash pf A	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
19⅝	16	Waldorf (1.20a)	8	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅞
49	37¼	Walgreen (2)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	—⅜
17	11¼	Walworth Co	65	16⅛	15½	15⅞	—⅛
50⅞	42	Ward Baking A	4	47	46	46	Feb 10
9¼	6¾	Ward Baking B	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
99	94	Ward Bak pf	1	96	96	96	—1⅛
18	14⅞	Warner Pic	*61	16	15⅛	15⅝	—⅜
69⅛	65½	Warner Pic pf	1	68	68	68	Feb 9
1⅝	1⅛	Warner-Quinlan	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12¼	6⅞	Warren Bros	72	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+¼
35¼	24	Warren Bros cv pf	4	29¼	27⅞	28⅛	—⅜
43⅛	35½	Warren F&P (1)	4	43	42	43	+⅜
38	35	Waukesha Mot (1)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	—1
9⅝	7¾	Webster Eisenlohr	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
51¼	46	Wesson Oil (½a)	2	47	47	47	
84½	81	Wesson Oil pf (4)	*1	81	81	81	—1⅛
10⅜	8⅞	Western Maryland	4	10⅛	10	10	—¼
21¼	17½	West Maryland 2pf	3	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	—¼
3	2½	Western Pacific	8	3	2⅞	3	+¼
8⅛	7¼	Western Pacific pf	5	8¼	8	8⅛	+⅛
83½	74½	West Union (¾g)	12	76½	76⅛	77	—1
56⅞	48⅝	Westh Air Br (1)	8	54⅛	53⅝	54⅝	+⅞
167⅝	145	Westh El&M (1g)	16	158	154⅛	156⅛	—1¾
30⅝	26	Weston El In (.85e)	3	27¾	27	27⅞	—⅛
26¼	23⅛	Westvaco Chl (1)	3	25⅛	24⅞	25	—⅞
34⅞	33	Westv Chl pf (1½)	1	34	33⅞	34	
52	38	Wheeling Steel	8	50	49	49⅞	—⅝
110	103	Wheeling Stl pf (6)	2	109½	109	109	—1
31⅜	23¼	White Motor	211	32½	31⅛	32¼	+1⅛
18⅞	15½	White Rock (1.40)	2	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
6⅝	5⅝	White Sew Mach	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
46⅛	40	White Sew Mach pf	3	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	Feb 11
6⅛	4½	Wilcox Oil & G	19	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
12	8¾	Wilson (½)	56	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
88	79⅞	Wilson pf (6)	2	87⅛	87½	87½	
65⅞	57⅛	Woolworth (2.40)	26	57⅞	57⅛	57¾	
47	34⅛	Worth Pump	4	44⅜	43⅛	44⅛	—⅛
91	77⅜	Worth P pf B	3	90	90	90	
76	72	Wrigley W J (3a)	1	72	72	72	Feb 13
		—Y—Z—					
62½	49⅛	Yale & Towne (.60a)	1	59½	59½	59½	Feb 11
34⅞	20⅛	Yellow Tr & C	489	36⅞	33⅛	36⅞	+1⅝
46½	42¼	Young S&W (3)	6	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	+⅛
86⅜	75½	Young Sh & Tube	34	85	83⅛	84½	—1⅛
115	104⅛	Youngs S&T pf (5½)	1	104⅛	104⅛	103⅛	Feb 11
38⅛	33	Zenith Radio (½g)	5	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞	—⅛
9¼	7½	Zonite Prod	11	8¼	8	8⅛	—⅛

(‡) Odd lot carries actual sales; (*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Over-the-Counter Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Algonquin Print	137	..
Am Mfg $3 (b)	43	46
Am Mfg $5 pf	84	88
Am Screw $.80 (a)	51	..
Am Wring $1¼ (b)	13	15
Amoskeag Co '1.50	46	..
Amos Co pf $4.50	84	..
Amos Mfg Co (c)	1¾	2¾
Appleton Co	55	58
Appleton $7 pf (h)	102	..
Arlington Mills (e)	57	58
Bates Mfg	26	29
Bay St Fish $2 (b)	45	50
Bend I L $3.50 pf	52	55
Berkshire Fine Sp	20⅛	22½
Berk F Spin cv pf	91	95
Bird & Son $1 (a)	28⅛	30½
Boott Mills $4	61	66
Bord C Mfg $.50 n	32	36
Bost R H $4 pf	45	..
Boston Wharf $2	36	40
Bost W Hose $2 (b)	38	41
Bost W Hose $6 pf	114	..
Bourne Mills $6	102	..
Brookside Mills	20	26
Cabot Mfg $5(b) (r)	84	..
Chap Vlv $.50 (b)	49	52
Charlton M $1 (b)	51	..
Chi Junc Rys $9	200	..
Chi Junc Rys $6 pf	112	117
CllyIW $1.05 (b)	23¾	25¾
ColBroadA$2 (a)	50	53
Cont Mills $3 (f)	53	58
Dennison Mfg pf	69½	72½
Dennison deb $8	127	132
Douglas Shoe pf	35	38
Draper $2.40 (a)	84	88
Dwight Mfg $1 (b)	20¼	22¼
East Rac Assoc	24½	27½
Edwards Mfg $5 (b)	59	..
Farr Alpaca	24¼	26¼
First N S $7 1st pf	113	116
Fuller Brush A $.50	12	15
Gair, Robert	14½	16½
Gair, Robert pf $3	44	47
Goodall W $4 (b)	112	117
Gorton Pew Fish $4	61½	65½
Graton & Knight	9	10½
Grat & Kn $7 pf	64	67
Grat & Kn pr pf	25½	27½
GrnfdT&Dnewpf (g)	74	77
Hey'd Wakefield	50	53
Hy Sylvania $2 (a)	45	48
Hy-Sylvania$6½pf	111	115
Keith GE pf $1(b)	50	55

	Bid	Asked
Lamson & Hub	29	..
Lincoln Strs $1 (a)	29	32
Linc Strs $7 pf ww	129	144
Linc Strs $7 pf x-w	108½	109⅝
LudMfgA $6(a) (p)	143	146
MerrimacHat$7(b)	104	108
Merrimack Mfg	28⅝	31⅛
Merrimack Mfg pf	63	67
MooreDFA$6(b)	65	70
Moxie Co 9	7½	9
Nashawena Mills	14¼	16⅛
Nashua Mfg	14¼	16⅛
Nashua Mfg pf	80⅝	83⅛
Nat Casket $3	50	53
Natl Casket $7 pf	110	..
Naum Steam $1 (f)	71	73
Nmkt Mfg $4 (a)	65	69
Nichlsn F $1.30 (a)	38⅛	41⅛
Nor &W RR $2 pf	131	..
Nnquitt M $2½ (b)	31	35
Otis Co	22	26
Norw'g Pharm $3	41	44
Pelzer Mfg	3	..
Pack Mach $2 (a)	43	..
Plym Cord $5 (a)	121	126
Prov&W R $10	131	..
Qui MCS&W	12	..
QuiMCS&Wp$3(m)	57	..
Quissett Mill $1	35⅛	39⅛
Regal Sh pf $7 (b)	60	65
Saco-Lowell	9	10⅛
Saco-Lowell 1 pf	130	..
Saco-Lowell 2 pf	66	..
Sagamore Mfg 6	81	86
Sanford Mills $4	69	72
Scovil Mfg $3	52	55
SimonsS&Stl $12	195	..
Syl Ind $1.40 (a)	44½	47⅛
Trico Prod $2½ (a)	41¾	44⅜
Un Carr Fst cvpf$1	31⅛	34⅛
Unit Elastic $.60	11¾	13⅜
Un Merch&Mf $.50	22⅞	24⅞
U S Envelope $5	83	87
U S Envelope $7 pf	132	135
Valley Mld&I $2(b)	40	43
Van Norm $1.60 (a)	33	35
Waltham Watch	23	26
Wal Watch $6 pf	70	..
Wal W $7 pr pf	98	..
Wamsutta Mills	23½	25⅛
W Point Mf $6 (a)	127	135
West'n C $6 pf	100	104
Whitman W $7 pf	97½	..

(a)Exclusive of extras. (b)Paid in 1936. (c) Paid a $2 liquidating dividend. (e) Paid $3 in 1936; $.50 this year. (f)Paid this year. (g)Paid $7.61 in 1936. (m)Also paying accumulations. (p)Declared a dividend of $2, payable March 1. (s)Declared a dividend of $.50, payable Feb. 15.

Bank Stocks

Boston

	Feb. 15 Bid	Asked	Prev. closing bid
Boston Safe Dep & Tr*	285	....	285
First National	60⅛	61½	60
Merchants	460	....	460
National Rockland	78	....	78
National Shawmut	36⅛	37½	36
New England Trust*	400	....	400
Pilgrim Trust	165	....	165
Second National	165	....	165
State Street Trust*	315	....	315
U S Trust	21	....	21
Webster & Atlas	45⅛	....	45⅛
First Boston Corp	46½	48	46⅝
New York			
Bankers Trust	83⅝	85⅝	83⅝
Brooklyn Trust	153½	158½	153½
Cent Hanover	149¾	154¾	149¾
Chase National	63⅞	65⅞	63⅞
Chemical Bk & Tr	62½	65½	62½
City	58⅝	61⅝	58⅝
Commercial	238	243	238
Continental	21⅜	23⅜	21⅜
Corn Exchange	76⅝	79⅝	76⅝
Empire Trust	34⅝	36⅝	34⅝
First National	2670	2720	2670
Guaranty Trust	389	394	389
Irving Trust	19⅞	21⅞	19⅞
Manhattan	39⅞	42⅞	39⅞
Manufacturers	68⅞	71⅞	68⅞
New York Trust	161	166	161
Public National	56⅛	59⅛	56⅛
Title Guarantee & Tr	19⅜	21⅛	19⅜

*Stock to be sold must first be offered to directors of bank.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Easing Tendency in Bonds—Curb Prices Inclined to Softness

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U.S. Seeks New Ratio of Silver To Gold Stocks

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Administration has run into unforeseen complications in trying to effect a new balance between gold and silver monetary stocks.

The silver purchase program, enacted in June, 1934, was based on the simple formula that silver should be bought until it equaled one third of the nation's gold holdings.

The program was designed as a lever to raise the amount of money in circulation by issuing silver certificates against the metal purchased. This, in turn, was expected to prop up sagging commodity prices.

The Treasury has acquired more than 1,000,000,000 ounces of silver since the program became law, but continued heavy gold inflows have kept open the gap between holdings of the two metals.

When the law was passed, gold stocks stood at $7,755,000,000 and it was estimated acquisition of 1,312,000,000 ounces of silver would effect the projected three-to-one ratio.

Approximately this amount has been acquired and the Government still is little closer to completion of the program because of the continued increase of its gold stocks.

To lift silver stocks to one third of present gold holdings, monetary authorities estimate it would be necessary to acquire about 1,000,000,000 more ounces of silver. Should the present gold inflow continue the amount of silver to be purchased would increase automatically.

This has led some authorities to believe the program may never be completed. The law does not require purchase of definite amounts of silver. The Treasury is given discretion to buy at times and rates it deems "reasonable in the public interest." If gold stocks mounted too high, it might decide that continuous heavy silver purchases were not feasible.

On the other hand, should gold stocks decrease, the Government might reduce silver holdings. Present silver stocks amount to $2,487,000,000, only 21 per cene of the Government's $11,373,000,000 in gold.

Opinion on how the silver program should be conducted has been sharply divided. Legislators from some silver states have urged that the Treasury buy in larger volume; some other interests have demanded that purchases be retarded.

Advocates of an energetic buying policy contend that the resultant currency increases are beneficial to national economy and tend to minimize business down-swings.

Others, including the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, suggest repeal of the requirement that silver be bought until it equals one-third of gold.

Silver certificates in circulation now stand at $1,200,000,000, having increased $707,000,000 since the program was started. The chamber says automatic increases in silver certificates may have a harmful effect by swelling too rapidly the nation's supply of idle money. It is on idle funds that an inflationary structure might spring up.

Under the program, silver purchases would cease if the price rose to $1.29 an ounce, the coinage value of the metal. Purchases in the last fiscal year, however, averaged 64.8 cents a fine ounce, indicating this brake on the program may never go into operation.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	¾%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1¼
Com paper			
Prime	¾	¾	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1
4-6 months	1¼	1¼	1

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1 %
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾
Time money	1½	1½	1

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	⅜@ ¼%	⅜@ ¼%	3/16@ ⅛%
4 months	7/16@ ⅜	7/16@ ⅜	⅜@ 5/16
5-6 months	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	⅜@ 5/16

London Quotations

3 mos bills	9/16@ ⅝%	9/16@ ⅝%	9/16%
Short bills	9/16	9/16	9/16@ ⅝
Bar silver	20⅛d	20⅛d	19 13/16d
Bar gold	142s 1½d	142s 2½d	140s 11½d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	4
St. Louis	2	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	4.30
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	3½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.89⅝	$4.89⅝	$8.2397
Cables	4.89⅞	4.89⅞	8.2397
France—franc	.0466	.0466	†
Belgium—belga	.1686	.1685½	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2281	.2281	†
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4023	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5454	.5445	†
Sweden—krona	.2524	.2524	.4537
Norway—krone	.2460	.2460	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2185	.2186	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.3283
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	†
Finland—finm'k	.0217	.0217	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1896	.1896	.1899
Port'gal—escuda	.0446	.0446	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3262	.3263	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0615	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2625	.2625	.4740
Urughay—peso	.5600‡	.5550‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2855	.2855	.8440
India—rupee	.3700	.4703	.6180
Java—florin	.5477	.5495	.6906
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3045	*
Shanghai—dol	.2975	.2980	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5750	.5750	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5028	.5037½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9997	.9995	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Nominal. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds (Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
107 3¼s '43-45	108.19	108.18	108.18
12 4s '44-54	114.17	114.16	114.17
9 3⅜s '41,43 Mch	108.5	108.5	108.5
11 3¼s '41	108.1	107.30	107.30
60 3¼s '44-46	108.17	108.16	108.17
34 3¼s '46-49	108.1	108	108
15 3⅛s '49-52	108.1	108.1	108.1
1 3s '46-48	107.8	107.8	107.8
18 3s '51-55	106.20	106.16	106.16
136 2⅞s '55-60	104.15	104.12	104.12
5 2¾s '45-47	105.18	105.18	105.18
12 2¾s '48-51	104.1	104	104
10 2¾s '51-54	103.6	103.6	103.6
27 2¾s '56-59	103.7	103.5	103.5
5 2½s '49-53	101.13	101.12	101.13
Federal Farm Mortgage			
3 3s '47	105.3	105.2	105.2
78 3s '49	105.3	105.2	10.53
2 3¼s '64	105.25	105.25	150.25
Home Owners' Loan			
38 3s A '52	104.24	104.21	104.23
13 2¾s '49	102.20	102.19	102.19

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4s '47	105	105	105
10 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	110	109¾	109¾
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	76	76	76
29 Alleghany 5s '44	101	100½	101
13 Alleghany 5s '49	94¾	94⅝	94⅝
26 Alleghany 5s '50 sta	67⅞	67½	67⅞
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
51 Am & For P5s 2030	84½	84	84
1 Am Ice 5s '53	93	93	93
5 AmIGChem 5½s '49	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Am Int 5½s '49	106	106	106
5 Am T &T 5½s '43	111¾	111¾	111¾
98 Am T& T 3¼s '66	100¼	99¾	99¾
5 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	110	109½	109½
55 Am T & T 3¼s '61	100½	100⅛	100¼
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	110	110	110
1 Am Wri Pap 6s '47	92½	92½	92½
1 Am Wri P 6s '47 ct	91½	91½	91½
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	106	105¾	105⅞
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	37¼	37¼	37¼
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	70	70	70
58 Arm Del 4s '55	100	99¾	100
4 Arm 4½s '39	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Armstrong C 4s '50	106	106	106
10 AT&SF cvt 4½s '48	108½	108½	108½
54 AT&SF 4s '95	111¼	111	111
5 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	107	107	107
5 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	103½	103½	103½
3 ACL clt 4s '52	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2 A C Line 4½s '64	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
21 A C Line 5s '45	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	59¼	59	59
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	81	81	81
5 Atl Refin 5s '37	101 17-32	101 17-32	101 17-32
B &O rfg 6s '95	102¾	102	102
B & O rfg 5s '95	93¾	93⅝	93⅝
7 B & O 5s '96 F	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
14 B &O 5s 2000 D	92⅜	92¼	92¼
30 B & O cvt 4½s '60	79⅜	79¼	79½
18 B & O 4s '48	107⅛	107	107
2 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	104½	104½	104½
10 B & O5s S W '50	105½	105¼	105¼
2 B & O 4s T C '59	97	97	97
9 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105⅝	105	105
49 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	94¾	97⅛	97⅛
29 Boston & Me 5s '67	88⅞	88¼	88¼
9 Boston & Me 5s '55	90⅞	90½	90⅞
Bos & NY AirL 4s '55	31	29	30½
6 BotConMills 6½s '34	38⅛	38	38
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
14 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	103¼	103	103⅛
4 Bkly Uu El 1st 5s '50	113	113	113
Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	131	131	131
23 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	119½	119¼	119¼
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	104½	104¼	104¼
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
11 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	105⅞	105¾	105¾
2 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	108¾	108¾	108¾
17 Buf R&P 4½s '57	91½	91	91
3 Bush Term 5s '55	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
7 Bush T Bldgs 5s '60	71	69½	69½
3 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	34⅛	34	34
10 Can Sou 5s '62	116½	116½	116½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112	112	112
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	112	112	112
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
8 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116	116	116
10 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	126	126	126
2 Can Pac 5s '44	114	114	114
4 Can Pac 5s '54	109	109	109
3 Can Pac 4½s '46	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
35 Can Pac 4s perp	98	97½	97½
5 Caro C & O 5s '38	105	105	105
2 Carth & Adir 4s '81	91½	91½	91½
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	20¼	20¼	20¼
6 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	20¼	19	19¼
2 Cen of Ga con 5s '45	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 Cen New Eng 4s '61	73½	73½	73½
27 Cen Pac 5s '60	102½	102⅛	102⅛
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	86	86	86
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	76	76	76
2 Cen Steel 8s '41	124	124	124
9 Certain-td 5½s '48	95½	95	95½
1 Chesap Corp 5s '47	151½	151½	151½
17 C & O 3½s '96 D	99¼	98½	98½
12 C & O con 5s '39	108	107⅞	108
14 C & O gen 4½s '92	121⅞	120½	120½
14 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	99	98¼	98½
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	58	58	58
226 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	41½	41	41⅛
85 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	41½	40¾	40¾
11 Chi & Erie 5s '82	123⅛	123	123
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
1 Chi I & L 6s '66	23	23	23
1 Chi I & Sou 4s '56	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	67¾	67¾	67¾
41 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	32¾	32½	32¾
61 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	10¾	10½	106
1 Chi & N W 6¾s '36	59	59	59
5 Chi & NW rfg 5s2037	35	35	35
1 Chi & NW gn 5s '87	52½	52½	52½
197 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	21⅞	21	21⅞
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	33⅛	33¼	33¼
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	33	33	33
5 Chi & NW 4s '87	51⅛	51	51
5 Chi & NW 4s '87 sta	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
2 Chi & NW 3½s '87	45½	45½	45½
16 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	22¼	22⅛	22⅛
2 CRI & P 4½s '52 A st	20¾	19⅞	20¼
8 CRI&P cvt 4½s '60	11⅛	11¼	11¼
10 CRI&P 4s '88	40½	40¼	40½
106 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	23⅛	22	22
87 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ctf	20	19¼	20
10 C TH & SE inc 5s '60	90	90	90
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
15 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108	107	107
7 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
24 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	105⅛	105	105
3 Childs Co 5s '43	90	89⅞	90
1 Choc Okl & G 5s '52	38	38	38
3 Cinn G & E 3¼s '66	101½	101½	101½
5 Cin U Tm 3½s '71 gtd	106	106	106
6 CCC & StL 5s '63 D	104	103¼	103¼
55 CCC & StL 4½s '77	97¼	96½	96½
5 CCC & StL gen 4s '93	103	103	103
10 Clev El Ill 3¾s '65	108	108	108
5 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	106	106	106
15 Clev UnTerm4½s'77C	105	104⅞	104⅞
1 Col F & I 5s '70	95	95	95
4 Col & So 4½s'80	73⅞	73½	73½
1 Colmbia G 5s'52 Ap	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Col Ry Pw&Lt 4s'65	106½	106½	106½
2 Coml Credit 3¼s'51	98¼	98¼	98¼
10 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 Con Coal Del 5s'60	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
12 Con Edis 3½s'46	105½	105	105
7 Con Edis 3½s'56	104	103½	104
5 Con Gas NY 4½s'51	106⅜	106¼	106¼
37 Con Oil 3½s'51	105½	105	105
14 Consum Pow 3½s'70	102¾	102½	102½
2 Consum Pw 3½s'65	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Container Cor 6s'46	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Container 5s '43	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5 Crane Co 3½s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Crown Will 6s '51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	60	59⅝	60
3 Cuba R R 5s '52	58½	58¼	58¼
3 D&H5½s'37	100 22-32	100 22-32	100 22-32
53 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	94¼	93	93⅝
1 D G & E 5s'51	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
13 D & R G 4s '36	34⅛	34	34
11 D & R G West 5s '55	21½	21	21¼
30 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	21	20⅛	21
6 D & R G West 5s '78	30	30	30
3 Det Ed 4½s '61	115	115	115
2 Det Ed 4s '65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	117¼	117¼	117¼
1 Det Ed 3½s '66	105	105	105
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	69	69	69
14 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105⅝	105½	105⅝
5 El Paso Nat G4¾s '46	156⅞	156⅞	156⅞
12 Erie rf 5s 67	86¼	86	86
1 Erie rf 5s '75	86	86	86
3 Erie gen lien 4s '96	90½	90¼	90¼
10 Erie cvt 4s '53 A	92½	92½	92½
10 Erie cvt 4s '53 B	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
2 Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	104	104	104
38 Fla E Cst 5s '74	16⅛	15⅞	16
9 Gen Mot Acc 3s '46 F	103⅞	102⅞	102¾
27 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s'51	102½	102½	102½
3 Gen Pub S 5½s '39	103	103	103
3 Goodrich 5s '45	105⅞	105⅜	105⅞
4 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¼	104	104¼
5 Gt Nor Ry 5ss '52	118½	118½	118½
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	115	115	115
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	108	108	108
7 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	105⅝	105½	105½
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
6 Goodrich 4¼s '56	101	100⅞	101
115 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	124⅛	123	123
47 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	110	109⅞	110
7 G Bay & W deb B	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
8 Gulf St Util 4s '66	103⅞	103½	103½
20 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	99⅛	99	99⅛
7 Hiram Walk 4¼s, '45	107¼	107	107
2 Hoe&Co 1stmtg '44	97½	97½	97½
4 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	103⅛	102⅞	102⅞
13 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	52	51	51¼
6 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	83⅛	83	83⅛
31 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝
4 IllBellTel 3½s '70B	105½	105⅛	105½
1 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
6 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	92	92	92
13 Ill Cen col tr 4s '53	88⅛	87⅞	87⅞
6 Ill Cen Om 3s '51	87	87	87
2 Ill Cen 3½s '52	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
22 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	89⅛	89⅝	89⅝
1 Interb R Td 6s '32	50	50	50
10 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	34⅛	34	34
1 Int Gr Nor 5s '56 B	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
33 Int Hydro El 6s '44	86⅛	86	86⅛
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
2 Int Paper 5s '53	102⅛	102	102⅛
76 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89⅛	88⅛	88⅛
38 Int T&T 4½s '52	75	74⅛	75
10 Int S&T deb 5s '55	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
8 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	65	65	65
1 K C South 5s '50	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
13 K C South 3s 50	91½	90½	90½
4 K C Term 4s '60	107	106⅞	107
3 Kendall 5½s '8 A	102 1/16	102 1/16	102 1/16
3 Lac Gas 5½s '53	68	68	68
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	68	68	68
4 Lac Gas 5s '39	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
1 Leh & N Y 4s '45	92	92	92
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	77	77	77
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	68	68	68
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	85¼	85¼	85¼
8 Leh Val 4½s '2003	76⅛	76	76
7 Leh Val 4s 2003	70½	70¼	70¼
2 Leh Val H Term5s '54	106	106¼	106¼
3 Liggett & M 5s '51	122½	122	122
14 Loews 3½s '46	100½	100¼	100½
7 Louisia @ Ark 5s '69	98½	98⅛	98½
13 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	109½	109	109¼
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	106⅜	106½	106½
15 Louis & N 4s '40	107¼	107	107⅛
4 Louis & N 1st 4s2003	101	101	101
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	95	95	95
19 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	100	100	100
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 Maine Cen 4½s '60	84	83½	83⅝
10 Manhat Ry 4s '90	53	52½	52½
10 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
5 McCrory Strs 5s '51	104¾	104½	104½
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	106	106	106
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 MetWSideEChi 4s '38	15½	15½	15½
1 Mich Cen 4½s '79	106	106	106
2 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
8 M & S L con 5s '34 ct	14	14	14
7 M & StL 4s '49	6¼	6¼	6¼
4 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	26⅞	26¼	26⅞
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	23	23	23
6 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	95	94½	95
3 MSP&SSM con 4s '38	32	32	32
5 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	87¼	87¼	87¼
60 M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	74⅞	74½	74⅞
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	78	78	78
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	94½	94¼	94¼
5 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	75	74¾	74¾
8 Mo Pac 5½s '49	14⅝	14½	14⅝
13 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	46⅛	46	46
8 Mo Pac 5s '77F	45½	45¼	45¼
13 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	19	18½	19
6 Mo Pac 5s '81I	45⅝	45¼	45¼
5 Mob & O 4½s '77	37	37	37
1 Mohawk & Mal 5s '91	95	95	95
2 MonWPaPbSv 4½s '60	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 MonWPbSv 6s '65	109¼	109	109¼
1 Mont Cen 5s '37	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
35 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	95¾	95	95¼
19 Mor & Essex 5s '55	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
8 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	96	95¾	95¾
15 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	94½	94¼	94½
1 NashCha&StL 4s '78	97½	97½	97½
4 Nassau El 4s '51	61⅞	61	61
47 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	106	105½	105¾
2 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105½	105	105
10 Nt RRMex 4s'51 asd	4½	4½	4½
13 Natl Steel 4s '65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 Naugatuck 4s '54	88½	88½	88½
4 N Eng RR 5s '45	77½	77½	77½
1 NJ Pow&Lt 4½s '60	106	106	106
2 NOGt Nor 5s '83	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
2 NOPu Sv 5s '52A	101	100⅞	101
11 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	101¼	100½	100½
3 NY&Putnam 4s '93	94⅝	94½	94½
5 NY&Q'nsEl&P 3½s65	106	106	106
149 NYC cvt 6s 44	111½	109¾	110
106 NYC rf 5s 2013	101	101	101
10 NYC 4½s 2013 A	95	94¾	94¾
53 NYC con 4s 98	101⅜	101¼	101¼
7 NYC 3¾s 46	103¼	103⅛	103¼
11 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	95	94⅝	94⅝
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
10 NY Chi&StL 6s 38	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
28 NY Ch&StL 4½s 78	94⅞	94¼	94⅜
10 NY Ch&StL 4s'37	102	102	102
10 NY Ch'&StL 4s 46	103¾	103¼	103¼
2 NY Dock Co 5s 38	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	68	68	68
8 NY Edis 3¼s 66	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
36 NY Edis 3¼s266	102½	101¾	101⅞
6 NY Greenwd L 5s'46	101¾	101	101
21 NYNH&H cvt 6s '48	55½	55	55¼
5 NYNH&H col 6s'40	69	68	69
12 NYNH&H 4½s'67	50¼	49½	49½
5 NYNH&H 4s '55	43	42½	42½
6 NYNH&H 4s '56	43	42	43
32 NYNH&H 3s '57	31	28¾	30¾
5 NYNH&H 3½s '47	40½	40½	40½
1 NYNH&H 3½s'54	40¾	40¾	40¾
2 NYNH&H Con 4s '54	40	37½	40
4 NYNH&H Con 4s '56	38	38	38
1 NYNH&Con4sJul'55	38	38	38
8 NY O & W rfg 42 '92	41½	40½	40½
1 NY O & W gen4s'55	38	38	38
1 NY Steam 5s '51	107	107	107
1 NY S&W gen 5s '40	60	60	60
1 NY Tel 4½s '39	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
63 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	17⅛	16½	17⅛
1 NiagFallsP 3½s '66	104	104	104
2 Niag Sh 5½s '50	103⅝	103¼	103⅝
2 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	27¼	27¼	27¼
13 Norf Sou 5s '61A	28	27⅜	28
5 Norf & W 4s '96	119½	119⅛	119½
5 Nor Am Co 5s '61	105	105	105
2 Nor Am Ed 5s 57A	104½	104¼	104¼
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
8 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111⅝	111½	111½
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	107	107	107
15 Nor Pac s3 2047	78⅛	78½	78⅛
14 Nor States Pw 5s '41	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Nor States Pw 4½s'61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
9 Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	28⅛	28	28
20 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104½	104¼	104⅜
19 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	106½	106½	106½
23 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	103⅛	103	103
16 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	106⅛	105½	105⅞
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
25 Pac T & T 3¼s C '66	103⅜	102¼	102¼
1 Pan-Am 6s '40 ct	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
50 Para Pict 6s '55	103⅛	103	103
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
6 Penn Div 6s '41 A	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	105	105	105
12 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105⅞	105⅛	105⅝
13 Pen Co 4s '63	103⅞	103¾	103¾
3 Pen RR gen 5s '68	119⅛	118¾	118¾
2 Pen RR con 4½s '60	120⅛	120	120
21 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	112	111¼	112
29 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	106⅞	106⅛	106⅝
16 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	104½	104⅛	104½
20 Pen RR 3¾s '70	100⅛	99½	99½
13 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
7 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 Pere Marq 4s '56	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Phila Co 5s '67	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛
20 Phil Elec 4s '71	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
1 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	45	45	45
16 PhilReadC&I 6s '49	23½	23¼	23¼
1 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 PCC & SL 5s'70A	118	118	118
12 PCC & SL 5s'75 B	118¾	118	118¾
8 PCC & SL 4½s '42 B	112½	112	112
5 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	71½	71¼	71½
1 Porto Ri A Tob6s'42	86	86	86
66 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	42	41	41¾
2 Potomac El P 3¼s'66	104	104	104
8 Pressed Stl C 5s'51	96½	96½	96½
602 Pure Oil 4¼s'50 ww	127	122	123
294 Pure Oil 4¼s'50 xw	104⅞	104¾	104¾
5 Purity Bak s'48	99½	99½	99½
2 Radio eKith 6s'41	121	121	121
3 Readg 4½s'97 B	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
15 Rem Rand 4¼s'56	114¼	113¼	114¼
3 Repub Steel 5½s'54	114¼	114¼	114¼
21 Republic Steel 4½s'61	99	98⅞	98⅞
41 Republic Steel 4½s'50	161	156½	157
20 Republic Steel 4½s'56	99⅝	99	99
1 Richfield Oil 6s'44	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
6 Richfld Oil 6s'44 A ct	62¾	62⅝	62⅝
10 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	80	79⅞	80
2 R I Ark & La4½s'34	22	22	22
3 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	32	31¼	31¼
22 SaguenayPw&L4¼s'66	104	103¾	103⅞
11 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	89⅜	88⅝	88⅝
2 StLPeo & NW 5s '48	45½	45½	45½
3 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	31½	31½	31½
11 St L S F 4½s '78	30½	29⅞	29⅞
5 StLSF 4½s78ctf sta	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞
14 St L S F 4s 50 A	34½	33¾	33¾
3 St L S F 4s 50A ct	32	32½	32½
3 St L SW rfg 5s '90	50½	50½	50½
9 StL SW 2nd 4s '89	72	70½	71⅛
11 StP M&M 5s '43	103	103	103
2 SA & A Pass 4s '34	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 SanAnt PubS 6s '52	111¾	111¾	111¾
3 Cchulco 6½s '46 A sta	43	42¼	42¼
3 Cchulco 6½s '46 B sta	43	42⅞	43
63 Seab A L con 6s '45	19½	19	19¼
9 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	18½	18⅛	18⅛
4 Sea A L 4s '50 sta	30	30	30
3 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	17	17	17
5 Sea-All Fla 6s '35 A ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Shar Steel 4½s '51	112¼	112¼	112¼
50 Shell Un 3½s '51	99	98⅞	98⅞
5 Silesian Am 7s '41	76	76	76
5 Skelly Oil 4s '51	101½	101⅜	101½
12 Socony Vac O 3½s '50	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 So Bell T&T 5s '41	107	107	107
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Sou & Nor Ala 5s '63	123	123	123
2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Sou Pac 4½s '68	96	95	95⅛
4 Sou Pac 4½s '81	95	94⅞	95
15 Sou Pac 4½s '69	95⅛	95	95
25 Sou Pac rfg 4s '55	104¾	104	104⅛
1 Sou Pac col tr 4s '49	97½	97½	97½
46 Sou Pac 3¾s '46	101¼	100⅞	101
40 Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77	100	99⅞	99¾
12 South Ry 6½s '56	110⅛	109½	109½
20 South Ry gen 6s '56	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
33 South Ry con 5s '94	110¾	110	110
21 South Ry gen 4s '56	84⅝	84⅛	84⅛
10 Sou Ry Mem 5s '96	105	105	105
1 So Ry 4s St L '51	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	106	106	106
8 S W Gas&E 4s '60	103⅛	103¼	103¼
42 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	99½	99	99
25 Studebaker 6s cvt '45	142⅛	141½	141½
3 Siwft & Co 3¾s'50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 Tenn Cen 6s '47	105 18-32	105 18-32	105 18-32
8 T C I & RR 5s '51	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
23 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	99	98⅛	98⅛
5 T RR A StL 4s '53	109¼	109¼	109¼
38 Tex Corp 3½s '51	103⅞	103¼	103¼
22 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	122¼	122	122
15 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	106⅛	106	106⅛
1 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Tex P-MP Ter5½s '64	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Third Ave 5s '37	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
8 Third Ave adj 5s '60	43	42	42
8 Third Ave 4s '60	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
15 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Toronto H & Bf 4s '46	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Truax T Coal 6½s '43	103	103	103
1 Un El Lt & P 5s '57	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Un El Chic 5s '45	23	23	23
1 Union Oil Cal 6s '42	119	119	119
5 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	112	112	112
30 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
2 Un Pac 3½s '70	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
6 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108	108	108
2 Un Pac 3½s '71	98⅛	98	98⅛
2 Unit Bis Arm 5s '50	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
7 Unit Drug 5s '53	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 U S Pipe&Fdy3½s '46	100	100	100
9 U S Rub 5s '47	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝
5 Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Utah P & L 5s '44	105¼	105¼	105¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
48 Util P & L 5½s '47	64	63⅛	63⅛
48 Util P & L 5s '59	62	62	62
3 Vertient Sug 7s '42ct	34	34	34
3 Va El & Pow 4s '55A	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
23 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103¾	103	103
3 Wabash rf 5½s '75	40	40	40
14 Wabash 1st 5s '39	103¼	102⅞	102⅞
9 Wabash 5s '76B	39⅞	39¼	39⅛
10 Wabash 4½s '78C	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
3 Walwrth 6s 55	98	98	98
2 Walwrth 4s 55	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
14 Warner Bros 6s 39	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛
5 Warner Quinl 6s 39	52	52	52
17 West Pen P 3½s 66	106	105¼	105¼
1 West Md 5½s 77A	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
21 West Md 4s 52	104⅞	104⅛	104⅛
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	110½	110½	110½
10 West Pac 1st 5s 46	38¼	38	38¼
12 West Pac 5s '46 asd	38	37⅞	38
2 Western Un 4½s '50	107	107	107
5 Western Un 5s '60	107⅞	107⅛	107½
19 West Shore 5s 2361	98⅛	98	98¼
8 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	95	94¾	94¾
10 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	102¾	102¾	102¾
52 Wick-Sp cvt 7s .35ct	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞
8 Winston Sale 5s '60	112½	111½	111½
14 Wilson & Co 4s '5	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
5 Wis Cen 4s '49	31	31	31
25 Youngst T&T 4s '61	103⅛	103	103
20 Youngst S&T 3½s '51	134½	133	133½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
35 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	94¾	94	94
1 Adriatic El 7s '52	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
3 Agr Bank Col 6s '47	30	30	30
5 Agr Bank Col 6s '48	30	30	30
9 Antioquia 7s '45A	18⅞	18½	18⅝
2 Antioquia 7s '45B	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2 Antioquia 7s '45D	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	16½	16½	16½
1 Antwerp 5s '58	99¾	99¾	99¾
21 Argentine 6s '57A	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Argentine 6s '58B	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Arg 6s sf '59 Jun	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 Arg sf 6s '59 Oct	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 Arg sf 6s 1960 May	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
17 Arg 6s 1960 Sept	102¼	102¼	102¼
11 Arg 6s 1960 Oct	102	102	102
7 Arg 6s 1961 Feb	102	101⅞	101⅞
11 Arg 6s 1961 May	101⅛	102	102
1 Argentine 5½s '62	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
14 Australia 5s '55	109⅝	109⅛	109⅛
5 Australia 5s '57	108	108	108
5 Australia 4½s '56	101⅜	101¼	101¼
7 Austria 7s '57	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3 Belgium 7 '55	116⅞	116½	116⅞
4 Belgium 6½s '49	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10 Belgium 6s '55	107⅛	106⅞	106⅞
1 Berlin City 6s '58	22	22	22
21 Brazil 8s '41	53¼	52	52
47 Brazil 6½s '26-57	47⅛	46¾	47¼
58 Brazil 6½s '27-57	46⅛	46	46
8 Brasil C Ry El 7s '52	46½	46⅜	46⅜
1 Brisbane 5s '57	101½	101½	101½
6 Brisbane 5s '58	102¼	101⅜	101⅜
25 Buenos A 6½s '55	100½	100	100
39 Buen A 4¾s '77	80⅛	80	80
4 Bulgaria 7½s '68	26	26	26
2 Bulgaria 7s '67	24	24	24
29 Canada 5s '52	112¼	111⅝	111⅝
4 Canada 4s '60	108¼	108	108
2 Canada 3¼s '61	100½	100½	100½
24 Canada 2½s '45	100⅜	100¼	100¼
2 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	17	17	17
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	17½	17¼	17½
12 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	17⅞	17	17½
32 Chile 7s '42	22	21⅜	21⅜
48 Chile 6s '60	21¾	20⅞	20⅞
30 Chile 6s '61 Jan	21½	21⅛	21⅛
20 Chile 6s '61 Feb	21½	21	21
13 Chile 6s '61 Sept	21½	21¼	21¼
1 Chile 6s '62	21½	21½	21½
21 Chile 6s '63	21½	21	21
28 Chilean Mun 7s '60	15⅞	15½	15¾
40 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	38	37¼	37¼
60 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	38	37	37
1 Copenhag Tel 5s '54	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Costa Rica 7s '51	31⅛	31	31½
49 Cuba 5½s '45	49	59⅞	58⅞
4 Denmark 6s '42	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
11 Denmark 5½s '55	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
12 Denmark 4½s '62	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
1 Dom 1st 5½s'26-'40	77	77	77
2 Dresd sf 7s '45	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 Ger C Agr Bk 7s'50	42	42	42
2 GerGov Intl 5½s'65	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
5 GerGovt5½s'65unstpd	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜
2 Ger Govt 7s'49	32½	32½	32½
2 Ger Govt 7s'49 unstpd	26½	26½	26½
1 Good Hope s7'45	26	26	26
2 GtConElPJap 7s'44	91	91	91
2 Ital Cr Cons7s47B	93¾	93¾	93¾
7 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	81	80½	80¾
16 Italy 7s 1951	91⅞	91⅛	91⅜
5 Japan 6½s '54	95⅜	95½	95½
4 Kreuger&T5s59ct	44⅛	44¼	44¼
5 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1 Met Water 5½s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
14 Milan City 6½s 52	80⅝	80	80
5 Minas Ger 6½s '58	32	32	32
17 Minas Ger 6½s 59	32	31¾	32
1 N Sou Wales 5s 57	104¼	104¼	104¼
19 Norway 4¼s 65	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
2 Norway 6s 44	107⅛	107	107
9 Norway 6s 43	107	106⅞	107
6 Norway 4½ '56	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Orient Dev 6s '53	78⅛	78⅛	78
1 Oslo City 4½s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
7 Panama 5s 53A sta asd	75½	75	75½
17 Par-Orl RR 5½s '68	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Pernambuco 7s '47	28¼	28⅛	28¼
2 Peru 7s '59	28	28	28
242 Peru 1st 6s '60	26	25	25
39 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	26	24¾	24¾
1 Prussia 6s 52	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
1 Queensld 7s 41	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Queensnld 6s 47	112½	112½	112½
2 Rhein-Ruhr W 6s 53	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
2 Rhine Westph 7s 50	24½	24½	24½
1 Rhine Westph 6s 52	23½	23½	23½
2 Rima Steel27s 55	56½	56½	56½
5 Rio de Jan 8s 46	32¾	32¾	32¾
2 Rio da Jan 6½s 53	30¾	30½	30½
4 Rio Gr doSul 7s67	31⅜	31	31
15 Rio Gr doSul 7s66	31¾	31½	31½
20 Rio Gr doSul 6s68	31⅛	30½	30½
8 Rome 6½s 52	81	81	81
2 Sao Paul Cty 8s '52	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
10 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	40½	40½	40½
2 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	96¾	96⅝	96¾
2 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	31½	31½	31½
12 Sydney 5½s '55	105½	105½	105½
7 Tokyo City 5½s '61	75⅞	74⅞	74⅞
12 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	78⅛	78	78¼
1 Tyrol HyElP 7½s '55	95	95	95
3 Uruguay 8s '46	69	69	69
32 Uruguay 6s '60	68¾	68⅜	68¾
5 WestphUnElP 6s '53	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Purttemb El 7s '56	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
7 Yokohama 6s '61	81⅛	80½	81⅛

Total today, 8,991,000; previous day, 8,482,000; week ago, 11,601,000; year ago, 19,145,000; two years ago 18,285,000; Jan. 1 to date, 435,180,000; year ago, 691,379,000; two years ago, 454,567,000.

Water Bonds

(Reported by Swart, Brent & Co., Inc.)

	Rate	Maturity	Bid	Asked
Ala Wat Serv	5	1957	100½	102½
Amer WW & E	5	1975	102¼	104¼
Birmingham Wat	5½	1954	103	...
Calif Wat Serv	4	1961	101¾	103¾
Cons Wat of Utica	5	1958	100	...
do	4½	1958	95¾	97¾
Davenport Wat	5	1961	105	...
East St. L Water*	5	1942	100½	102½
do†	5	1960	104	...
Greenwich W G*	5	1952	102	104
Monm'th Con Wat	5	1956	100½	103
New Rochelle Wat	5	1951	90	92
do	5½	1951	90½	92½
New York Wat S	5	1951	99½	100½
Ohio Wat Ser	5	1958	100¼	102¼
Ore.-Wash. Wat S	5	1957	95	98
So. Pitts Wat	5	1955	103	...
Scr Spr Br W Ser*	5	1967	102½	104
So Bay Cons	5	1950	80½	83½
Terra Haute	6	1949	103	105
do	5	1956	101¾	...
Union Wat S	5½	1951	102½	104½
Westmoreland Wat	5	1952	103	105
West Va Water	4	1961	99¾	101¾
West N Y Wat	5	1951	100	...
do	5½	1950	102½	104½
Wichita Water	6	1949	103¼	...

*Series a. †series b.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
May	1.37¼	1.37⅝	1.37	1.37⅛ —	¾
July	1.18⅝	1.19⅛	1.17⅞	1.19⅛ +	⅛
Sept.	1.14¼	1.15⅛	1.13⅝	1.14¾ +	⅛
Corn					
May	1.09⅛	1.10	1.09⅛	1.10 +	¼
July	1.04¼	1.04⅞	1.04⅛	1.04⅞ +	⅛
Sept.	.98	.98	.97	.97¾ +	⅛
Oats					
May	.50⅞	.51⅛	.50⅞	.51¼	..
July	.45	.45⅛	.45	.45⅜	..
Sept.	.42	.42⅛	.42⅛	.42⅛	..
Rye					
May	1.13	1.14½	1.13	1.14¼ +	¾
July	1.05	1.05	1.03½	1.04¾ +	¼
Sept.	.93	.94	.92¾	.93⅛ +	¼

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	1.30¼	1.29⅛	1.29⅛—	.01⅛
July	1.24¾	1.23¾	1.24¼—	⅛
Oct.	1.14	1.13	1.13¼—	.01⅛

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Feb. 12: Receipts, $14,794,734; expenditures, $24,709,223; balance, $1,630,069,875, customs receipts for the month, $17,802,783. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,580,061,596; expenditures, $4,496,665,846, including $1,807,094,142 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,916,604,249; gross debt, $34,594,388,964, an increase of $61,274 over the previous day; gold assets, $11,391,709,421, including $160,547,802 of inactive gold.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	High	Low
May	110.0	110.0	109.5n
July	107.0	107.0	106.5b
Oct.	107.0	107.0	106.0b

b—bid; n—nominal.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	15.09	15.09	15.09	15.09	+.26
June	15.40	15.52	15.40	15.46	+.30
Sept.	15.70	15.77	15.70	15.77	+.35

b—Bid.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
125	Acme Wire vtc (2)	54	53	48
200	Aero Sup Mfg B	5	4⅞	5
600	Ainsworth (1e)	21½	20⅞	20⅞
200	Air Invest	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Air Inv war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
100	Allen Indus (1)	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
200	Ailes & Fisher	4	4	4
550	Alum Co Am	163½	161	161½
50	Alum Ind (.40)	13	13	13
100	Alum Ltd	107	106	106
200	Am Airlines	28	28	28
300	Am Box Bd Col(¼g)	19	18¾	18¾
100	Am Beverage	3¼	3¼	3¼
20	Am Book (4)	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
175	Am Cit P&LA (3h)	40½	39½	39½
1000	Am CitP&LB (.20e)	6½	6¼	6¼
2200	Am Cyan B (.60a)	33½	32⅞	33½
100	Am & Fgn P war	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Am Fork & Hoe (1a)	23	23	23
2300	Am Gas&El (1.40)	42¾	41⅞	42⅛
125	Am G&E pf (6)	112¼	112	112¼
1200	Am Gen (½e)	11½	11⅛	11½
100	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
100	Am Hard Rub (1e)	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
600	Am Laun Mch (.80)	33	32⅜	33
800	Am Lt & T (1.20a)	22⅞	22½	22⅞
150	Am Mfg (3e)	45⅛	43⅛	43⅛
2300	Am Maracaibo	2	1⅞	2
200	Am Meter (2¼e)	51½	51½	51
100	Am Pneum	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Am Seal Kap (.30e)	9½	9½	9½
4100	Am Sup Power	2½	2½	2¼
200	Am Sup P 1 pf (6)	96½	96½	96½
200	Am Sup P pf	51	51	50
300	Am Thread pf (¼)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Anch Post F	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
700	Ang Wupp (.20a)	7½	7½	7¼
100	Apex Elec (1e)	42	42	42
3700	Arctur Radw Tube	2⅞Q	2¾	2⅞
3400	Ark Nat Gas	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛
8800	Ark Nat Gas A	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
1200	Ark Nat Gas pf	10⅛	10⅛	10
200	Art Met Wks (.80)	14	14	14
900	Ashland O & R (.40a)	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
400	As G & El	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
400	As G & El A	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2200	As G & El war	3-16	3-16	5-32
900	As Laund	¾	¾	¾
100	Atl Cst Fish	12	12	12
2300	Atlas Corp war	3⅞	3¾	3¾
800	Atlas Ply (¼g)	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞
300	Austin Silver M	2½	2½	2½
300	Auto V Mach (½)	8	7⅞	7⅞
60	Axton Fis A (3.20)	40	39½	40
175	Babcock & Wil (1g)	147	145	147
400	Baldwin Bond rts	3½	3⅜	3½
26100	Barium Sta Stl	7¼	6½	7⅛
250	Barl & Seel A (1;20)	20	19⅞	19⅞
700	Bellanca Airc	6¼	6	6
10	Bell Tel P pf (6½)	124	124	124
5000	Berkey & G Furn	3¾	3½	3⅝
2600	Berkey & G F war	2⅛	2	2
400	Bickfords (1.20)	15¼	15¼	15¼
400	Bliss E W	23⅝	23	23
200	Blue Ridge (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	Blumenthal (S)	40	39⅝	39⅝
50	Bohack (HC)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
300	Botany Cons M	⅝	9-16	⅝
500	Bower R Bear (½g)	34	34	34
100	Bowm Bilt H 2 pf	6¼	6¼	6¼
500	Braz T & L (.40g)	25¼	25	25¼
100	Bridgpt Mach (1e)	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
100	Brill A	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
300	Brill B	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜
200	Brill pf	70	69	69
100	Brown Co pf	58	57¼	57¼
500	Brown F & W (.15g)	15¼	15	15
200	Brown F Dist	10	10	10
400	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	25¼	25¼	25¼
50	Buf N&EP 1pf (5)	101½	101½	101½
125	Bunk Hill & S(1g)	117⅝	116	116
100	Burco (½e)	5	5	5
400	Cab & Wire A	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Cab & Wire B	7-16	7-16	7-16
120	Cab El Prod vtc	1⅝	1½	1⅝
100	Canada Cement	17½	17½	17½
500	Can Ind Alco A	6½	6⅝	6½
200	Can Ind Alc B	5½	5½	5½
200	Can Marc Wire	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Cap City Prod (.15g)	22	22	22
1400	Carib Syn	2½	2⅜	2⅜
2600	Carnegie Metals Co	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
20700	Carneg Metals rts	3	5-16	5-16
10	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	99	99	99
700	Carrier Corp	40⅞	39⅝	40
200	Carter (JW) (.20g)	12¾	12¾	12¾
800	Catalin Am (.40e)	9	9	9
50	Celanese 1st pf (7)	110¾	110¾	110¾
200	Celluloid	12	12	12
10	Celluloid 1pf	94¼	94¼	94¼
1100	Cen & Sw Ut	5½	5¼	5¼
1600	Cen Ohio St (¼g)	21½	20½	21½
2500	Cen St El	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Cen St El 6 pf	22¼	22¼	22¼
25	Cen St E cv pf n	22	22	22
500	Centrif Pi (.40)	5⅝	5½	5⅝
100	Charis (1½)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
350	Chi Flex Shaft (2a)	65	63½	65
200	Chi Riv&M (½g)	37	37	37
3100	Chief Cons	2¼	1⅞	2¼
150	Childs pf	86	85½	86
8700	Cities Service	4½	4¼	4¼
900	Cit Serv pf	51½	50⅞	51⅛
50	Cit Svc P 7 pf	79⅛	79	79
50	Cit Svc P 6 pf	74	74	47
2300	Cit Auto Stpg (1.10e)	15⅛	14¾	15
8000	Claude Neon Lts	3	2½	2⅞
100	Clayton & Lam (.70e)	9½	9½	9½
200	Cleve Tract	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Clinch Coal	4¼	4¼	4¼
4400	Colon Develop	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜
1000	Colon Devel cv pf	4⅞	4½	4½
600	Colo Fuel & I war	23¼	22⅞	23¼
200	Colts Pat F (1¼a)	59½	58⅞	59½
100	Colum G&E pf (5)	85	85	85
2400	Colum O & G (.20e)	8½	8⅛	8⅛
300	Comwlth Edis (5)	133	131	131
100	Comwlth & So war	5-16	5-16	5-16
300	Comm Pub Svc (1a)	32½	32	32½
1000	Cons Airc	25¼	25	25¼
8100	Cons Con Min	10	9⅛	9½
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	86½	86	86
25	Cons Mng & S (2e)	77½	77½	77½
300	Cons Ret Strs	9	9	9
200	Cons Royalty (.20)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
7700	Cons Steel Corp	11½	11	11¼
100	Cont Oil Mex	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1300	Cont Roll & Stl	26¼	24½	25
50	Cont Secur	14¼	14¼	14¼
200	Cook Paint&V (.60)	21	21	21
200	Cooper-Bess	31¾	31¾	31¾
300	Coop-Bess pr pf(½e)	42	41½	41½
100	Copper Range	14½	14½	14½
1100	Cord Corp	5¼	5	5
300	Cosden Oil Me	3½	3¼	3¼
800	Creole Pete (½e)	35⅞	35¼	35⅞
900	Crocker Wh (.10e)	18⅛	18	18
2200	Croft Brewing	13-16	¾	13-16
1400	Crown C Pet (.06e)	2⅝	2½	2⅝
100	Crown Drug (.10g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
13800	Cusi Mex	½	½	½
1000	Darby Pet (½)	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜
1000	Dayton Rub	25⅝	25¼	25¼
150	Dayton Rub A (1k)	31½	31½	31½
200	Dejay Strs (.80a)	15	15	15
300	Detroit Gasket (1)	18	16⅞	16⅞
800	Detroit Gr Ir (.80e)	17	16¼	16⅝
200	Det Paper Prod (¼)	9	8⅞	9
400	Detroit Stl Pr (1½e)	62¼	61½	61¾
25	Diamond Shoe (2)	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
100	Distill Liq	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Domin St & Coal	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
3100	Dubilier Con	5½	5	5⅜
50	Duke Power (3)	75½	75½	75½
100	Duval Tex (½e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1800	Eagle Pich Lea (.60e)	25¾	24¼	25¼
1300	East Gas & F	8¾	8½	8½
200	East G & F 6 pf (6)	65	64⅝	64⅝
100	East G&F pr pf (4½)	76	75¼	75½
1000	East Sta Corp	5¼	4⅞	4⅞
900	Easy Wash MB (½a)	12½	12	12½
800	Eisler Elec	3⅞	3¾	3¾
11600	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	85¼	85¼	85¼
100	El Bo & Sh pf (5)	78	78	78
30	El P&L 2nd pf A	71¾	70	70
100	Elect Share	6	6	6
50	El Shov Coal pf	20¾	20¾	20¾
25	Emp G & F 6 pf	72	72	72
2100	Equity Corp (¼e)	2½	2⅜	2½
2800	Evans Wallo	2¼	2⅛	2¼
100	Evans Wallo pf	30½	30½	30½
2100	Ex-cello A&T (¾e)	26⅝	25⅞	26¼
300	Fairchild Av (.15e)	8¼	8	8⅛
200	Falstaff Brew (1½e)	9¾	9½	9¾
300	Fanny Farmer (½a)	23¾	23¼	23¼
300	Fansteel	16⅛	16¼	16¼
200	Ferro Enam (3e)	44⅛	44	44
500	Fidelio Brew	1⅛	1	1⅛
3900	Fisk Rubber	14¾	14	14⅝
75	Fisk Rub pf (6)	88	88	88
100	Fla P&L 7 pf	62	62	62
1400	Ford M Can(A 1)	28⅝	27¼	28½
50	Ford M Can B (1)	30	30	30
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.181e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Fox (P) Brew (.80)	10½	10½	10½
1800	Frankl Ray (.60e)	13⅛	11⅝	13⅛
300	Froedtert G	13⅛	13	13
450	Froedtert G cv pf	18½	18⅜	18⅜
1100	Gen Aallows	5	4¾	5
100	Gen El Ltd (.55e)	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
1500	Gen Firepfg (.40a)	23	22½	22⅝
3100	Gen Invest	1⅛	1⅛	1½
2000	Gen Rayon A	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
200	Gen Tel (1.35e)	21⅝	21½	21½
3200	Gen T Rub	30	29⅛	29⅞
20	Gen T&R A pf (6)	105	105	105
25	Georg Pow pf (6)	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
300	Gilbert (AC) (⅜e)	12½	12½	12½
1300	Glen Alden (1½e)	13	12⅜	12⅞
700	Godchaux Sug B	35½	35	35½
1600	Goldfield Con	¼	¼	¼
100	Gorh Mfg vtc (1xg)	24½	24½	24½
4700	Grand Nat Films	3½	3⅜	3½
100	Grand Rap V (1)	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Gray Tel P S (1)	19½	19½	19½
110	Gt Atl&P nv (6a)	112¾	111	112¾
1100	Greenf T & D	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
200	Groc Str Prd	5½	5½	5½
2000	Guuf Oil (¼g)	60	59¼	59¼
1000	Hall Lamp (.40e)	7¼	7	7
100	Haloid (1a)	22¾	22¾	22¾
100	Hartman Tob	1¾	1¾	1¾
1600	Harvard Brew	3⅜	3¼	3¼
800	Hat Corp AmB (.20g)	15	14½	15
700	Hazeltine (¾g)	18⅛	18¼	181
1600	Hecla Min (.20g)	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
100	Helena Rubin	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Hellerpf ww (1¾)	27½	27½	27½
50	Hires A (2)	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
100	Holling Gold (.65a)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
700	Hud Bay M&S (1)	32⅞	32½	32⅞
700	Humble Oil (1a)	86⅛	86	86⅛
700	Hussman Lig (1)	20	20	20
700	Hygrade Fd	5⅝	5½	5½
750	Ill P&L $6 pf	71	70⅛	70⅝
60	Ill P&L 6% pf	70	70	70
1500	Imp Oil Can (½a)	21⅞	21⅝	21¾
600	Imp Oil Ca reg (½a)	21¾	21⅝	21¾
10	Ind Svc 7 pf	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
100	Ind Ter Ill A	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Ind Pipe Line (.80e)	10⅜	10¼	10¼
3	Indus Finan vtc	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛
25	Indus Finan pf	20	20	20
50	Ins Co N Am (2a)	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
400	Int Cig Mch (½g)	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
100	Int Holding	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Int Hyd-El pf	39	38⅛	39
1200	Internat Pet (1½a)	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛
100	Inter Prod	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Inter S Raz B	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Inter Util A	21	21	21
1500	Inter Util B	3	2⅞	2⅞

Sales	Stock and Div	High	Low	Close
1100	Inter Ut War	½	½	½
500	Inter Ut war new	9-16	9-16	9-16
100	Inter Vitamin (⅛)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
600	Invest Roy (.06)	11-16	11-16	11-16
50	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
2000	Irving Air Ch (1)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
900	Ital Superpow A	2	1⅞	1⅞
12900	Jacobs Co (1)	18⅛	17⅞	18
200	JeannetteGlass(.60e)	11⅞	11	11
30	Jer Cen P&L 7 pf (7)	99	99	99
700	Jonas & Naum (.15g)	8	7⅞	8
200	Jones & Lau Stl	118	117½	117½
200	Kan City P S vtc pf A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1100	Ken Rad T (¾e)	25	24⅞	25
2000	Kingston Prod (.40)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
200	Kirby Pet (.20e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Kirkl Lake G M (.06e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Gleinert (.60e)	12½	12½	12½
600	Krueger Brew (1a)	18	18	18
500	Lake Shore M (4a)	58	57⅝	58
1200	Oakey Fdy & M	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞
200	Lefc Real pf	16¼	16	16¼
1300	Lehigh C&N (.30a)	12⅛	12	12⅛
17900	Leonard Oil	2⅝	2½	2⅛
1400	Lion Oil (1)	18¼	17⅞	18⅛
700	Locke Stl Chn (.80a)	17⅛	17	17
3000	Lockheed Airc	13⅛	13⅛	13½
800	Lone Star Gas (.60e)	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
1500	Long Is Lt	5⅜	5⅛	5¼
20	Long Is L pf (7)	91½	91	91½
300	Loudon Pack (½)	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
600	Louis L & E (.40a)	13⅞	13⅛	13¾
100	McCord Rad B	14	14	14
2400	McWill Dredge (2)	43	42⅝	42⅞
100	Majestic Radio & Tel	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Mapes Cons (2)	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
500	Mass Util Asso	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
600	Massey Harris	9⅜	9⅜	9¾
500	Master Elec (1)	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜
25	Mead John (3a)	113¾	113¾	113¾
600	Memph N Gas (½e)	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
100	Mercant Strs (3g)	46	46	46
300	Merritt-C & S	9⅞	9½	9½
25	Merritt-C & S pf A	77	77	77
2800	Mesabi Iron	1¼	1	1⅛
2000	Mich Bumper	3¼	3⅛	3¼
1500	Michigan G & O	8⅝	8⅜	8¾
1100	Mich St Tube P(¼g)	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Michigan Sug	1¼	1¼	1¼
2500	Mid St Pet A vtc	6½	6⅛	6½
2500	Mid St Pet B vtc	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Midland Stl (2)	23	22½	22½
400	MidWestAbras (.10e)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
900	Molybdenum	10⅛	9¾	9⅞
10	Montg Ward A (7)	155	155	155
50	Moody In pt pf (3)	39¼	39¼	39¼
1500	Mount Prod (.60)	7½	7⅜	7½
900	Mueller Brass (1a)	47⅞	47¼	47⅞
100	Murray O Mf (1.40e)	25¼	25¼	25¼
4200	NatAuto Five (½g)	42⅞	39	42⅞
3400	Nat Bellas Hess	3⅛	3	3⅛
300	Nat Contain (6e)	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	18	18	18
400	N GGypsm A (2½e)	79¼	79	79
300	Nat Invest	3½	3½	3½
100	Nat Leather	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Nat Mfg & Strs	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Nat Oil Prod (.60a)	46	46	46
200	Nat P&L pf (6)	89	8	8
1900	Nat Rub Mch (.20e)	15¾	15	15⅝
500	Nat Service	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Nat Service pf	5½	5⅛	5½
200	Nat Sug Ref (2)	26½	26½	26½
200	Nat Trans (¾e)	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞
10600	Nat Un Rad	3¾	3⅛	3½
100	Nelson (H) (.45e)	18¼	18¼	18¼
100	Neptne Met A (.60e)	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	New Bradford (.10e)	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛
700	N H Clock (1½)	29⅞	29	29
50	N J Zinc (2)	80	80	80
100	New Process (3½e)	27	27	27
100	NYMerchand (2.40)	44	44	44
20	NY P&L 6 pf (6)	103¼	104	104
100	NY Shipbd Fd	12	12	12
50	NY Tel pf (6½)	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
100	NY Transit (.30a)	5¼	5¼	5¼
40	NY Wat Svc pf	60	59	59
1400	Niag Hud Pow	16	15¾	15⅞
25	Niag Hud P 1st pf pf	93	93	93
600	Niag Hud A war	⅞	⅞	½
100	Niag Hud B war	2½	2½	2½
200	Niag Sh Md B (.60e)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
100	Niles-Bem-P (1e)	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
1000	Nipissing Mi (¼g)	3⅛	3	3
400	Noma Elec (.40g)	8⅝	8½	8½
100	Nor Am Lt&Pow	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
250	Nor Am L&P pf	69⅛	67	67
500	NorAmRayonA (3e)	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞
200	NorAmRayB (3e)	47⅝	46⅛	47⅝
200	NorAmRy pr pf (3)	49½	49½	49½
200	Nor Am Ut Sec	4	4	4
8900	Nor Europ Oil	9-16	½	9-16
20	Nor Ind PS 7 pf (7)	103	103	103
1000	Nor Pipe L (.35g)	9½	9¼	9¼
100	Nor St P A	38	38	38
300	No'west Eng (¼g)	35½	35	35½
100	Novadel-Ag (2)	34	34	34
100	Ohio Brass B 1&e)	50	50	50
25	Ohio Ed pf (6)	108	108	108
10	Ohio Pow pf (6)	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
200	Oilstocks (.40a)	13B	13⅛	13⅛
200	Okla Nat Gas	13⅛	13	13
250	Okla Nat Gas pf	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
800	Oldetyme Dist	5⅛	4⅞	5
200	Overseas Sec (.30g)	10½	10	10½
400	Pac G&E 1pf (1½)	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
10	Pac P&L 7 pf (7)	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
50	Pac Tin spec (2a)	40¼	40¼	40¼
12000	Pantepec Oil	8⅛	7⅞	8
1100	Pender Gr B (½e)	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
25	Pen Ct L&P pf ($2.80	41	41	41
100	Penn-Mex Fuel (½e)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
30	Pa P&L 7pf (7)	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
50	Pepperell (6)	138	138	138
100	Phila Co (¼g)	18	18	18
100	Phillips Pkg (½e)	14¾	14¾	14¾
1000	Phoenix Sec	9⅞	9½	9⅝
100	Phoen Sec pf (3)	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
100	Perce Govern (½e)	27½	27½	27½
100	Pines Winterfront	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Pioneer Gold (.80)	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
500	Pitney-Bowes	8⅝	8½	8½
400	Pitts Forg	26	25½	25⅛
210	Pitts Lake E (2¼g)	105½	102½	103½
100	Pleas Val Wnei (.05g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Potrero Sugar	3⅞	3¾	3¾
700	Powdll & Alex (.60a)	12⅛	11¾	11¾
25	Pow Corp Can (¼e)	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
200	Premier Gld (.12a)	3	3⅛	3⅛
300	Propper McCall	¾	¾	¾
700	Prod Corp	7-16	7-16	7-16
300	Prosperity B (1¼e)	15⅛	15¼	15⅛
20	Pub Sv Colo 6pf (6)	105	105	105
60	P S Ind $6 pf	33½	33¼	33½
525	Pug Sd P 6pf	50¼	49½	49¼
1700	Pyrene (.90e)	11	10⅞	10⅞
20	Quaker Oats (4a)	120	120	120
25	Quebec Pow (1)	23½	23½	23½
900	Rainbow Lum A	1½	1⅜	1⅜
70	Raym Conc (¼g)	32	31¼	31¼
100	Red Bank Oil	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
200	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	40½	40⅛	40½
1400	Reiter Fost	1½	1⅜	1½
3800	Reynolds Inv	2⅝	2½	2⅝
500	Rice Stix D G (½g)	11	10½	11
1300	Richmond Rad	7⅛	6¾	7
100	Roosevelt Fd	3¼	3¼	3¼
2200	Root Pet (1)	12⅛	11⅝	12
300	Rossia Intl	¾	⅝	⅝
100	Royal Type	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1500	Rustless I & S	17	16¾	16⅞
7100	Ryerson & Haynes	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛
900	St Anth Gold	5-16	¼	5-16
100	St Lawrence Ltd	10	10	10
3900	St Regis Pap	9½	9⅛	9⅛
200	St Regis Pap pf	116⅝	116¼	116¼
200	Schiff Co (3a)	39	38¾	38¾
200	Scoville Mfg (2¼e)	53	52¼	53
400	Sec Corp Gen	4½	4¼	4¼
1100	Segal Lock	3¾	3⅜	3¾
200	Seiberling Rub	7	7	7
100	Selected Indus	3½	3½	3½
600	Sel Ind (al ctf)(5½)	100½	100⅛	100⅛
50	Sel Ind pr pf (5½)	100½	100⅛	100⅛
900	Sentry S Con	1	15-16	1
100	Seton Leather (½e)	10½	10⅛	10½
1900	Seversky Airc	6	5¾	5⅞
1200	Shattuck Denn	24⅜	24	24⅛
100	Shaw W&P (.80)	32½	32½	32½
100	Sherwin-Wms (4)	148	148	148
100	Simmons B cv pf (3)	34¼	34¼	34¼
400	Shreve El DPL sta	½	½	½
2300	Simmons H&P	7⅛	6⅞	7
800	Sonotone (.10e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
80	So Cal Ed pf (1½a)	39	39	39
100	So Col Pow A	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
800	Soss Mfg (⅛)	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
200	Southland Roy (.40e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Spen & Cen	7-16	7-16	7-16
100	Spencer Ch Strs (.60)	9	9	9
450	Squ D Co A pf (2.20)	40¼	40	40¼
300	Stahl Meyer	3½	3½	3½
100	Stand Dredg	5¼	5¼	5¼
900	St Oil Ky (1a)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
100	St Oil Ohio (1a)	38½	38½	38½
2500	St Pow & Lt	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
200	St Pow & L B	5¼	5	5
2500	St Sil Lead (.07e)	½	½	½
300	Stand Stl Sp (2½e)	34	33⅞	34
400	Starrett Corp vtc	9½	9½	9⅛
50	St WP&AWks (1.20)	16½	16½	16½
300	Sterchi Br Strs (.30e)	12¾	12½	12½
50	Sterchi B S 1st pf (3)	39	39	39
50	Sterchi B S 2d pf (1)	13½	13⅛	13⅛
500	Sterling Inc (.20)	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
600	Sterling Brew (¾e)	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
25	Stetson (JB) (½g)	25¼	25¼	25¼
100	Stinnes (H)	4½	4½	4½
2850	Stroock & Co (2½e)	31	29	31
400	Stutz Mot Ar	2⅛	2	2
800	Sullivan Mach	28	26½	26⅞
2700	Sunray Oil (.10e)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
1900	Sunshine Mng (3)	20	19¾	20
25	Superior Port C B	20¼	20¼	20¼
50	Swiss-Am El pf	108½	108½	108½
900	Taggart	16	16	15½
200	Tampa El (2.24)	39¼	39¼	39
200	Tastyeast A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
800	Taylor Dist (.30)	5	5	5
3600	Technicolor (⅛e)	20⅜	19⅝	19⅞
300	Tech-Hugh G (.40a)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
800	Texon Oil (.60)	7	7	7
425	Thew Shovel (⅛e)	62¼	60	61
300	Tilo Roof (¼a)	17¼	17¼	17
200	Tishman Real	9⅝	9⅝	9½
100	Tob Pr Exp (.15e)	3½	3½	3½
50	Todd Ship (2a)	53½	53½	53½
400	Tom Moore Dist (⅛a)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
500	Tonopah Belm	¼	¼	¼
900	Trans-Lux (.20)	4½	4¼	4½
1900	Tubize Chat	29	27⅞	28⅛
100	Tubize Chat A (1g)	75	75	75
400	Tung-Sol Lamp	9⅞	9⅝	9½
100	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
10200	Twin Coach (1.40e)	25⅞	24	25⅛
300	Ulen & Co 5% pf	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Ulen & Co 7½% pf	7⅞	7⅞	7½
100	Unexcelled Mfg	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Un Gas Can (⅛)	17	16⅞	17
200	United Airc war	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
400	Unit Chem	10¼	10	10¼
300	Unit Corp war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5100	United Gas	12⅞	12¼	12⅞
500	Unit Gas war	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Unit Gas pf (7)	118	118	118
3300	Un Lt & Pow A	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
300	Un Lt & P cv pf	65½	65⅛	64⅞
300	Un Molasses (.115g)	7	7	7
600	Un Prod Sh (.10e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2300	Un Shipyds B	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛
50	Unit Shoe (2½a)	93	92⅞	93
50	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝

Sales	Stock and Div	High	Low	Close
200	U S & Int Sec	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2000	U S Fil B (1)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
200	US Lines pf	3	3	3
500	U S Radiator	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
30	U S Rad pf	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
400	U S Rub Recl	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
30	U S Strs 1st pf	12	12	12
400	Unit Stores vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	Unit Verde Ext (1e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4900	Unit Wall Paper	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
3600	Utah Apex M	8	3⅝	3⅝
21	Utah P&L pf	73¼	73⅛	73¼
200	Utility Equities	5	5	5
3000	Util Power & Lt	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Util Pow & Lt B	3	3	3
150	Ut P&L pf	22½	22	22
400	Util @ Ind pf	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1200	Valspar Corp vtc	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝
600	Vene Mex Oil	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞
5400	Venezuel Pet	3⅛	3	3
300	Vogt Mfg	17⅝	17⅝	17½
100	Wagner Baking vtc	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
1300	Walker Min	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
400	Wayne Knit Mills	8⅝	8½	8⅝
1600	Wayne Pump	37⅛	36⅝	37
100	Wentw'rth Mfg	27½	27½	27½
500	West Va C & C	4¾	4⅛	4⅛
600	West Auto Sup A	88	85	88
100	West Grocer	17	17	17
10	West Md 1st pf	101	101	101
400	Wms Oil-O-Mat (⅛e)	11⅛	11	11
200	Wilson Jones (2½e)	50½	50½	50½
200	Wolverine Port Cem	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
900	Wolverine Tube (.40a)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Woodley Pet	10½	10½	10½
1500	Wright Harg (.40a)	8	7⅞	8

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
7 Ala Pow 5s'51	103	103	103
4 Ala Pow 5s'68	95½	95	95
7 Ala Pow 4½s'67	90	89½	89½
7 Alumin Co 5s'52	106	106	106
1 Alumin Ltd 5s'48	105	105	105
1 Am El P 5s'67 A	37½	37½	37½
15 Am G&E 5s 2028	107⅛	106½	106⅝
39 Am P&L 6s 2016	101⅛	100¾	100¾
4 Am Rad 4½s'47	104	104	104
10 Am Roll M 5s 48	103⅛	103½	103½
2 Am Seat 5s'46 stp	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Appal El Pw 5s'56	105⅛	105	105
11 Ark P&L 5s'56	104	103¾	103¾
4 As Elec 4½s'53	63⅞	63½	63⅝
9 As G&E 5s'50	62⅞	62	62
1 As G&E 5½s'77	64½	64½	64½
13 As G&E 5s 68	60⅞	60⅜	60⅞
1 As G&E 4½s 48	61	61	61
15 As G&E 4½s 49C	60⅛	59½	59⅝
14 As T&T 5½s 55A	90¾	89½	90⅜
3 Baldw Loc 6s 38ww	200	200	200
3 Bald L 6s 38 ww stp	202½	197	197
1 Bald L 6s 38 xw	190	190	190
16 Bald L 6s 38 xw stp	192	184	184
3 Birm El 4½s 68	97⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5 Birming Gas 5s 59	84⅛	84	84
8 Can Pac 6s 42	112	111½	111⅝
5 Caro P & L 5s '56	105	105	105
2 Cedar Rap Mfg 5s '53	112	112	112
5 Cen Ill PS 5s '68 G	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7 Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	103⅛	103¼	103¼
6 Cen Oh L&P 5s '50	104	104	104
29 Cen P & L 5s '56	97⅛	97¼	97¼
2 Cen Pow 5s '57 D	92½	92	92½
52 Cen St El 5½s '54	70⅛	70	70
2 Cen Stl El 5s 48	68⅞	68⅜	68⅜
1 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
5 Chi Dist E 4½s '70	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Chi Pn Tool 5½s '42	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Chi Ry cod 5s '27	76½	76½	76½
2 Cities Ser 5s '66	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
51 Cities Ser 5s '50	77¼	76	76
3 Cit S Gas 5½s '42	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	103½	103½	103½
33 Cit S P & L 5½s '49	76	75	75½
32 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	75⅛	75	75
7 Comw'l Ed 5s '53 A	111⅛	110¾	110¾
13 Comw'l Ed 4s '81 F	106	105⅞	105⅞
12 Comw'l Ed 3¾s '65 H	104⅛	103¾	103⅞
2 Comw'l Sub 5½s '48 A	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 Commun P&L 5s '57	85	85	85
2 Commu PubSvc5s'60A	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
12 Con G El BA 3¼s '71	103	102⅝	102⅝
2 Con G Balt 5s '39	107½	107½	107½
1 Con Gas Ut 6s '43	97	97	97
24 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	96⅞	96	96
1 Dall P&L 5s '52 C	104½	104½	104½
1 Del El Pow 5½s '59	103	103	103
6 Det C Gas 6s '47 A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
7 Det C Gas 5s '50 B	105½	105½	105½
39 East G&F 4s '56 A	93⅞	92½	92½
5 Edison El Ill 3½s '65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
39 Elec P&L 5s 2030	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞
3 Empire Dis E 5s '52	103½	103½	103½
4 Emp O&R 5½s '42	92⅜	92	92
2 Erie Ltg 5s '67	106⅜	106¼	106¼
1 Firestone Cot M 5s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
15 Fla P&L 5s '54	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
6 Gary EG5s'44Astpxw	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10 Gatin P 5s '56	103⅝	103¼	103⅝
1 Gen Bronze 6s '40	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 Gen Pub S 5s '53	101	101	101
14 Gen Pub U 6½s '56	96	94	94
1 Gen W Wks 5s '43 A	96½	96½	96½
35 Geo Pw 5s '67	102½	101¾	101¾
2 Geo P&L 5s'78	87½	87½	87½
17 Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	86½	86	86
20 Gobel 4½s '41 A	87⅝	87½	87¾
3 Groc St Prod 6s '45	93¼	93¼	93¼
5 Hall Pr 6s '47 A stp	102	101¾	101¾
11 Heller W & Co 4s 46	102	101½	101½
5 Hygrade Fd 6s 49A	86	86	86
2 Idaho Pow 5s '47	107	107	107
2 Ill Nor Ut 5s 57	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
11 Ill Pow & L 5s 56C	104¼	104	104
3 Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Ill Pow&L 6s 53	105½	105½	105½
5 Ill Pow&L 5½s54B	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Ind El 6s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Ind E 5s 51 C	98	97⅞	98
3 Ind Hyd El 5s 58	97½	97	97
5 Ind Svc 5s 50	76	76	76
3 Ind Svc 5s '63A	76	76	76
3 Indnapls Gas 5s '52	79	78	78
3 Ind P&L 5s '57A	105⅞	105½	105⅞
2 Intercon Pw 6s '48	12½	12½	12½
3 Int P Sec 7s '57E	82½	81	81
1 Int P Sec 7s '52F	79½	79½	79½
11 Int Sec Am 5s '47	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Inters Pow 6s '52	67	66½	66½
40 Inters Pow 5s '57	73	72¼	72½
3 Inters P Svc 5s '56D	93¼	92½	92½
1 Inters P Svc 4½s '58	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
3 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	104⅝	104	104⅝
7 Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Jer CenP&L 4½s '61C	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Jer Cen P&L 5s '47B	104	104	104
5 Key Util 5s '69 I	95¾	95½	95¾
9 Key Util 5s '61 H	96	95⅞	96
3 Kimber-Cl 5s '43 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
43 Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	110⅞	110⅛	110⅞
3 Lex Util 5s '52	105	105	105
10 Memph P&L 5s '48	103	103	103
1 Metro Ed 4s '71	105	105	105
3 Midland Val 5s '43	96	96	96
6 Minn P&L 4½s '78	101½	101½	101½
5 Minn P&L 5s '55	105½	105½	105½
11 Miss P&L Co 5s'57	99	98⅛	99
7 Miss Pow 5s'55	94⅜	94¼	94⅜
3 Miss Riv P 5s'51	107½	107½	107½
1 Mo Pub Svc 5s'47	83	83	83
4 Munson SS 6½s'37ctfs	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Nassau & Suf'5s'45	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Nat P&L 6s2026A	105½	104⅛	104⅛
8 Nat P&L 5s2030B	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜
7 Nat Pub S 5s'78 ctf	50	50	50
9 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	98	97	97
14 N Eng G&E 5s '50	80¾	80⅛	80⅛
5 N Eng G&E 5s 48	81	80⅛	80⅛
14 N Eng G&E 5s '47	81	81	81
34 N EngPo5½s '54	102	101¾	101¾
29 N Eng Pow 5s '48	100⅝	100	100¼
9 N Orl PS 5s '42 sta	92⅞	92½	92¾
2 N Y & West Lt 5s '54	111¾	111¾	111¾
3 NY&West Lt 4s 2004	102½	101	101
1 NY Cen El 5½s '50	104½	104½	104½
2 NY Pow & Lt 4½s '67	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
21 NY St E&G 4½s '80	104	103¾	104
1 NY St G&E 5½s '62	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Nor Am L&P 5½s '56	100	100	100
3 Nor Con Ut 5½s '48 A	67¼	66¾	66¾
24 Nor Ind PS 4½s '70 E	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
1 Nor'west El 6s '45 stp	103	103	103
3 Nor'west P S 5s '57	102½	102½	102½
1 Ogden Gas 5s '45	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
2 Ohio Pub S 6s '53 C	110	110	110
5 Ohio Pub S 5½s '61E	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Okla G & E 5s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
13 Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Okla Nat Gas 4½s '51A	99½	99½	99½
3 Okla P & Wat 5s '48	97	97	97
1 Pac G & E 6s '41B	117	117	117
16 Pac P & L 5s '55	90	89¼	89⅞
6 Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	104	103¾	103¾
3 Pen El 4s '71F	101½	101¼	101¼
2 Pen Oh Ed 5s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Pen Oh Ed 5½s '59	105	105	105
1 Pen Wat & P 5s '40	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Peo Gas L&C 4s 81B	96½	96½	96½
2 Phila El 5s '66	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
13 Phila El P 5½s '72	111⅛	111	111
3 Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	98½	98½	98½
1 Phil SubG&E4½s '57	105½	105½	105½
20 Pied El 6½s 60A	74½	73⅞	74
5 Pitts Steel 6s '48	105	105	105
6 Portland G&C 5s '40	82⅛	81½	82⅛
9 Potomc Ed 5s '56 E	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4 Potrero Sug 7s '47 stp	77⅛	76⅞	76⅞
2 Pub S N Ill 4½s '78D	103	102½	103
1 Pub Sv N Ill 5s '56	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Pub S N Ill 5s '66C	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4 Pub S N Ill 4½s 81F	102½	102½	102½
5 Pub S N Ill 4½s '60 I	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Pub Sv Okla 4s '66 A	103½	103½	103½
38 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	94	93¼	93½
4 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞
7 Pug Sd P&L 4½s '50 D	88⅝	88¼	88⅝
2 Quebec Pow 5s '68 A	104	103¾	104
1 Roch Cen P 5s '53	87	87	87
13 StL Gas & C 6s '47	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛
11 Safe Har W 4½s '78	106⅞	106	106
2 San Ant PS 5s '58 B	106	106	106
49 Schulte R E 6s '36x	34⅛	32⅞	34½
3 Scripps 5½s '43	102⅜	102½	102⅜
9 Shaw W&P 4½s '67 A	104⅛	103¾	103¾
5 Shaw W&P 4½s '68 B	104⅛	104¼	104¼
7 Shaw W&P 4½s '70D	104⅛	103¾	103¾
6 Sher-Wyo 6s '47	69⅛	69½	69⅛
36 S E P&L 6s '20-25 A	108	107⅛	107½
2 So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
20 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	103	102½	102½
19 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60 B	102⅞	102½	102½
8 So Cal Ed 4s '60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
13 So Ind Ry 4s '51	85⅛	85¼	85¼
1 So'west A Tel 5s '61 A	102	102	102
1 So'west L&P 5s '57 A	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
14 So'wes P&L6s'20-22A	109	99⅞	99⅞
3 So'wes Pub S 6s '45 A	105⅛	105½	105½
1 Stand G&E 6s '35	87	87	87
6 Stand G&E 6s '51	85	84	84½
2 Stand G&E 6s '66	84⅛	83⅛	83½
3 Stand Inv 5½s '39	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Stand P&L 6s '57	84	83⅞	83⅞
16 Starrett Corp 5s '50	42	41⅞	42
1 Superpwr Ill 4½s '70	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
9 Superpwr Ill 4½s '68	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Tenn El P 5s '56	93	93	93
18 Tex El S 5s '60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
11 Tex P&L 5s '56	105⅛	105¼	105¼
3 Toledo Ed 5s '62	107⅞	107¾	107¾
1100 Twin CRT5½s52A	91½	89½	89½
200 Ulen&Co 6s44 3drstp	57⅛	57	57
100 Un Y&P 6½s 74	91¼	91¼	91¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
100 Un L&P 6s 75	88	88	88
200 Un Lt&Ry 5½s 52	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
200 Un Y&Ry 6s 52A	114	114	114
4 Utica G&E 5s 52 E	106	106	106
1 Valvoline Oil 7s '37	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5 Virg P S 5½s '46 A	102	102	102
2 Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5 Waldorf-Tst 7s '54	42½	42	42
1 Ward Bak 6s '37	101½	101½	101½
2 Wash Gas Lt 5s '58	106⅛	106	106
3 West Newsp Un 6s '44	78½	78	78
13 West Tex Ut 5s '57A	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
7 W Un G&E 5½s'55A	105⅛	105	105
17 Wisc P&L 4s '66A	100	99½	99½
5 Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 York Rys 5s '37	99½	99	99

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
1 Agri Mtg Bk 7s '47	29	29	29
11 Bu Aire Pr 7½ '47 stp	91¼	90⅛	90⅛
2 Cauca Val 7s '48	20	19⅞	20
5 Cent Bk Ger 6s '51 B	24	24	24
3 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	17	16½	17
1 Danzig Port 6½s '52	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
1 Den Mg Bk 5s '72 1X	100	100	100
7 Ercole M El 6½s '53A	72¼	71⅞	72
8 Ger C Mun 7s2'47	23	23	23
1 Ger C M 6s '47	21	21	21
1 Isarco H E 7s '52	79	79	79
4 It Sup P 6s '63 A	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
1 Lima Peru 6½s 58	22	22	22
3 Medellin Col 7s '51	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
5 Mendoza Pr 4s '51 stp	96	94⅛	96
6 Nippon E P 6½s '53	86⅛	86	86⅛
2 Parana Braz 7s '58	28½	28½	28½
1 Rio de Jan 6½s '59	32	32	32
5 Russ 5½s 1921	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Santiago Chile 7s '49	18	17½	18
1 Sauda Falls 5s '55 A	109	109	109
1 Saxon Pub Wk 6s '37	25	25	25
8 Terni Elec 6½s '53	78	77½	78

Total stock sales today, estimated, 540,000. Year ago, 1,509,349. Total bond sales today, estimated, 2,000,000. Year ago, 7,129,000.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (ex) First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. (ur) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (b) Including extra or extras. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year; no regular rate. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Upturn in British Imports Is Greater Than Exports' Gain

LONDON (AP)—The following are the Board of Trade's foreign trade figures for January: Total imports, £75,580,000; exports of British products, £39,100,000; re-exports, £5,070,000; total exports, £44,170,000; excess of imports, £31,410,000.

Compared with January, 1936, changes were as follows:

Exports of Brit. goods	increased	£4,640,000
Re-exports for. goods	increased	750,000
Total exports	increased	£5,390,000
Total imports	increased	5,560,000
Excess of imports	increased	£170,000

Trade for January, 1937, compared with January, 1936, and January, 1935, as follows:

	1937	1936	1935
Exports, British goods—	£39,100,000	£34,460,000	£35,481,000
Re-exports, foreign goods—	5,070	4,320,000	5,034,000
Total exports—	£44,170,000	£38,780,000	£40,515,000
Total imports—	75,580,000	70,020,000	61,931,000
Excess of imports—	£31,410,000	£31,240,000	£21,416,000

Exports of British products in recent months make the following comparisons:

	1937	1936	1935
Jan.	£39,100,000	£34,460,000	£35,481,000
	1936	1935	1934
Dec.	£40,516,000	£34,910,000	£34,300,000
Nov.	38,441,000	39,400,000	36,125,000
Oct.	41,764,000	39,865,000	36,749,000

The largest export total for a month since the war amounted to £137,451,904, in July, 1920.

Wheat Gains Wipe Out Earlier Losses

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (AP)—Late advances in wheat prices today more than overcame earlier losses in new crop futures, July and September.

The advances followed reports of increasing severity of damaging dust storms in domestic winter wheat territory southwest. A further check on selling was a decrease in the United States visible stock of all grains the second week in succession.

At the close, wheat was ⅞ lower to ¾ higher compared with Saturday's finish, May 137⅛-¼, July 119⅛-¼, corn ⅝ off to ⅝ up, May 109⅞-110, July 104¾-⅞, oats at ⅜ decline to ⅛ advance, and provisions unchanged to 32 cents decline.

Boston Stocks

Feb. 15, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Alles & Fisher	4½	4½	4½	4
..	Am Pneumt	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
8.75	Bos & Albany	146½	146	146½	146
5.00	Bos Elevated	66½	66½	66½	66⅛
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	29	28¾	28¾	29¼
..	Bos&Me	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
..	Bos & Me pr pf	40	39⅞	40	39⅞
..	Bos & Me A pf	11½	11¼	11½	11¼
..	Bos & Me C pf	14¾	14¾	14¾	13¼
..	Bos & Me D pf	16	16	16	16½
..	Bos & Me st A pf	15	14½	15	14½
..	Bos & Me st B pf	17½	17½	17½	17
..	Bos & M st C pf	17	16½	16½	15
..	Brown Durrell	6½	6½	6½	6½
..	Copper Range	15	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛
..	East Bos Co	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
..	East Mass pf	49	49	49	49
8.00	Edison Elec	151½	150½	150½	151½
1.00b	Employer's Group	23½	23½	23½	23¾
2.50a	First Nat Stores	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
.65a	General Capital	46	46	46	46
..	Gilchrist	14¼	14¼	14	14½
..	Helvetia Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
.60	Loew's Boston	19	19	19	18⅛
..	Maine Cent	16¾	16½	16½	15½
..	Maine Cent pf	48¼	48	48	48
..	Narr Rac A	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	137½
..	Nor Butte	1	95c	95c	1
..	Old Colony c.o.d	22	22	22	23⅝
3.50a	Old Colony	24	23	24	22½
1.15a	Old ominion	1	1	1	1
..	Quincy Min	9½	9	9	9¼
.40	Shawmut Assoc	16½	16½	16½	16½
1.00	Un Twist Drill	28¾	28¾	28¾	28½
..	Unit Gas	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝
2.50a	Unit Shoe M	93	92½	93	91½
..	Utah Apex	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
..	tah M & T	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
..	Venez Hold	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
..	Warren Bros	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Buying orders were in evidence in many sections of today's stock market although the tone was quiet with a tendency to ease near the close. Gilt-edged securities were lower as investment offerings increased while industrials, oils and mining shares moved higher.

Paris: A generally heavy tone prevailed in the Bourse, international shares moving irregularly. Royal Dutch advanced 43 francs while Bank of France stock sold 50 francs lower.

Liverpool: Bombay selling and hedging in cotton futures encountered light trade calling, closing 3 to 4 points lower.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	12.62	12.66	12.60	12.66+	.04
May	12.46	12.50	12.44	12.50—	.03
July	12.31	12.36	12.30	12.34—	
Oct.	11.88	11.93	11.88	11.91—	.01
Dec.	11.85	11.87	11.84	11.85—	.02
Jan.	11.86	11.86	11.86	11.86—	

Spots 13.15, up 4 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Mar.	7.00	7.00	6.97	6.97	
May	6.98	6.99	6.96	6.96	—.04
July	6.95	6.95	6.92	6.92	—.04
Oct.	6.62	6.62	6.60	6.60	—.03

More Victories Away From Home for Bruins—B.A.A. Meet A Successful Venture

Boston Beats Leafs And Chicago Hawks

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	19	8	9	98	73	46
Rangers	15	9	13	92	79	39
Boston	16	5	15	84	89	37
Chicago	10	6	19	68	77	26

Canadian Division

Canadiens	21	2	12	98	85	45
Montreal	15	8	14	82	81	38
Toronto	14	3	18	88	91	31
Americans	11	4	21	80	115	26

Results Feb. 13

Montreal 5, Canadiens 1.
Boston 3, Toronto 0.

Results Feb. 14

Toronto 3, Detroit 3 (overtime tie).
Boston 2, Chicago 1.
Americans 5, Rangers 4.

Those Bruins have done it again! No team in the National Hockey League is more baffling to its owner, manager or ardent supporters than the 1936-37 Boston team. They have won only five out of 17 home games and have lost only five out of 19 played in other rinks.

This is particularly baffling because it is a recognized belief that home teams usually are favored to triumph in hockey, be it amateur or professional. Today there are more hockey fans in other rinks who think these Bruins are good than there are home fans who think so.

Especially since the first of the year, the Bruins have played rather badly on the Garden ice. The home following has stood by the team faithfully—excepting the few—but the pressure on that faithfulness has been trying. Tomorrow night the Bruins will entertain the elusive New York Rangers and hope to end their long stretch of eight games without victory on home ice.

Over the week end the Bruins achieved what might be termed almost the impossible, shutting out the Maple Leafs, 3-0, in Toronto, Saturday night, and then hopping over to Chicago and whipping the Black Hawks, 2 to 1. Such triumphs as these are difficult to analyze in view of the fact that the whole team is trying to erase a case of the doldrums over not being able to win games before their own fans.

While these Bruins are providing the unusual in hockey, they are not breaking any records nor setting any precedent. There are other occasions when teams have gone on like rampages and back in the 1929-30 season—the year the Bruins won 38, tied one and lost only five—they went through the entire season losing only four games away from home out of 22.

All National Hockey League results over the week end were surprising to say the least. There was little to the 3-all tie between Toronto and the Red Wings in Detroit last night except that the Leafs had their three goals before Detroit scored and usually the Leafs are pretty good front runners.

Rangers have not been going any too well of late, but few hockey fans were ready to believe that the faltering Americans would have enough to defeat the Rangers, 5 to 4. Rangers were late getting under way, although they did stage a furious rally that had Alfie Moore on edge in the third period. Lester Patrick withdrew Dave Kerr, goalie, in the final minute for extra attacking strength, but the strategy failed, as it usually does.

Saturday night the Montreal Maroons closed the gap between them and Canadiens in the Canadian division race by trouncing the Flying Frenchmen, 5 to 1. With Howie Morenz out, the Frenchmen are no longer as powerful as during the early season and Maroons had little difficulty walking away with the intra-city contest.

* * *

Back in the early part of January the New York Rovers, amateur team controlled and supported by the New York Rangers and a member team in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League, met the Boston Olympics here and it was the sixty-ninth game of the season for the Rovers.

How many games they have gone now is unknown here, but when those pupils of Lester Patrick's pre-season hockey school in Winnipeg sign up to play amateur hockey in New York they certainly do sign up for a lot of hockey. The pro teams have only a 48-game schedule and here are the Rovers playing league contests and exhibition affairs and already have engaged in 20 more games than the pros are required to play for a full season.

* * *

The Associated Press report from New York that the Rovers are going on strike for passes to games in which they play is a new one. The A. A. U., it would seem, should furnish these kids with a generous supply of free tickets at least. This hunger for money is the trickle which endangers the dam.

Valentine Ace

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 15 (AP)—What may have been the first hole-in-one ever scored on a local district golf course in February was recorded yesterday at the College Highway links in Southwick by Charles Terry of Westfield. The hole measures 125 yards. Normally closed for the winter at this time of year, there has been considerable play at College Highway and other courses here this year.

College Rules Heavy Premium On Kicking Off

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—The football rules committee of the National Collegiate A. A., reporting on its three-day meeting at Absecon, N. J., today placed a heavy premium on the kickoff, gave officials and the defense a little leeway on the disputed pass interference regulation and threatened drastic action against ineligible pass receivers.

At the same time the committee adopted the suggestion of the American Football Coaches Association making the numbering of all players on the front and back of their jersies mandatory, and clarified the rule against kicking a free ball.

Effective with the start of the 1937 intercollegiate campaign, only one kickoff will be allowed. If the ball is kicked off out of bounds, it is to be put in play by the opponents from scrimmage "on their own 35-yard line or 10 yards in from the point where it crossed the side line, which ever is more advantageous."

Previously, if the ball kicked off went out of bounds, except after being caught and fumbled or kicked by a player, it was brought back and kicked off again. If kicked out of bounds a second time, it was awarded to the opponents who put it in play by a scrimmage on their 40-yard line.

The new rule applies only to balls going out-of-bounds between the goal lines. As heretofore, a kick-off rolling across the goal line into the end zone or out-of-bounds beyond the end zone will result in the defending team taking possession on its own 20-yard line.

"This will greatly simplify the rule and the play, and also will tend to speed up the game," said Secretary William S. Langford in his report.

The rule makers added a supplemental note to the forward pass interference regulation, pointing out that "defensive players have as much right to the ball as the eligible opponents, and bodily contact, however severe, between players who are making a 'bone-fide' attempt to catch or bat the ball shall not be construed as interference."

This new phase was adopted upon the recommendation of the coaches' rules committee and is calculated to give officials a chance to draw a line of demarcation between interference and non-interference.

However, it's still considered interference when an eligible receiver bumps into a defensive player who, standing with his back to the ball, is waving his arms in front of the face of the receiver.

The supplemental note is the outgrowth of two close decisions called against Dartmouth in games last fall with Yale and Princeton, and in the Army-Navy classic. The elimination of bodily contact as construing interference was suggested several weeks ago by Lou Little of Columbia, former chairman of the coaches' rules committee.

The "ineligible pass receiver," who, Secretary Langford said often incites interference because of his tresspassing may be compelled to remain on the line of scrimmage until after a pass play is completed unless the coaches keep him away from the pass area.

"The committee found it impossible to define more definitely limitations put upon players ineligible to receive a forward pass and seriously considered further restrictions to hold these men on the line of scrimmage," said Langford.

In the hope of securing better control the coaches are asked to assume the responsibility of keeping ineligible receivers away from the pass area, otherwise "it will be necessary to adopt a rule requiring ineligible players to remain on the line of scrimmage."

The present penalty for an ineligible receiver being in that part of the field to which a pass is thrown is loss of 15 yards from the spot of the preceding down, the play to count as a down.

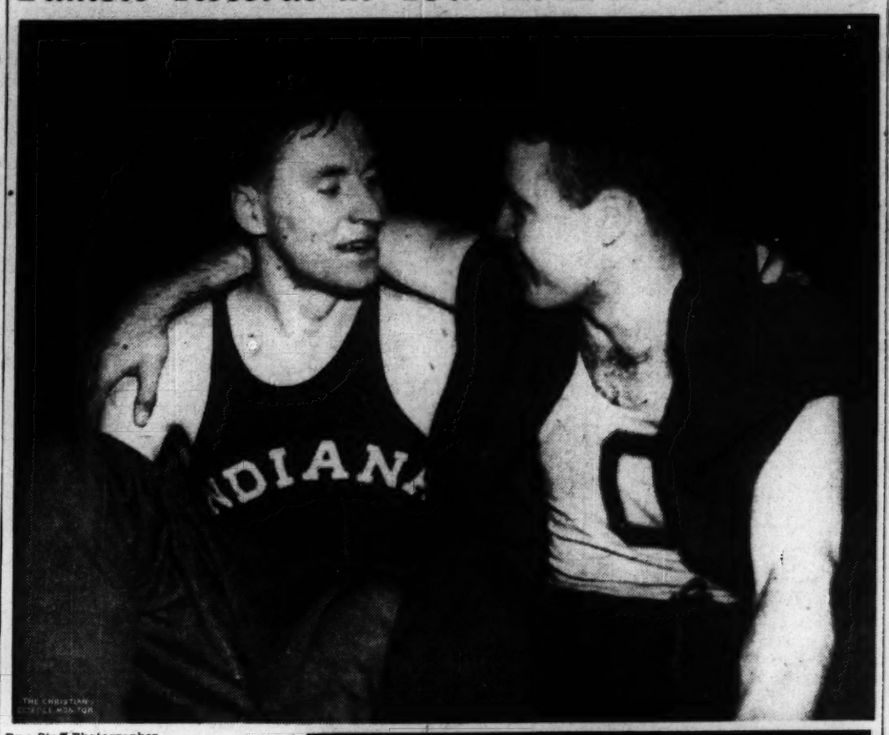
The "intent angle" in the kicking at or of a free ball was removed from the regulation covering the act. In a new approved ruling, when a player's foot connects with a free ball, even accidentally, he commits a violation. Thus, under the present interpretation, Larry Kelley's "soccer boot" in the Navy game would have been illegal.

The new rule specifies it "is not to be considered as kicking a free ball" when the ball strikes or is struck by a portion of a player's body "other than his foot."

College Wrestling Results

Brown 30, Springfield 6.
C. C. N. Y. 29, M. I. T. 5.
Cornell 17, Columbia 13.
P. and M. 24, Chicago 6.
Kent St. 34, W. and J. 0.
Lafayette 27, Ursinus 5.
Lehigh 22, Yale 8.
Minnesota 17, Iowa State 11.
Navy 22, Pennsylvania 13.
Penn State 34, Pitt 0.
Princeton 23, Harvard 11.
St. Lawrence 35, Toronto 1.
Williams 19, Wesleyan 11.

Tumble Records in 48th B. A. A. Track Meet



By a Staff Photographer

Happily Discussing Their Feats Saturday Night Are Don Lash, Indiana (Left), Who Set a New World Indoor Two-Mile Mark of 8m. 58s., and George Varoff, Oregon, Who Soared to a New World Mark of 14ft. 4⅞in. in the Pole Vault

Hallahan Trophy Goes to Don Lash

Records were predicted for the 48th annual B. A. A. indoor athletic meet at the Boston Garden, Saturday, and records materialized. First record to go was the attendance which scaled 13,682 to surpass all crowds at previous Unicorn Games. In the meet itself Sam Allen, Oklahoma hurdler, startled the timers in the first heat of the 45-yard hurdles in the world record time of 5.7s. Later he lost out in the final to Johnny Donovan when he stumbled at the start.

George Varoff, University of Oregon athlete, and Don Lash, Indiana University boy, were the real highlights of the evening. Varoff hung up a new indoor pole vault mark of 14ft. 4⅞in., bettering the 1934 record of Keith Brown by seven eighths of an inch. Sueo Ohe of Japan and Earle Meadows of California tied for second at 14ft. 3in.

Lash withdrew from the mile run to concentrate on the two-mile and then came through with the remarkable world record time of 8m. 58s. to break the mark of 8m. 58 1-5s. established by Paavo Nurmi in 1925. He ran a front race all the way and had no assistance from pacemakers.

The poll judges and writers, yesterday, awarded the John J. Hallahan trophy, emblematic of being the outstanding performer of the meet, to Don Lash. The voting was closely divided, Lash edging out Varoff by only one point, 21 to 20. Dick Gill of Boston College, 600-yard star and anchor man Saturday night of the victorious B. C. relay team against its rival, Holy Cross, was third with nine points.

The Hunter Mile was a beautifully run race, but with Lash out there were only three competitors, Glenn Cunningham, Gene Venzke and Arthur Clark and not one of them would speed up the field. Cunningham let Venzke set the pace and then passed him easily on the back stretch to win in 4m. 12.3s. It was a new mark for the Hunter Mile, but a long way from the good time Cunningham is capable of turning in.

The high jumpers started well, but finished rather weakly. The bar was set at six feet—a height that would have taken some tall jumping a few years ago—and Albert Threadgill of Temple won with a jump of 6ft. 7in. Arthur Byrnes of Manhattan and Dave Albritton of Ohio State tied for second at 6ft. 6in. Corny Johnson of California failed to place.

Sam Stoller of Michigan won the Major Briggs 50-yard dash in 5.4s. Jimmy Herbert of the New York Curb Exchange mastered the Hollis 600-yard field in 1m. 13.4s. and Louis Burns of Manhattan outraced the gathering in the Lapham 1000 in 2m. 17.6s. W. M.



View of New World Record Holder Clearing the Cross Bar

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

HOUSTON—Harry Cooper wins $3000 open golf tourney with subpar 280 for 72 holes.

Havana—Jack Rabbit, sailed by Paul Shields, and Ace, Adrian Iselin II, tie in points in Bacardi Cup star class yacht races; Shields takes trophy by winning two of three races.

Atlanta—Don Budge defeats Bitsy Grant, 5—7, 6—3, 6—4, in exhibition tennis match.

Minneapolis — Warren Chivers, Dartmouth, wins United States combined cross-country and ski jumping title.

Chicago—Maribel Vinson retains national women's figure skating championship for ninth year; Robin Lee takes third straight men's title.

Saranac Lake, N. Y. — North American speed skating championship canceled when rain washes out second and third days of competition; Frank Stack and Maddy Horn led men's and women's divisions.

London—Ruth Huges Aarons wins English women's table tennis singles title and pairs with Bod Blattner to win mixed doubles. Sol Schiff and Abe Berenbaum win men's doubles.

Charlottesville, Va. — Frank J. Murray, Marquette coach, named head football coach at University of Virginia, succeeding Gus Tebell.

New Smyrna, Fla.—Dick Neal, Kansas City, wins Sir Thomas Lipton and Governor Dave Sholtz trophies in speedboat regatta.

Aarhus, Denmark — Ragnhild Hveger, Holland, swims 200 meters backstroke in 2:41.3 to better Eleanor Holm Jarrett's world record of 2:48.7.

New York—Edward C. Rogers, upsets Lewis Brooks, 125—70, to take lead in National Amateur Pocket Billiards tournament.

Philadelphia — Fichard Dorson, Harvard, wins national intercollegiate squash racquets title, beating Bernard Ridder, Princeton, 15—5, 12—15, 8—15, 15—7, 18—17.

Chamonix, France—Christel Cranz Germany, and Emile Allais, France, take women's and men's world's downhill skiing championships.

Chicago—National Pro Football League sets Sept. 5 as opening date for next season, with Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Hub Events

Tomorrow

Pro Hockey—Rangers vs. Bruins, Garden, 8:30.

Wednesday

College Hockey—B. U. vs. Harvard, Garden, 8.

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	21	8	9	119	81	50
Springfield	15	9	15	85	85	39
Providence	14	6	17	87	103	34
New Haven	10	6	19	70	100	26

Western Division

Syracuse	20	4	13	124	97	44
Pittsburgh	15	3	17	91	95	33
Cleveland	8	8	18	68	92	24

Results Feb. 13.

Syracuse 3, Philadelphia 1.
Springfield 5, New Haven 1.
Pittsburgh 3, Cleveland 1.

Results Feb. 14

Syracuse 5, Pittsburgh 4.
Philadelphia 5, New Haven 1.
Springfield 2, Providence 2. (Overtime tie.).

Pool Records Broken

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 15 (AP)—Dartmouth swimmers shattered two Brown pool records here Saturday night, but the Bruins won the meet 39 to 36. Edward White set a new record in the 200-yard breaststroke and the Dartmouth 150-yard medley relay team also set a new mark. White was timed in 2:34 2-5 and the relay team in 3:10 1-5.

College Gymnastic Results

Army 30, Temple 24.
Iowa 101⅛, Minnesota 100⅛.
Navy 43, Penn State 11.
Princeton 41, Dartmouth 13.

College Waterpolo Results

Illinois 10, Purdue 3.
N. Y. A. C. 12, Navy 8.
Rutgers 21, Pennsylvania 12.

College Rifle Results

Brooklyn T. (Eve.) 1312, Columbia 1309.
Brooklyn T. 1362, N. Y. U. 1360.
R. I. State 1317, Conn. State 1301.

College Basketball Results

Adrian 50, Ferris Institute 46.
Alfred 41, St. Bonaventure 37.
Arkansas 36, Texas A. and M. 32.
Army 48, Providence 34.
Auburn 51, Florida 40.
Augsburg 29, Concordia 27.
Baylor 33, Texas 31.
Brooklyn 27, St. Francis 23.
Carleton 36, Lawrence 23.
Carnegie Tech 25, W. Virginia 24.
Central St. 38, Michigan N. 29.
Chattanooga 32, Alabama 29.
Creighton 54, Tulsa 26.
Detroit 45, John Carroll 28.
Drew 33, Bard 26.
Dubuque 43, Parsons 36.
Duluth T. 41, St. Cloud T. 30.
Earlham 52, Holbrook 32.
Edinboro T. 37, Ohio C. 30.
Fenn 33, Hiram 19.
Georgetown 45, Syracuse 36.
Georgia 29, Clemson 20.
Georgia Tech 40, Vanderbilt 30.
Grinnell 45, Washington 29.
Harvard 36, Princeton 22.
Heidelberg 43, Ashland 21.
Hudson 39, Seth Low 37.
Illinois 34, Chicago 26.
Indiana Central 38, Hanover 34.
Kansas 41, Iowa State 28.
Lawrence Tech 28, Battle Creek 15.
Marshall 56, Cincinnati 53.
Marietta 48, Kent State 40.
Michigan 38, Michigan St. 31.
Minnesota 37, Wisconsin 32.
Missouri 41, St. Louis 37.
Morehead 46, Union 40.
Moorhead T. 38, Mankato T. 32.
Muhlenberg 31, Lehigh 25.
No. Central 35, Carroll 33.
N. D. State 32, Jamestown 29.
Northwestern 38, Bradley 31.
Notre Dame 52, N. Y. U. 26.
Ohio 44, Dayton 18.
Ohio State 48, Indiana 44.
Oregon 46, Idaho 33.
Panzer 38, Cooper Union 36.
Pennsylvania 33, Cornell 29.
Penn J. V. 30, St. Joseph's 17.
Penn State 32, Navy 31.
Purdue 54, Iowa 29.
R. I. State 56, Connecticut 41.
St. Texas Christian 36.
Rutgers 44, Lafayette 27.
St. Vincent 35, Indiana S. T. 30.
St. Anselm 39, Brooklyn P. I. 29.
St. John's (Md.) 33, Haverford 10.
St. Joseph's 32, Ursinus 17.
St. Lawrence 35, Buffalo 30.
St. Thomas 41, G. Adolphus 30.
Simpson 30, Upper Iowa 23.
Stanford 67, U. C. L. A. 38.
Stevens P. T. 45, Oshkosh T. 25.
Thiel 44, Allegheny 28.
Toledo 29, St. Xavier 25.
Transylvania 9, Louisville 28.
Trinity 48, Coast Guard 15.
Ursinus Fr. 30, Girard 25.
Valparaiso 49, St. Joseph's 33.
Vermont 40, Rensselaer P. I. 25.
W. and J. 62, Wooster 45.
W. and L. 50, Virginia 22.
Wagner 28, Moravian 23.
Waynesburg 49, Fairmont 42.
Washington 38, Mt. St. Mary's 37.
Washington State 45, Washington 35.
Wesleyan 33, Amherst 26.
Western (Mich.) St. 40, Wayne 27.
West'n Reserve 50, Baldwin-Wallace 41.
Western Union 53, Wartburg 40.
Williams 33, Tufts 25.
Wittenberg 51, Oberlin 35.
Yale 40, Dartmouth 37.

Urbanski Signs; Leaves at Once For Bees' Camp

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The signed contracts of Bill Urbanski and Earl Larsen reached the Beehive headquarters of the Boston Bees this morning, it was announced by President Bob Quinn, through his traveling secretary, George "Duffy" Lewis.

With exactly one week remaining before the departure of the first squad of Bee batterymen for their St. Petersburg spring training camp, Quinn has the signed documents of 18 players. The club roster now lists 34 men, leaving 16 still unsigned. One of those 16 is Buck Jordan, the club's only holdout. Quinn has held back contracts of several young players, with the intention of placing them with a fast minor league outfit before the journey southward.

The 16 players whose official papers have not reached the Beehive are the following: Art Doll, Gene Ford, George Gondira, Bill Perrin, Bobby Reis, Bob Smith and Jim Turner, pitchers; Tony Cuccinello, Jordan and Rabbit Warstler, infielders, and Vincent Di Maggio, Debs Garms, Gene Moore, James Mosolf, Andy Pilney and Jim Southern, outfielders.

Bought in June, 1931

Urbanski is one of the real veterans on the Boston roster. Bill was purchased from the Montreal Internationals in June, 1931, and except for the latter part of last seasod, has been a mainstay in Bill McKechnie's infield at shortstop. The reported price tag on the infielder was $35,000. Also, the Boston club shifted Buster Chatham, who was on option with Jersey City, to Montreal as part of the deal.

Urbanski had a disappointing season in 1936, but this may have been caused partly by the fact that McKechnie, through necessity, played the veteran at both shortstop and third base. Billy appeared in 38 games at the "hot corner" and in 80 at the short field. He batted .261 and fielded for .963.

With Urbanski's signed contract was a letter to Bob Quinn, in which he said he and his family are leaving Perth Amboy, N. J., for St. Petersburg today. Although Bill neglected to mention how he was going, Quinn was inclined to believe it was by automobile.

Former Colgate Star

Larsen, formerly a star athlete at Colgate University, joined the Bees in June last year, an outstanding college infielder. At Colgate he concentrated on shortstop. Late in June the Bees optioned him to their Columbia (S. C.) farm in the South Atlantic League where he remained until recalled late in August. Earl bats and throws right-handed. With Columbia he hit .230 and compiled a fielding average of .943.

Bob Quinn announced yesterday that Guy Bush, veteran right-handed pitcher, and Truett Sewell, a Buffalo graduate to McKechnie's hurling staff, have signed for 1937. Bush, if retained after the spring training session, will be used for relief work. The same applies to Sewell, who won 10 and lost 10 games in the International League last season. Truett had a trial with the Detroit Tigers about three years ago. Quinn says he has plenty on the ball, and will warrant retention if his control gets straightened out.

Ten Red Sox players are still unsigned, but only Dahlgren, Kroner, Walberg, Russell and Ostermueller are holdouts, and nobody is seriously concerned about the matter.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Gene Venzke decisively beat Glenn Cunningham in Baxter Mile of New York A. C. Games; Eddie O'Brien set world mark of 57.8 for 500 yards; Forrest Towns lowered 60-yard high hurdle mark to 7.3 seconds. United States two-man bobsleigh team won at winter Olympics.

Three Years Ago

Adam Walsh, Myles Lane and Wesley Fesler named assistant football coaches at Harvard.

Five Years Ago

Billy Fiske drove United States sled to victory in two-man competition as winter Olympics closed.

Harvard Swimmers Beat the Princetons

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 15 (AP)—Paced by the Olympic veteran Charlie Hutter, who won three events and established two pool records, the Harvard swimming team gave the Princeton swimmers their first defeat in four starts by a 49-to-26 margin in Brookaw Pool Saturday.

Hutter won easily in the 220-yard freestyle, chalking up a new local standard of 2m. 14.5s., a second and a half better than the former mark. After a short rest, he won the 100-yard freestyle in 54.2s. He also won the 440-yard freestyle in 5m. 59.6s., five seconds under the former mark.

Dick Hough, ace Tiger breaststroker, smashed his own mark in winning the 200-yard breaststroke in 2m. 29.8s., almost four seconds under his best previous effort. Greg Jameson, Cantab swimmer, pressed Hough all the way, losing out by inches.

The only other Tiger win was recorded in the dive. John Kelley and Harry Cranston finished one-two. Harvard took seven out of nine firsts.

College Track Results

Indiana 77, Butler 9.
Minnesota 54, Iowa State 50.
Notre Dame 54, Marquette 41.
Ohio Wes. 54, W. S. T. (Mich.) 50.

College Polo Results

Army 10, Yale 9.
Harvard 14½, Wilkes-Barre Whips 13.
Princeton 22, Penn M. C. 3.
Yale 5, Westbury 4½.

Champion at Last



By a Staff Photographer

Thomas E. Jansen Jr.

Harvard Club Ace, Who Finally Won the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Title, Defeating E. G. Hoehn, University Club, 15—8, 13—18, 15—10, 10—15, 15—9, Over the Week End. Jansen Had Been Finalist Three Times Before in State Championships

Busy Week For College Sports

With about another month left for winter sport activities local college athletes swing into one of the busiest weeks with scores of indoor events scheduled.

Harvard has 23 contests listed with the basketball and hockey teams featuring the program. The Crimson's varsity five plays Eastern Intercollegiate League games with Dartmouth at Hanover, Wednesday, and with Columbia at Cambridge, Saturday. The freshman quintet travels to Andover, Wednesday, and is host to Tilton Academy, Saturday.

Harvard's undefeated hockey team plays Boston University at the Boston Garden, Wednesday night, and then travels to Montreal for an International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League game with the University of Montreal. The Crimson yearlings take on Arlington High, Wednesday, and St. Paul's at Concord Saturday.

The unbeaten swimming team has a meet with Brown on Saturday, while the undefeated freshmen entertain the Boston Boy's Club, Wednesday, and has Brown freshmen Saturday. Wrestling, boxing, fencing, five squash racquet matches, and a jayvee basketball game completes the list of events.

Northeastern's varsity basketball and hockey teams have a pair of league contests scheduled this week. The Husky five play Connecticut State at Storrs tomorrow night and return to the home court Saturday night for a game with Rhode Island State.

Coach Herb Gallagher's hockey team tackles the M. I. T. six at the Boston Arena, tomorrow night, and on Friday it entertains Bowdoin in another league affair.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology has 15 sporting events listed for this week. The court team plays Clark at Worcester tonight. On Friday night the Engineers' varsity and freshman fives play Vermont and Tilton Academy at the Hangar.

The M. I. T. fencers have a busy week with three meets scheduled. On Wednesday they are host to the Y. M. C. U. fencers at the Walker Memorial and then journey to New York for week-end duels with St. John's of Brooklyn and Columbia University. The gym team visits Princeton and Navy on Friday and Saturday.

The wrestling team encounters Brown at the hangar gym on Saturday afternoon and the boxing team travels to New Haven for a bout with Yale.

College Notes

Coach Fred Mitchell of Harvard's baseball nine had candidates for his battery squad report to the Briggs cage this afternoon for the first practice session of the year. The batterymen will work out every week day. Coach Mitchell expects to issue a general call for the rest of the candidates in about two weeks.

* * *

Harvard's varsity crew began honest-to-goodness practice sessions in the Newell boathouse tanks this afternoon under the supervision of Coach Tom Bolles.

Yale Wins 157th Meet

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 15 (AP)—The Yale University swimming team chalked up its 157th consecutive victory here yesterday, outclassing the Naval Academy natators by a score of 56 to 19. The meet was held in the academy natatorium which was packed by more than 3000 spectators gathered to watch Yale, undefeated since 1924, continue on its way toward its fourteenth intercollegiate championship.

College Swimming Results

Amherst 50, Rensselaer P. I. 27.
Carleton 57, Lawrence 18.
Bowdoin 42, Williams 35.
Brown 39, Dartmouth 36.
Harvard 49, Princeton 26.
Illinois 58, Purdue 26.
Iowa 44, Chicago 40.
Lehigh 48, Johns Hopkins 27.
Minnesota 56½, Wisconsin 28½.
Montclair Y. 39, Princeton J. V. 26.
Rutgers 49, Pennsylvania 26.
Syracuse 41, Penn State 30.
Trinity 62, M. I. T. 15.
Virginia M. I. 36, Randolph-Macon 25.
Williams 19, Wesleyan 11.
Wesleyan 51, Conn. State 26.
Western Reserve 44, Carnegie Tech. 31.
Yale 56, Navy 19.

College Fencing Results

C. C. N. Y. 12, L. I. U. 5.
Chicago 13, Wisconsin 4.
Colgate 11, Syracuse 6.
Columbia 14, Army 13.
Haverford 9, Lehigh 8.
Navy 24, Pennsylvania 3.
N. Y. U. 14, Yale 13.
Princeton 24, Rutgers 3
Worcester Academy 6, M. I. T. 3.
Yale J. V. 17, Amherst 4.

Harvard Remains Only Real Threat To McGill Sextet

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	8	0	66	13	16
Harvard	6	0	49	18	12
Toronto	5	4	46	30	10
Queen's	4	5	34	38	8
Montreal	4	4	28	28	8
Yale	3	5	13	43	6
Dartmouth	1	5	13	33	2
Princeton	0	7	13	49	0

Results Feb. 13

Montreal 5, Toronto 4.
Harvard 8, Princeton 4.
Dartmouth 4, Yale 1.

Harvard University's hockey team continued its drive toward the championship of the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League last Saturday night when it toppled Princeton, 8-4. By virtue of this victory the Crimson skaters vaulted into second place in the Three-I standing over Toronto. The Varsity lost to the University of Montreal Saturday afternoon, 5-4.

Harvard's powerful team, with six straight league victories behind it, looms as the only college sextet on either side of the border that can give the leading McGill team a battle. The Redmen from Montreal had clear sailing this season over both their Canadian and American league rivals. Montreal has been the only team able to hold McGill to a close score. The Redmen nosed the Montreal six, 3-2 a fortnight ago.

The Crimson's next opponent is the strong Montreal six Saturday night at Montreal. Earlier in the season the Montreal team was considered the "unknown" in the Three I league. As the season advanced they began to show power and improvement and now, with their defeat over Toronto as evidence, the Montreal boys are a threat to Harvard's chances of going into the McGill game on Washington's birthday undefeated.

McGill has one league game scheduled before it meets Harvard. Dartmouth will play the Redmen on Wednesday night. The Indians have not had a successful season and are not expected to trouble the high-scoring McGill six. Dartmouth broke into the win column in the league race last Saturday night when they tripped Yale, 4—1 at Hanover.

The week's league schedule calls for Dartmouth at Montreal tonight; Dartmouth at McGill Wednesday night; Queen's at Toronto and Harvard at Montreal Saturday night.

Pennsylvania Five Clinches Eastern Crown

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League Standing

Team	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Pennsylvania	8	0	299	249	1.000
Harvard	4	3	230	242	.571
Yale	4	3	262	243	.571
Columbia	3	3	154	150	.500
Dartmouth	3	3	170	179	.500
Princeton	1	4	148	200	.200
Cornell	0	6	189	241	.000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—The University of Pennsylvania basketball team virtually clinched the Eastern Intercollegiate League championship last week, when it won both of its games, away from home, defeating its chief rival, the 1936 champion team of Columbia, 42 to 40, at the Morning Side Gymnasium, on Friday, and then scoring over Cornell at Ithaca the next night, 33 to 29. This gives it eight successive victories out of 12, and while Columbia, Harvard and Yale have each a mathematical chance, it will take victories by all three to prevent a tie at least.

Len Jourdet's charges will have a rest from league competition this week, Columbia taking its out-of-town tour, to Princeton on Tuesday, and Harvard on Saturday, while Harvard and Cornell will visit Dartmouth on Wednesday and Saturday, and Princeton will go to Cornell on Thursday.

New York will see Temple University for the first time this season, on Wednesday, as the Philadelphia team, which made the best showing against Stanford on its trip here, will encounter New York University, at Madison Square Garden, as part of a doubleheader, with Manhattan College and St. John's Brooklyn, furnishing the local test. The Hall of Fame team met with a smashing defeat on Saturday at the hands of Notre Dame, which won by a score of 52 to 26. In the other battle, Brooklyn College defeated St. Francis in the local duels, 29 to 23.

Middies Win Shoot

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 15 (AP)—The naval academy rifle team defeated the sharpshooters of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Georgetown University here Saturday in an indoor, shoulder to shoulder, small-bore meet. The midshipmen made a total score of 1392 with M. I. T. rolling up 1324 to take second place. Georgetown tallied 1302.

College Hockey Results

Carleton 3, St. Olaf 1.
Dartmouth 4, Yale 1.
Harvard 8, Princeton 4.
Middlebury 1, Fitchburg T. 1.
Toronto 5, Montreal 4.
Williams 3, Army 1.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYLVIA SIDNEY HENRY FONDA
"YOU ONLY LIVE ONCE"
with Barton MacLane • Jean Dixon
William Gargan • Charles (Chic) Sale
Directed by FRITZ LANG
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An Eating Place of Quality
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No Liquor Sold or Served

Units Called Independent In Motor Espionage Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—General Motors officials were put on the stand by the Civil Liberties Committee today, to give their version of the use of espionage by American industry. Harry W. Anderson, director of labor relations for the great automobile empire—third largest corporation in the United States, was the first witness. Each unit of General Motors acted independently in the employment of detective agencies for industrial espionage, he said. Alfred Marshall, labor relations director of the Chevrolet division, and Harry Burke, director for Fisher Body, were responsible for policies in these groups.

With employee representation plans in effect, asked Senator Robert M. LaFollette, (Prog.) of Wis., starting the inquiry, why was it necessary to hire outside detective agencies to watch workers?

Mr. Anderson said that the object was to observe labor's general attiude, to see if safety rules were observed and other plant rules, and to study the effect of G. M. training courses.

"We wanted to know whether outside labor organizations were winning measures; and if so, why," said Mr. Anderson.

Agencies Employed

Senator La Follette at this point put in the record a list of 16 detective agencies employed between 1934 and 1936 by General Motors. Total expenditures for such services for 1934 and 1935 and the first seven months of 1936 totaled $839,764. Detective firms on the list, together with expenditures for the period covered, included:

Pinkerton's Inc.	$419,750
Industrial Standards Corp	138,205
Corporations Auxiliary Co	104,025
Railway Audit & Inspection Co.	34,919
Charles L. Watkins (Sacramento, Calif.)	19,876
O'Neil Service (Detroit)	6,006
Standard Service Bureau (Buffalo)	7,536
Wm. J. Burns	4,453

Half a dozen other detective agencies appeared on the list for varying amounts. Large amounts were also listed as payments to individual labor relations directors of G. M. plants, and Mr. Anderson testified that these were passed on to detective firms.

Asked by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah how much of his time was devoted to supervising "spy work," Mr. Anderson said it "might" be one-fifth.

Reports Ordered Discontinued

The Flint (Mich.) office of Chevrolet, where the sit-down strike occurred, paid $20,529 for detective work in 1934, $21,764 in 1935, and $12,061 in the first seven months of 1936.

Mr. Anderson said he had ordered Pinkertons to discontinue all reports on labor matters, beginning January, 1936, on.

L. G. Seaton, Mr. Anderson's assistant, who was also put on the stand, testified, however, that he had continued to receive oral reports from Pinkertons.

"But why did you disobey the orders of your superior?" asked Senator La Follette.

"I just did," responded Mr. Seaton, awkwardly.

Mr. Anderson said he had "suspected" somebody was taking his orders with their "tongue in their cheek," and ultimately canceled the contract with Pinkerton altogether. This cancellation did not occur for seven months, Mr. La Follette brought out.

"I did it on my own hook," said Mr. Seaton later. "I felt it was my responsibility to be familiar with labor conditions in all G. M. plants over the country."

Oral Reports Received

Questions of Senators indicated that they suspected G. M. had nevertheless utilized the Pinkerton espionage material in 1936. Mr. Seaton said he had used the information gathered by Pinkertons in his talks with Mr. Anderson. He received almost daily oral reports from Pinkertons, he said, after the order against such reports went out.

"It was necessary to keep abreast of the labor situation," Mr. Seaton argued. He expressed resentment over a visit to him of an individual on a feigned errand, whom he said he later identified from a photograph, as a labor leader.

"Go home and think the thing over," advised Senator Thomas, "and think what that visit did to you. Did you resent it? I think you will have there the answer to how the workers feel toward espionage."

Service From Within

Mr. Anderson said he appealed to 40 G. M. plant managers by telephone about Jan. 20, 1937, to discontinue the Pinkerton service. He did this, he said, because he wanted to eliminate an outside detective agency; and the Senate investigation provided an opportune moment. If such a service should be carried on, he said, it should come from "within the corporation itself."

"In other words, it is not that you object to espionage, but to espionage from an outside source?" asked La Follette.

Mr. Anderson agreed, and explained that G. M. information service has now been put in the hands of three men hired by the company. These are not "undercover men," he said, and they are not permitted to employ outside aid. He added that this arrangement covered only the executive offices of G. M., but he has appealed to the respective manufacturing units to drop outside detective agencies.

Asked how three men can carry on work previously requiring the big Pinkerton service, Mr. Anderson said that he could not tell—"it may take six men."

Merle C. Hale, former labor relations director of G. M. executive offices, testified that he had first employed the Pinkertons in March, 1934. At this time, the A. F. of L. was making a union drive. "I was being asked daily if we were going to have labor trouble—and I did not know," Mr. Hale explained.

Chile Plans Study In Causes of Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The establishment of a Criminal Classification Institute is announced by the Ministry of Interior here. The department is in charge of four specialists from the criminological section, with headquarters in the Santiago penitentiary. Its object is to obtain exact knowledge of the causes of Chilean "criminality" and other data for their social readaptation.

The press generally welcomes the new department. It is recognized that some sort of efficient control should be exercised in the national prisons and an attempt made to trace back crime to its causes. A section, however, has criticized the elaborateness of this department complaining that much of the crime is due to drink. The Government's retort is that the alcohol problem is being tackled simultaneously. The new year starts with a further restriction of licensing for saloon-bars, while in metropolitan districts week end and vacation closing has been reimposed.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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N. Y. C., 173 E. 74th St.—Newly rebuilt 1½-3 room apartments, cross ventilation, southern exposure; selective tenancy; superintendent on premises.

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BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable. 35c up to 20 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 36 West Street, Boston

CAMERAS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC

WE buy, sell and trade cameras, binoculars, microscopes, lenses, motion picture equipment; inquiries invited. NEWMAN CAMERA EXCHANGE, 1192 6th Ave., N. Y. LO. 5-8236.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York City
Modern, Creative, Ballet, Tap, Social, Acting.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

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FLORISTS

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Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3583

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FOLDING CHAIRS—A freight car in with 4500 chairs; some seconds and some closeout bargains. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston Tel Cap. 3632.

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7 Temple St., Nashua, N. H.
Home-made Cakes, Pies, Rolls, Bread, Candies, Monarch Products, also Russian Mayonnaise

FOR SALE OR RENT

GLEN RIDGE, N. J.—8-room house, good neighborhood; modern equipment, oil burner; 2-car garage. 10 Hamilton Rd. G. R. 2-6276.

NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.—For sale or rent, "The Arcturus," 7 rooms and bath; 5 miles below Alexandria on river; beautiful view; reasonable. V. WARD BOSWELL, 108 S. Washington St., Alexandria, Va.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADY, Christian Scientist, to do cleaning, cooking, small apartment, Westchester county, one day week; also prepared stay when needed several days, nights with blind lady; give references, color, nationality, salary expected. Write Box J-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

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WIDE selection of quality grades Desks Chairs, Leather Sofas; attractively priced EARLE, 41 West 47rd St., N. Y. C. (Bar Bldg.)

OFFICES TO LET

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT We Sell All Makes 5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

PIANO TUNING

PIANO tuning and repairing, 36 years' experience. Phone 6845-W before 9 a. m. or after 6 p. m. or by mail, EDGAR B. BROWN, 1029 Hanover St., Manchester, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Southern Florida, 30-room hotel, completely furnished and equipped; 4 cottages, barn, 85 acres land partly irrigated; tennis court; fine lawn, shade trees, swimming pool; artesian well; has unlimited possibilities as a resort. For detailed information and photographs, write LEE & FRAZEL, INC., 125 N. E. 1st St., Miami.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1457 Fairmont St. N. W.—Fairmont Manor (a country home in the city); large single rooms, some with running water; carefully planned meals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3916 Benton St. N. W.—Light, airy room, twin beds; new house; private family; fast transportation. Phone Cleveland 2725.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C. (Columbia), 511 West 112th—Desirable south front studio, suitable one, two; elevator; church; refined. CA. 8-7036, Apt. 22.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St., N. W.—Harmonious, well furnished rooms downtown, walking distance shopping and department districts; excellent meals.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS. — Warm, sunny room for woman, private family; convenient to cars and trains; board optional. Tel. PAR. 0224.

RUGS AND CARPETS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Special Service Department Maintained. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4342.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, 40, single, refined, well-educated, seeks permanent activity; harmonious environment and work requiring interested application and trust of first consideration; background: clerical, accounting, teaching, gardening. E. SHERMAN, Norcross, Maine.

POWER PLANT engineer desires position, first class license; best references; chief operating or watch engineer; go any place. Write X-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ENGLISHWOMAN seeks opportunity; has organized and supervised homes for women workers, served as house mother, hostess, treasurer, secretary, teacher, nurse; highest references. Box G-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOLOISTS WANTED

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Providence, R. I., would welcome applications for soloist position; immediate audition; Christian Scientist required.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SONG RECITAL—MARCH 6
ROBERT MALONE, Studio 915 Carnegie
Col. 5-5800—10 W 61st St., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., WI. 7-7969. Opp. Empire State Bldg.

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn old fur coats, men's used clothing. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. City. Room 502 CH. 4-4408.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Extra money selling outstanding 14 folder $1 Every Day greeting card assortment. Up to 100% profit. 6 other year-round sellers. Samples on approval. Doshia Co., Dept. S G-2, Fitchburg, Mass.

BIG commissions selling Easter, Birthday, Everyday cards to friends, neighbors. Also personal stationery. Samples free. Experience unnecessary. Wallace Brown, 225-B Fifth Ave., New York.

LEGAL NOTICES

BRESSEY, LAURENCE DUDLEY

Information is required as to the whereabouts of Laurence Dudley Bressey, a son of Edward Bressey of "Maywood" Romford Road, Forest Gate, London, England, who left England in July, 1906, and was last heard of in Canada.

Will any person having any knowledge of or concerning his whereabouts, if he be living, or if dead as to when and where he died communicate with
SNOW FOX & CO.
Solicitors
1 Great St. Thomas Apostle, London, England

REAL ESTATE

PASADENA—English type house for sale at sacrifice; nine comfortable rooms, two baths, and sleeping porch, sun room, breakfast porch facing garden, small orchard, garage, lot 95x300, off Orange Grove Avenue.
MRS. D. C. SMITH
487 West California St., Pasadena, Calif.

RENT, COLLECTIONS
Careful attention given to property management.
JOST REALTY COMPANY, INC.
113 N. 10th Street St. Louis, Mo.

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AT LAST a new idea in shirts. Rosecliff shirts are worn and endorsed by famous movie stars, assuring latest, fastest selling styles; you can make big commissions daily; complete sample outfit free. Write today.
DEPT. C82, ROSECLIFF
1239 Broadway, New York

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WILMINGTON

"Everything for the Home"

A GREATER STERN & CO 7th & MARKET STS

Buy on the Budget Plan

MULLIN'S
A Great Store—In a Great City
The Official Boy Scout Store of Delaware and the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula
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Grand Laundry
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DIAL 7208

COAL - Koppers COKE
WOOD - Fuel OIL
"A Supreme Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
Dial 3-3119

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CROSBY & HILL CO.
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605-09 MARKET STREET

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

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Successor to
GEORGE R. GRAY
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1015 13TH STREET, N. W.
Phone Metropolitan 4567
Estab. 1857

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UNDERTAKERS
301 E. Capitol Street
Lady Attendant
LI. 0372 LI. 0468

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AUBURN

HIGH GRADE COAL
Coke and Wood
Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
130 Minot Ave., Corner Elm St.

Imported Scotch Tweeds and Matching Yarns a Specialty
For something new in knits
Call
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Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
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SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES
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THE ROGERS STORE
11 HAMMOND STREET
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE *and* CHINA
We Buy Old Gold

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Good Shoes for the Entire Family at
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180 LISBON STREET
"The Store of Friendly Service"

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Our Midwinter Furniture Sale
Features savings of 10% to 33⅓% on quality furniture for every room in the home. These reductions are based on our present regular prices, which are, in turn, much below today's replacement prices on furniture of equal quality.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

Special Sale
Bridge Tables
Samson Bridge Table, $1.98
SAMSON DE LUXE TABLE $2.98
Loring, Short & Harmon
474 CONGRESS STREET

HEIRLOOMS MODERNIZED
Forgotten in your jewelry case are many old pieces which we can modernize into smart, modern jewelry. Also, among your jewelry probably are articles which, repaired by us, would be as attractive as new. Look through your jewel case now. Then stop in for our suggestions.
Carter Brothers Co.
Jewelers
521 CONGRESS STREET

There's a reason for our ever increasing business.
SERVICES—*Telephone and Delivery*
QUALITY—*Backed by our personal guarantee*
PRICE—*The lowest possible, quality considered*
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PORTLAND'S LEADING FOOD MART

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Anthracite Coal Bituminous
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Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard New River
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Careful attention given to Watch and Jewelry Repairing
J. R. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me.
J. A. MERRILL & CO., Inc.
Jewelers Since 1851
503 Congress Street Portland

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
The Florsheim and Arch Preserver Shoes
for Men and Women
539 CONGRESS STREET

Langley's J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
212 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
"America's Finest Anthracite"
51 Main Street Dial 3-3858

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CONCORD

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TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

Bridge & Byron
PRINTERS
12 WARREN ST CONCORD, NH

While Shopping Drop in at the
St. Clair Candy Shoppe
for a light lunch
Also Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies
8 PLEASANT ST. CONCORD N. H.

Would you like to know how a life insurance contract may help you?
Let me share with you what I have learned about it.
FRED COLTON
77 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 414

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

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CONCORD (Continued)

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Complete House Furnishers
CASH or CHARGE
1 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Corner Pleasant Street

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Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

TENNEY COAL CO. HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

Colburn's Spanish Villa
CHOICE FOOD
SODA FOUNTAIN
Unexcelled Service
32 North Main Street

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Daeris Restaurant
Centrally Located Corner Central Ave. and Third St.
MODERN EQUIPPED
MODERN METHODS
CLEANLINESS

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
JAMES K. HORNE
56 Summer St., Dover, N. H.

Shoes and Rubbers for the Family
MORRILL BLDG.
H. E. HUGHES

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 WASHINGTON STREET
Tel. 73 Goods Delivered
First-class Groceries, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Cakes, Cookies, Fruits, Nuts, Candy.

JUST RECEIVED
New Spring Dresses
Plain Colors and All Kinds of Prints
Sizes 14 to 20 and 38 to 52
A few Winter Coats left that are marked down below cost. Come in and look around.
Hooz's Ready-to-Wear Shoppe
370 CENTRAL AVENUE

Just in—Children's Dresses for Spring
Sizes 3 to 16
376 CENTRAL AVE., DOVER, N. H.
It Pays to Trade at ROSS'

UNITED BUTCHERS
MORRILL BUILDING
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Best Quality Meat
Make
"DOVER DRUG"
DOVER, N. H.
and
AMESBURY DRUG
AMESBURY, MASS.
Your Headquarters for High-Grade Toiletries

MANCHESTER

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FEBRUARY SPECIAL!
Genuine General Electric Super Matic
ELECTRIC IRON
$4.48
Regularly priced at $6.95
Guaranteed for one year.
Manchester Hardware Co.
Opposite Merrimack Common

STEELE'S SERVICE STORES
Groceries and Meats
Have a supply of FREE DELIVERY
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES for the February Days.
815 Chestnut Phone 296
756 Elm St. Phone 4567

Green Acres Farm Dairy
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268 South Mammouth Road
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CRAFTSMAN Press INCORPORATED
24-Hour Service
357 PINE STREET

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Stache
FLORIST
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Every Woman Is Smart That Buys Now
The spring forecast is that prices are rising! Select your spring outfit now—a deposit holds any garment until called for—that is the way to take advantage of the market situations.
Now showing—Spring Coats, 2 and 3-piece Suits, Smart New Dresses, etc.
PARISEAU'S INC.
Manchester, New Hampshire

For New and Artistic
FRAMING
We Develop Your Pictures
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93-95 Manchester Street Phone 2610

Trade in Watch Sale
We will make you a liberal offer
See our display of Hamiltons, Waltharns, Gruens, Elgins, Bulovas, and others, too.
Dependable Jewelers
GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
926 ELM STREET

NASHUA

GATE CITY CLEANSING CO.
CLEANSING
DYEING
PRESSING
REPAIRING
8 Water St. Tel. 170

Nashua Auto Company, Inc.
Sales Ford Service
Telephone 1179
283 Main Street
Socony Products—Featuring Mobilgas

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

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The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel available without additional charge.
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

FRASCH
CONFECTIONERY STORE
(Established in 1865)
Homemade Cakes and Pastries
Candies, Ice Cream
Favors for special occasions, such as: Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day and Easter.
170 THAMES STREET Tel. 886



Wm. Goodman & Son
Agents for Interwoven Socks
TEL. 897
261 THAMES ST.

Turano's Beauty Shoppe and BARBER SHOP
Agents for
The Realistic Croquignole Permanents
200 BROADWAY
Tel. 3460

PROVIDENCE

Full Line of Meats and Groceries
BERT F. TURNER
MARKET
1858 BROAD STREET EDGEWOOD, R. I.
Telephone HOpkins 1155

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
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VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Telephones 504-505-506
Lynchburg, Virginia

DOYLE *Florist*
(Members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association)
Flowers according to Doyle
Telephone 892 708 Main St.

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG (Continued)

THE LYNCHBURG GARAGE
Storage
We Sell AMOCO Gas
Washing, Greasing and Mechanical Service
Service, Phone 595
Taxi, Phone 596
600 Church St.

Dalton & Co.
NEW SPRING ARRIVALS
in All Departments
Tel. 881 916 Main St., Lynchburg, Va.

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
Look forward to Spring with Millner's Mid-Season's Fashions
TELEPHONE 3040

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Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1868
HUELLER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

FALCONER'S
111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Complete Line of
Toilet Goods

SANFORD & CHARLES
Kamo Coal and Fuel Oil
Virginia Avenue and 35th Street

NORFOLK

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 25442
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

The EWART CAFETERIAS
112-114 MARKET STREET
Next Door Pender's Dept. Grocery
NORFOLK, VA.
112-114 N. 5th St. Richmond, Va.
522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

RICHMOND

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY INCORPORATED
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

You Can Pay for What You Buy Bye and Bye
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

A TRIBUTE WHICH LIVES ON
Let Us Help You Select a
MEMORIAL
of Refinement and Simplicity
Henwood and Wilson
413 S. Cherry St.
Dial 27340 RICHMOND, VA.

ROANOKE

STANLEY'S
FIRST QUALITY FOODS
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Canada

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Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
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Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices

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MANITOBA

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Walk Away with Spring Fashion Honors!
For immediate wear under overshoes (they can't scuff). For spring and summer suits. Black, brown, navy, green. Sizes 4 to 9, AAA to D. *Exclusive with the "Bay."*
$6.50
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COAL, COKE and WOOD

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

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OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
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Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
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A real opportunity for men, young men and boys to replenish their wardrobes at special prices.
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SERVICE—
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All flat work finished
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
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ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

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DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
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We Aim to Be Worthy

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Men's Apparel
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Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
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ONTARIO

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(Continued)

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Everything fully finished including housedresses and regular shirts. Must be half flat work—no curtains or dress shirts. Additional lbs. 12c.
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WI. 5121

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REGINA ESTEVAN MOOSE JAW

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COAL and WOOD
THE BEST OBTAINABLE
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at
ECONOMICAL PRICES

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DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St. West

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

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Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

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Rents collected Mortgages arranged

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Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
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PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
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LONDON—Flatlet, Bed-sittingrooms; (ladies); quiet house; near Christian Science church; view mornings. Park 7110. 29, Kensington Place, W.8.

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ROOMS WANTED

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Special attention, Rent collection and management

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LONDON

LONDON

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is the slogan adopted by
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who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.



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PERMANENT WAVING
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Potter & Moore's (St. George's Court)
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Telephone Kensington 8328 Licensed Valuers
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A good selection of second-hand Jewellery always in stock. Repairs of every description executed on the Premises. Lowest prices always.
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Nr. Knightsbridge Station, S. W. 3

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Brixton 1084
Posters, Leaflets, Cards
Books, Pamphlets, Brochures,
Church Work Our Speciality
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For Everything
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NOTTING HILL GATE, W. 11

Phone Regent 5853-4
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262, Regent St., London, W. 1
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PERMANENT WAVING
2, 2½ and 3 Gns.
1st Prize and Awards for Permanent Waving

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Insurance Broker
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(by appointment)
and at Station Approach, Chingford, E. 4
Phone Silverthorn 2018/2019

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EFFICIENT SERVICE FULLY INSURED
ESTIMATES FREE
28 Elizabeth Street, S. W. 1

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M. WHISTONDALE
46 Brompton Rd., S. W. 3. Ken. 6885
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. What country has decreed a sweeping amnesty for political offenders?
2. What important port city of Spain has been captured by the fascist forces?
3. What was the leading issue won by the sit-down strikers in the General Motors strike?
4. What outside pressure hastened solution of the strike?
5. What happens now under the terms of the settlement of the automobile strike?
6. What is the latest development in Germany's four-year plan for economic self-sufficiency?
7. What new method of soft-boiling eggs without boiling them is urged by the United States Bureau of Home Economics?
8. How many members of the Supreme Court have resigned from the high bench during the court's history?
9. What is to be the world's largest collective bargaining conference?
10. How has Russia honored and perpetuated the name of Alexander Pushkin, the great poet?
11. What new aviation safeguards will shortly be required by the Department of Commerce?
12. Is the foreign buying of American securities increasing?
13. What new flight is planned by Amelia Earhart Putnam?
14. What two labor problems still remain unsolved in America?
15. What university is shortly to begin the international radiocasting of classroom lectures?
16. How much is the British Government planning to borrow for defense expenditures?
17. Is any thought being given to the problem of handling tourists who travel about the country in trailers?
18. Why is South Carolina protesting the proposed issuance of postage stamps honoring Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman?
19. What anniversary are the 1,000,000 active members of the American Boy Scouts celebrating?
20. What is the purpose of President Roosevelt's plan to enlarge the Supreme Court membership?

(Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



A Loan Repaid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Collingswood, N. J.

Officer Goldy stood at an intersection of the main street in a small suburban town. A car drew up, and its occupant asked if there was a free bridge crossing the Delaware River?

Seeing the disturbed look upon the man's face when told there was not, the officer asked, "What is the trouble?"

He was informed that the man had left his pocketbook at home. Without a moment's hesitation the toll fee and a little extra was offered and accepted.

About a week later the man came back through the town and stopped at the same corner and handed the officer an envelope with many thanks for the favor. Enclosed was the amount of the loan, and an order for one of the best hats made in this section of the country. The car's occupant was a prominent Philadelphia hat manufacturer.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. President Cardenas of Mexico, making use of special powers granted by Congress, has quashed court proceedings against more than 10,000 persons accused of anti-government plots.
2. Malaga.
3. The question of sole bargaining power for the United Automobile Workers of America in the 20 plants it had closed. General Motors has agreed not to bargain with anybody else for a period of six months.
4. President Roosevelt insisted that General Motors negotiate with the strikers.
5. The sit-down strikers evacuate the plants; all strikers return to work; and the remainder of the union demands are to be discussed in a joint conference starting Feb. 16.
6. Beginning Feb. 20, rural villages and farms will be searched for cast-off agricultural machinery, old plows, and spades to fill the nation's metal needs.
7. According to the Bureau of Home Economics, the method of "boiling" eggs is outmoded. It insists that a soft egg is best achieved by immersing it in cold water and then bringing the water to the simmering point; then the pan is covered and removed from the fire. For hard eggs, start the same way; but keep the water below the boiling point for 30 minutes after the water simmers.
8. 24.
9. The wages-and-hours meeting of United Mine Workers and Appalachian soft coal operators, soon to be held—400,000 miners will be affected by the outcome.
10. Besides a nation-wide celebration of the centenary of the poet and novelist, the Soviets have decreed that the first Moscow University become Pushkin University. Streets and villages have also been renamed for him.
11. Major safety aids will include more exacting navigational training of airline pilots, adoption of radio direction finders, and installation of air logs and anti-static loop antenna on airliners.
12. Yes; they have jumped to nearly $8,000,000,000.
13. She plans to fly round the world, following the equator.
14. First, existing labor relations machinery which is inadequate to prevent such prolonged strikes as in the General Motors plants and the Pacific coast maritime strike; second, the rivalry within the ranks of labor itself.
15. Harvard University, over Station WIXAL, Boston.
16. $400,000,000.
17. Four groups, the American Municipal Association, the American Society of Planning Officials, the American Public Welfare Association, and the National Association of Housing Officials, are studying the national trailer problem in relation to parking, taxation, the education of children, etc.
18. His troops shelled the state capitol and burned Columbia in 1865.
19. The twenty-seventh since the founding of the organization.
20. Throwing aside the arguments about age and the need of reform of the courts, the President says that his proposal was motivated by the need to secure the approval of pending and future New Deal legislative programs.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Turlock, Calif., reader who desires to join the P-C-C-C-C has been doing a bit of reading on the subject of cryptography, and passes along the results of this study. The asterisks (*) denote capital letters.

"ZYX *WVUT *SRW" SQ *XT-WOH *OUUOM *LVX KVMZOJMI OM XHKXUUXMZ KNQLZV-WNOE.

Factual Figuring

To the number of states in the United States—add the number of S's in the name of the longest river in the U. S.—; subtract the total of the four digits which form the present year—; multiply by the number of months in the year, the names of which start with the letter "J"—; and divide by XLVIII—. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Try dipping your PEN into the INK, and make the change in the usual manner in eight moves. This is shared by a Quincy, Mass., reader.

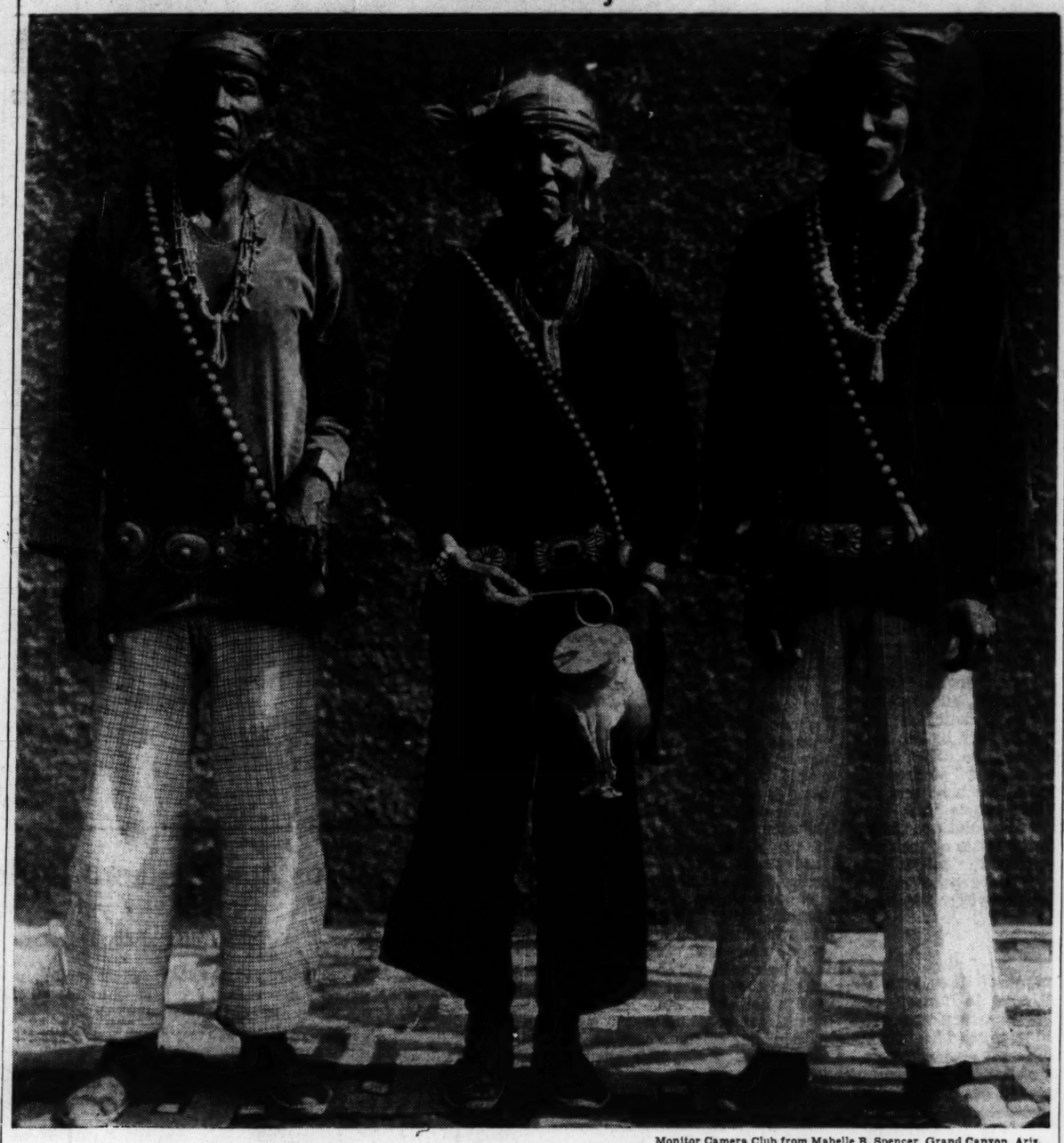
Fun With Synonyms

Another list of words and their synonyms. The first has been checked in the usual manner.

1	proficient	youthful	
2	certain	allied	
3	tenacious	skillful	1
4	adolescent	nonsensical	
5	expedient	abstemious	
6	aggressive	luxuriant	
7	cognate	absolute	
8	ridiculous	sticky	
9	copious	desirable	
10	temperate	offensive	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Three Navajos



Monitor Camera Club from Mabelle B. Spencer, Grand Canyon, Ariz.

The Three Americans Have Just Ridden In From the Reservation in Their Velvet Blouses, Cotton Trousers, and Quaint Jewelry. (A Navajo's Wealth Is Estimated by the Jewelry He Wears.) The Belts and Bracelets Are Hammered From Mexican Pesos, and Are Set With Turquoise; and Necklaces Are Made of Shell Wampum With Turquoise Pendants. The Drum Is of an Ancient Design, and Is Made by Stretching Wet Buckskin Over a Piece of Cylindrical Pottery. But the Braves Have Blankets to Sell to the Tourists at Grand Canyon, So We Must Not Detain Them

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Nursing Bottles

For an adult party, this is a hilarious way to select the grand prize winner of the evening:

Obtain clean nursing bottles and new nipples. Each bottle is filled with about three or four ounces of cold water or milk. All champions start sucking at a given signal, and the grand prize is given to the one who has sucked his bottle dry first.—R. R. S., Denver, Colo.

Odds and Ends

Waxing Chromium

The rusting of chromium plate on the car may be prevented by waxing the metal.

Marked

Scars in California's huge redwoods indicate that forest fires swept the area in 1441, 1580, and 1797.

In Lighter Vein

Proper Payers

"The woman always pays" indeed!
That maxim makes me roar;
You see I'm a collector
For a millinery store.
—The Oracle of Olean, Buffalo Evening News.

It seems, when all is done and said,
There's merit to the case;
To take care of the overhead
Is sure the husband's place.
—Charlie Leedy, Youngstown, Ohio, Vindicator.

Lost and Found

All through a football game an enthusiast had loudly urged the home team on to victory. Finally he turned to his pal and said: "I believe I've lost my voice for the moment."

"Don't worry," was the reply, "you'll find it in my left ear!"

Breakfast Table Chat

"Look, Mother bought you a new breakfast cereal."

"Aw, another feed to mouth!"

Party Platforms

"A party platform is a mighty important consideration," said one statesman.

"Yes," replied the other, "a party platform in politics is a good deal like a bunker in golf. The rules require it, but you show your skill in avoiding it."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Manners First

Never ask for second portions,
Always show you are well bred,
You'll be known for gracious manners,
But you'll never be well fed.
—Stewart-Warnerite.

A Sour Note

Just a song at twilight,
But a bit off key,
Makes the neighbors wonder
Who the wretch may be.

Outgo

"I have a son at Yale, and he's always writing home for money."

"Huh! You should have a daughter at Wellesley!"

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Sell Something the Public Wants

Housewives are usually willing to buy from peddlers who come to their doors. The difficulty is that so much of the produce offered for sale is tawdry and useless. If the house-to-house salesmen would study the seasons, the activities of the neighborhood, the stamp of people to whom they sell, business could be greatly improved. In an apartment-house neighborhood, a keen little widow recently put this into practice by selling 1937 calendars the week after Christmas. One cold winter week she sold homemade pork sausage and buckwheat batter. A day in very early spring she was out with pussy willows. And all this merchandise was put up so neatly and attractively it sold itself. Mrs. E. H. L., Baton Rouge, La.

Maxims of Washington

When but 13 years old, George Washington drew up for his future conduct a series of maxims which he termed "Rules of Civility and Decent Behavior in Company." Some of them follow:

Show not yourself glad at the misfortunes of another, though he were your enemy.

Let your discourse with men of business be short and comprehensive.

When a man does all he can, though it succeeds not well, blame not him that did it.

Mock not nor jest at anything of importance; break no jests that are sharp or biting; and if you deliver anything witty or pleasant, abstain from laughing thereat yourself.

Wherein you reprove another, be unblamable yourself; for example is more prevalent than precept.

In your apparel be modest, and endeavor to accommodate nature rather than procure admiration.

Associate yourself with others of good quality if you esteem your own reputation, for it is better to be alone than in bad company.

Let your conversation be without malice or envy, and in all causes of passion admit reason to govern.

Speak not injurious words, neither in jest nor earnest. Scoff at none although they give thee occasion.

Give not advice without being asked; and when desired, do it briefly.

Think before you speak; pronounce not imperfectly, nor bring out your words too hastily, but orderly and distinctly.

When another speaks, be attentive yourself and disturb not the audience. If anyone hesitate in his words, help him not, nor prompt him without being desired; interrupt him not, nor answer him till his speech is ended.

Whisper not in the company of others.

Be not apt to relate news if you know not the truth thereof.

Be not curious to know the affairs of others, neither approach to those that speak in private.

Undertake not what you cannot perform; but be careful to keep your promise.

Be not tedious in discourse. Make not many digressions, nor repeat often the same matter of discourse.

When you speak of God or His attributes, let it be seriously, in reverence and honor. Obey your natural parents.

Let your recreations be manful, not sinful.

Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.

Daily Anecdote

Washington and War

When President Washington was visited by Thomas Mullett, he paid his guest the compliment of asking if he knew anyone capable of writing a history of the Revolutionary War.

"I know one, and only one," Mullett replied.

"Who, sir, can that individual be?" the President asked.

"Caesar wrote his own Commentaries," his visitor replied with a smile.

"Caesar could write his Commentaries," Washington said very soberly; "but, sir, I know the atrocities committed on both sides have been so great and many, they cannot be recorded. They had better be buried in oblivion."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "The Gold Bug" by Edgar Allan Poe contains an excellent cryptogram.

Factual Figuring: 48 plus 4, minus 20, times 3, divided by 48 equals 2.

Letter Changing: Pen, pet, pit, ait, alt, all, ill, ilk, ink.

Fun With Synonyms: Proficient—Skillful; certain—absolute; tenacious—sticky; adolescent—youthful; expedient—desirable; aggressive—offensive; cognate—allied; ridiculous—nonsensical; copious—luxuriant, temperate—abstemious.

Quotation for Today

THE CLEVER gives in and the donkey stands still. — SWISS PROVERB.

Worth Knowing



Studies In the Psalms

No. 76 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 110

King and Priest After the Order of Melchizedek

(A Psalm of the Greek Period, 333-64 B. C.)

There came a deliverer from the yoke of Antiochus Epiphanes. A priest named Mattathias and his five stalwart and valiant sons rallied the stricken people and led them in a campaign which eventually restored Jerusalem to her own people; and for nearly a hundred years she was again an independent nation among the nations of the world. Only when Rome came to her doors in 67 B. C. did she again lose her freedom.

The family of Mattathias became known as the Maccabees, from the nickname of the young son Judas, who was called "The Hammerer" (Hebrew, "maccab"). Simon Maccabeus, one of the brothers, was a wise king and a good ruler. Although he was not of the house of David (he was a Levite and priest), it was believed for a time that he might be the long hoped for Messiah. For this reason many commentators see in Psalm 110, which was applied to Simon, another psalm of the Messianic hope, an oracle of fulfillment.

Its motive, like that of Psalm 2, is Jehovah's King, mystically anointed to subdue and reign over the kingdoms of the whole earth. It is sometimes associated with Psalm 87, which celebrates Zion as the mother of the nations. Between the early conception of kingship, in which the exalted king is still the king of Israel only (Psalms 89 and 132), and this post-exilic conception of the universal Messianic rule over all the earth, stands Psalm 72, associated with David's period and expressing a kingdom of righteousness—king and king's son succeeding one another to the end of time.

It is to be noted that the ever-widening conception of Deity parallels the spiritual understanding of the Messiah hope.

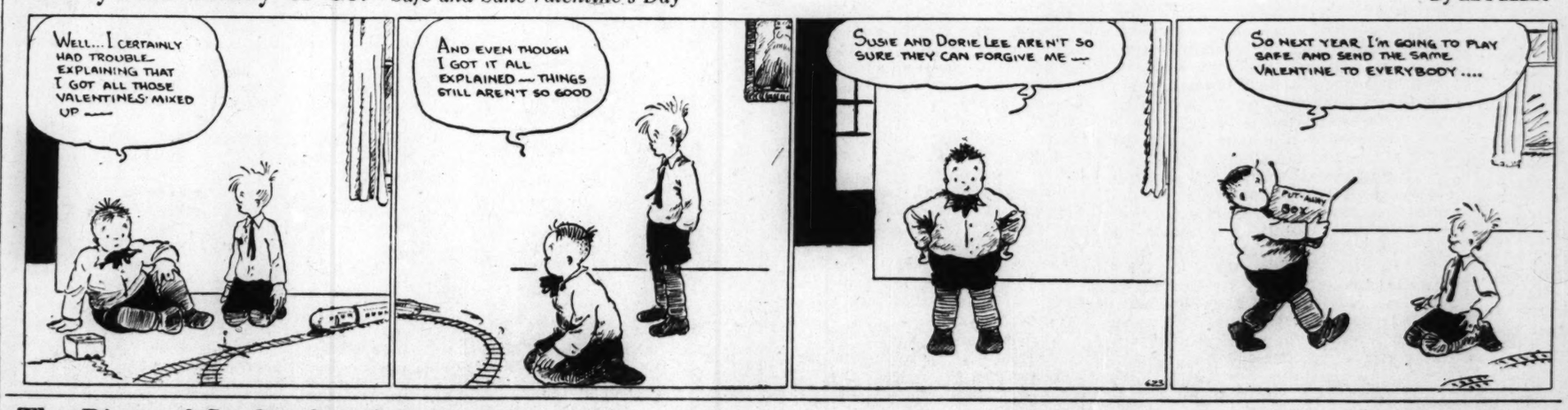
The unique phrase used in the first verse of Psalm 110, "thine enemies thy footstool" is apparently adapted from the ancient Egyptian custom of so treating their slaves, making them the footstool of the king himself.

The king proclaimed in this psalm is associated with the spiritual priesthood of which the ancient Melchizedek (Genesis 14) is the recognized head, the King of Salem or Peace—"Prince of Peace," the ancient Hebrew word meaning "to be whole or complete."

It was at the time of the reign of Simon that the office of High Priest was made hereditary in the Maccabean family, thus uniting church and state. Simon was indeed both king and priest.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Safe and Sane Valentine's Day*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Getter-Upper*

By CARMACK



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Is There an Emergency?

IN HIS message on the judiciary, President Roosevelt made no claim that action should be rushed to meet an emergency. Even now in belatedly conceding that shaping the Supreme Court to fit the New Deal is his primary purpose, he does not contend that unless the court can be quickly remade the nation will be imperiled. Yet that is one of the implied arguments behind the plan put forward. Many who argue for this short cut declare there is no time for a constitutional amendment to achieve their purpose. Some even compare the present situation to that before the Civil War.

Is this a reasonable comparison? The Supreme Court, by the Dred Scott decision in 1857, declared that Congress had no power under the Constitution to abolish slavery in the territories. The argument is that the decision convinced the abolitionists that "property rights would stand above human rights" under the law and that only by resort to force could they end slavery. This is supposed to have hastened the Civil War. Those who are in a hurry today claim that the Supreme Court is now similarly blocking peaceful means of obtaining reforms which the economic necessities and the moral sense of the nation demand.

At least two fallacies undermine this argument. The first is that the court's upholding of slavery brought the war. There were many causes of the Civil War. And while the Dred Scott decision may have ended hopes for getting rid of slavery by one type of legal restriction, it seems clear that if the decision had not upheld slavery the South would have been much more alarmed and the firing on Sumter might have come then rather than four years later.

Besides, a contrary decision would not have solved the slavery question. The Supreme Court could not then, and cannot now, work out all the problems of statesmanship. If men's passions had not been inflamed, peaceful processes could have been found for ending slavery.

That points to the second fallacy. There is today no such crisis as 1857 presented. The problems to be worked out, serious as they are, need arouse no such heats as slavery generated. They will hardly produce civil war. The need for finding certain solutions is doubtless greater than many opponents of the President recognize. There are abuses of human rights which affront the moral sense of the nation. There are economic problems which must be vigorously tackled on a national scale if America is to avoid another crisis like 1933, when "Al" Smith was asking that the Constitution be put "on the shelf."

Action should not be indefinitely delayed simply because the worst depression pressures have been eased. But those on both sides of the controversy who compare today with Civil War days are plainly exaggerating the "crisis." And those who compare, for instance, the court's rejection of AAA with the Dred Scott decision are overlooking the ways which remain under the Constitution for solving a national agricultural problem.

The Soil Conservation Act and other farm plans may not prove sufficient and an amendment to the Constitution extending federal powers may be required for handling this as well as other problems. But is the "emergency" so great or any of the problems so much beyond the understanding of the people that they cannot be trusted to find solutions within the spirit as well as the letter of the Constitution? Can the plan to "detour" the court and the people be justified on grounds of national necessity? We think not.

M. Bonnet's Mission

THE arrival tomorrow of M. Georges Bonnet, the new French Ambassador to the United States, naturally raises the question of why he has been sent at this time. In France, no secret is made of the fact that he is not merely another diplomatic representative, but an important political personage who has been entrusted with a special mission.

This special diplomatic mission is not primarily the negotiation of a new war-debt settlement. That war debts will eventually be a subject of discussion between France's Ambassador and the Government in Washington is obvious. But there is every likelihood that any sanguine hopes of immediate negotiations or early agreement would be doomed to disappointment.

M. Bonnet's object in coming to America is both less precise and more important. It might be summarized essentially as an effort to obtain the more active aid of the United States in the preservation of European peace. What France hopes for, and M. Bonnet seeks, is the development and extension of Anglo-Franco-American collaboration—as exemplified by the recent tri-partite monetary accord—in the broader realms of commercial, economic and, eventually, political action. "The time has come," said a member of the French Government and particularly close associate of Premier Léon Blum recently, "to complete this accord with more general economic and political agreements."

This does not necessarily mean, as has been asserted, that M. Bonnet has come over here to "rope America in on preparations for the next European war." Surely there is a significant distinction between seeking America's help in the preservation of peace through the removal of economic maladjustments which lead toward war, and simply seeking American support in resigned anticipation of another war.

One might confidently hazard the prediction that M. Bonnet will succeed in his American mission to the degree that this distinction is strictly adhered to, and his diplomatic efforts genuinely confined to furthering the development and intensification of that primarily economic collaboration between Europe and the United States which both President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull have frequently advocated and endeavored to put into practice.

Poets That Bloom in the Spring

SOMEWHERE between the early robin and the first tulip, budding poets may be expected to spring profusely into leaf, and for a time the ambient air will be filled with petals of poetry, with dithyrambs to daffodils and triolets to violets, as, aided by the uniformed emissaries of Pegasus, the postal service, the rhythmic product of vernal versifiers is scattered to the publishing winds.

Ever since Neanderthal man, yielding to seasonal impulse, utilized his flint-nibbed instrument to dash off a spring-time sentiment, it has been the custom to poke good-natured fun at poets, particularly at those who succumb to this form of expression at the very time when the fledgling year, kicking aside its cradle covers, begins to toddle about. Yet not infrequently he who indulges in this mild raillery at the expense of those who are moved to seasonal song is himself and unknowingly a poet at heart, and even while thus occupied may have his "rhyming dictionary," otherwise a seed catalogue, conveniently at hand. For, as spring of a remote age moved our first poet to scratch his sentiments on stone, so does spring, 1937, impel today's troubadour to etch his impressions on the earth.

Your modern Minnesinger becomes for the moment "The Man With the Hoe," scrupulously shaping his lines with true poetic fervor as he busies himself with what is in truth a villanelle of vegetables, an elegy of eggplant, a rondeau of radishes, or a sonnet of spinach. Or perhaps he plants a flower garden. Here, perhaps, is as true a poetic medium as versifying itself; for, as has been pointed out, it requires but the simple transplantation of a letter to change "posey" to "poesy."

Those Chiltern Hundreds

MANY people will sincerely congratulate Lord Hugh Cecil on having at last succeeded in losing his job. For years Lord Hugh has represented Oxford University in the House of Commons, drawing for his services the customary annual remuneration of £400. Last July, however, he was chosen Provost of Eton College, and one of the regulations governing this honor is that the holder thereof shall occupy no other paid position. The situation seems simple enough. Let Lord Hugh resign from the House of Commons.

But that is precisely where the difficulty arose. No man—or woman, for that matter—who has once been elected can resign from the Commons, except for doubts of physical fitness. This is a relic of medieval days, when parliamentary service was so unpopular that men would do anything to avoid it. In 1340 two knights took the extreme measure of leaving the country to escape sitting in Parliament. On this account resignation from the Commons became absolutely barred.

In the eighteenth century, however, a way out of this was discovered. It was decided that any M. P. holding a place of profit under the Crown must vacate his seat, and appointment to two such sinecure offices, the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, and the Stewardship of the Manor of Northstead, carrying a nominal salary of £1 a year, has since been used to facilitate the withdrawal of unwilling legislators from active parliamentary life.

But it is just the "place of profit" part of this arrangement that made things awkward for Lord Hugh from the point of view of the Provostship of Eton. Many months passed during which no way out of the dilemma was seen. Now, however, eminent legal authorities have declared that the Stewardship of the Manor of Northstead is no barrier to the Etonian Provostship, and Lord Hugh has accordingly been allowed to dispense with one job without losing another.

SAN FRANCISCO pigeons, could they be quoted, would be among those happiest over the end of the 98-day maritime strike. Sea gulls had begun to "muscle in" on pigeon territory at Civic Center Plaza, Union Square, and even on downtown streets as pickings became scarce with ship traffic at a standstill.

"All Right"

WHEN we finally achieved our farm, came the question of finding a capable couple to run it the way two city folk thought it should be run. The interviews quickly shaped themselves into two groups. The first group were those who wanted to run the farm purely as a business proposition. Country life, as a way of living, was not a part of their philosophy. The second group were middle-aged substantial folk who obviously loved the land and all it represented.

Of this group, John and Mary stood first, and very quickly the situation was changed. We were sure we wanted John and Mary. John and Mary were not so sure they wanted two babes in agriculture.

My wife, however, has since grown doubtful about this point. She feels that John and Mary saw an opportunity to save two young people who needed to be protected from themselves. They, being natural philosophers, let us become the applicants.

Be that as it may, it was great fun pointing out to John how a farm could pay its expenses and give us all much pleasure. My enthusiasm over a bird sanctuary was not shared by John. Or if shared, he concealed it with success. When he found that he would not be expected to do much beyond putting out food during the winter, however, he allowed that it was "all right."

Buttercup, the gentle Jersey, was another source of moderate praise. A farm, of course, had to have a cow, and it was my idea that Buttercup should be brushed and combed each day. So of a week end, bossy was brushed and combed. Her stall was bedded deeply with tangy, clean, hemlock shavings. When John came in he looked the situation over with calm deliberation as he patted Buttercup's neck. "It's all right," he said. It was a bit disappointing, naturally, that his enthusiasm was so well controlled. Still, it was better than nothing.

A great resolve gradually grew in my thinking. His Yankee taciturnity was disconcerting. John must say something more—more—well, spontaneous.

So of a week-end the vegetable garden became the point of attack. Not that it was in bad shape. John is a good, plain, dirt gardener. He believes in a vegetable garden, but if the weeds are out and plants look well, that's enough for a garden.

So I said to myself, "I'll cultivate and have the soil soft and dark brown. I'll weed and thin, rake up the weeds, and then rake between the rows with a fine-tooth rake. It shall be a perfect job."

At the close of the day the task was done. After supper, bathed and clean, the whole family walked to the garden to inspect the job. John regarded the result. It really was a good job. And in the glow of the setting sun, it was an appealing sight.

"It's all right," John said.

Then came the final effort. "John shall say something else," I said.

"Don't be juvenile," said my wife. "An 'all right' from John is worth a thousand careless compliments."

The opportunity came in stacking the wood. A woodshed is a glamorous spot. I piled the two-foot lengths of fireplace wood with the care of an architect. The rows were even and straight, the oak and maple were piled in one section, the gray birch in another. The sawed, smooth ends were all on the outside. The ends of the rows were as vertical as the eye could judge.

At last all was ready. After the chores were done, John came in. His eyes ran critically over the rows. He glanced at the floor. He almost smiled.

"It's all right," he said. H. S. P.

Outside!



Moslem Women Today

Book News of the Day

IN APRIL, 1935, the International Suffrage Alliance held a conference in Istanbul. To that conference came women from America, from almost every country in Europe, from Africa, from Australia and from India, Teheran, Egypt and Syria. Side by side with the fineries of France sat the saris of the East; and side by side, and on terms of equality, the women discussed the problems of women.

To this question of the coming together of the women of East and West, Miss Ruth Frances Woodsmall has turned her attention. In writing MOSLEM WOMEN ENTER A NEW WORLD (London: Allen & Unwin. 12s. 6d. net. New York: Round Table. $3), she confesses at the outset that she approaches her subject as a westerner, unable to get inside the skin, as it were, of the East, and unable, on that account, to see matters from more than the one viewpoint. But she makes up for this drawback by giving herself over to careful study of the movement that is going on among the women of Asia in their assimilation of western standards and ideals, and to the presentation of her discoveries in a manner which is doubly impressive by reason of its obvious sincerity and lack of strained dramatic effect.

* * *

The book covers the changes affecting the status of Moslem women in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Transjordania, Turkey, Iraq, Iran and India. Miss Woodsmall tells of the effect produced by the adoption of western ideas in regard to early marriage, polygamy and divorce, and examines minutely the repercussions of such things in home life and on home influences.

Reading the book, looking at the illustrations—older women still heavily veiled side by side with laughing girls clad in gym suits and enjoying a game of basketball as though no such things as veils had ever threatened their free existences—it is hard not to wonder whether, for the westerner, something of romance is not disappearing forever; hard not to question whether something of the quiet poise and calculated certainty of the East is not going out, too. But the change, of course, is inevitable. The veil must yield to the vote. East and West are come too near to resist.

* * *

Nor is Miss Woodsmall dismayed. Romance itself may change. Looked for in the traditions of the East, in places and in customs glamorous to the traveler of other generations, it may not be found. But it is there nevertheless, though in a new form and under a new guise. The romance of the East is no longer bound up with its unchanging conventions, with its rigid observances, its segregations, its strict prohibitions. Nowadays it lies instead in its search after individuality, in its demand for freedom of choice.

Miss Woodsmall makes this clear. She may not, as she says, have been able to get inside the skin of the eastern woman, but she has accomplished something of almost equal importance. She has managed in her travels to get near enough to the East to hear the beating of a heart.

P. M. L.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Edwin Markham

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Edwin Markham lost and won his case in Brooklyn court the other day. If there is pathos in the paradox there is yet something deeply inspiring in newspaper accounts of the scene. Readers will praise both judge and jury for their patient, kindly dealing with the eighty-four-year-old poet, adjudged incompetent to manage himself and his property "by reason of old age, loss of memory and understanding." But readers will respect America's ranking elder poet no less for that judgment. Rather will readers admire him all the more for the protest he proffered from out of the labor of a long and useful lifetime—one of his own volumes of verse, placemarked that a jury might hear a white-haired poet's plaint:

The poet is forever young,
And speaks the one immortal tongue.

No one can rightly question the judgment of the court. Better render unto the law the things that are the law's. But in so doing, people need not render up their higher concepts of the spiritual nature of man. As by their fruits ye shall know them, so by his works Edwin Markham is known and loved of thousands. His identity is one with the things he thinks in his heart. These higher thoughts reveal the nature of man's real selfhood, unassailable by human sense of time and limitation. These are the treasure the poet Markham has laid up where age and infirmity do not corrupt. Whatever inspires or helps humanity is never lost. That is why Edwin Markham lost nothing real in Brooklyn court the other day. SUBSCRIBER.

Winchester, Mass.

Taxes, Trails and Trailees

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Civic groups gathered seriously about conference tables, these days, are deeply concerned with the problem of the new non-taxpaying trailer population suddenly thrust upon them. This new inhabitant pays gasoline, hidden, and sales taxes, but not those taxes directly supporting civic institutions. He pays nothing for the use of the town water supply, he may use the town schools toward whose upkeep he pays nothing.

He may even claim police protection for which he pays nothing, and, as a last straw, he may add to the community's relief load. All of which seems eminently unfair to the citizen who has not gone gallivanting but has stayed at home and paid his taxes. He not only sees his trailer brother as a local problem but as a national menace making of the American people a race of Gipsies. He asks seriously—"Just what are we coming to?"

To those who have had extended conversation with a number of trailees, there is suggested an answer. Some of the trailees, the fresher ones, are still enthusiastic and still going strong. But many who have been at it for a longer time are getting woefully sick of it. To this latter group the sight of a house with a yard, with zinnias and marigolds growing, with a tree and a swing, creates a nostalgia which means, for them, the end of the trailer as a substitute for a home. It is easily understood. Most of us know the thrill of living in a stateroom for a short period and also the relief of getting back to uncramped quarters afterward, or of camping out and the joy afterward of returning to home comforts.

Certainly there is no substitute for the permanent grace of home life. It is doubtful if any quarters too abbreviated to carry a Webster's unabridged dictionary or a shelf of books will survive as home for a nation as well educated as the American people. It is doubtful if they will long forgo the integrity of private sleeping quarters, nor will a homogeneous people continue to be happy without the social contacts of kin, neighbors and community life, certainly not for the upbringing of children.

Many prophecies are extant, one being that in another generation America will be on wheels. Let them prophesy who have not talked with the jaded trailee and family. Let the stay-at-home citizen look at this problem with something of the wise philosophy of Mother Goose and say:

Leave them alone and they'll come home,
Dragging their trails behind them.

Seattle, Wash. K. A.

"Making Recovery Permanent"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I compliment you on the recent series of business articles entitled "Making Recovery Permanent"?

Would it be too brash for one who enjoys no distinction as an authority to express an opinion as to the means by which the institution of private enterprise, possibly even political democracy itself, can be made to survive?

It is this: Only if industrial management consciously embarks on the policy of the conduct of business for the primary purpose of paying the highest possible living to the largest possible number of its workers.

Eventually that might involve the substitution of engineers for bankers on directorates. They might conceivably hire capital in the cheapest market instead of trying to pay it the largest dividends. Employ the minimum capital consistent with the most efficient production, and, if conditions permitted, retire outstanding capital obligations as rapidly as possible. Reduce capitalization to a maximum of that covering cost of plant, equipment and necessary working capital (natural resources, patents and good will should not be capitalizable).

Possibly the greatest advancement can be expected in a better method of distribution: when we are informed that the factory cost of a spark plug is 8 cents and it retails for 65 cents, that an automobile with factory cost of about one hundred dollars sells for approximately six hundred dollars; that a ton of coal costs at the tipple about two dollars and retails at from seven to thirteen dollars, it is evident that our merchandising methods have not developed with mass production.

Possibly the Government could refrain from any tinkering with business except to encourage the development of individual enterprises of the least size which can produce with greatest efficiency. It could permit such small enterprises to co-operate to get the benefit of mass buying, selling and financing.

Toledo, Ohio. ALFRED PEARSON JR.

The Wide Horizon

The Court and a Parable

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

A FRIEND of ours called on one of the three "liberal" justices of the Supreme Court on Saturday afternoon—a justice, incidentally, who has said some very sharp things in his minority opinions about the judicial methods and viewpoints of his conservative colleagues.

On the way to the justice's house, our friend's wife said: "Now, John, you know that you must say nothing about this Roosevelt proposal. It just wouldn't be proper." My friend said: "I know it, but I'll be sorely tempted!"

They arrived. Almost at the first words, the eminent liberal justice opened up on the President's plan. He expressed himself with clarity and warmth. Indeed, on this issue it may be fairly concluded that there is no divergence between the liberal minority and the conservative majority of the court. Both resent and resist the President's proposal for new and younger justices. Some of them would undoubtedly support a constitutional amendment: some are strongly in favor of broader constructions of the Constitution—and have said so consistently in their minority decisions; some would obviously welcome an infusion of new justices—but not by the proposed methods, if the information of responsible friends can be trusted.

So the signs of agitation which cropped up in the court's decision-day session last Monday were not due to internal disagreements; indeed, the week's hearings were notable for efficiency and dispatch. The court heard long and able argument on the constitutionality of the Wagner Labor Relations Act and the Railway Labor Act. Decisions on these cases would normally not come before March 1, and perhaps not until later. The most important case of the term, at least in the political sense, concerns the Social Security Act, and probably will not be argued nor decided until the very end of the term, perhaps not then.

* * *

On one occasion last week, when a veteran reporter handed up an amiable message telling the justices that now they could resign—the House had just passed the voluntary retirement act—the little chit was passed from hand to hand down the august bench, and elicited amused nods all along the way.

No; such agitation as may be detected beneath the court's calm exterior is probably due to emotions similar to those which stirred Nellie, the Beautiful Cloak Model.

Nellie, in the parable that is being told in Washington, is the Supreme Court; the villian is Mr. Roosevelt. In the first act, the villian tries to strangle Nellie; in the second act, he ties her on the railroad track; in the third act, he seeks to push her off Brooklyn bridge; and in the fourth act, he asks: "Nellie, why do you fear me?"

Well, as in all properly constructed melodrama, the tide is now running strongly against Mr. Roosevelt. It is plain that he has the fight of his career on his hands. Of course, things may happen to change the present situation. The "ground-swell" of opinion from the country, from the common people who never send telegrams and don't write letters quickly or often, may be more favorable to the President than has been the tide flowing into Washington during the week.

From a tabulation kept in the Monitor's Washington bureau, it appears that about 35 senators are pretty definitely committed against the President's plan. Not quite so many are committed for it, with the same degree of definiteness. That leaves about 30 still on the fence. There can be switching in any direction, particularly if the President hits upon some face-saving formula or compromise. It should be remembered that the vast majority in House and Senate are eager to reverse the Supreme Court's trend of decisions, as preparation for a new legislative program. But many of them simply cannot bring themselves to support this plan for "packing" or "unpacking" the court (the choice of phrases depends upon your viewpoint).

* * *

Events of the past week with greatest bearing upon the court question were three:

The tide of public expression against the plan, resultantly marked by the opposition of Democratic and Progressive senators;

Collapse of the arguments advanced publicly by the President—age, congestion of the dockets, and the claim that justice was denied because the Supreme Court refused to hear many cases;

Start of Mr. Roosevelt's pressure drive with the White House seminars for stubborn senators, as well as a radio campaign.

The summonses to the White House carpet strike one as singularly ill-advised, as another indication that President Roosevelt's political touch is not working in this question. For what senator, previously committed against the plan, could reverse himself after a public visit to the White House? No; President Roosevelt has not yet begun to fight effectively for his plan. He hopes, obviously, that a very reactionary opposition—like the American Liberty League—will do the job for him. But the presence of so many Progressives on the other side, and the astuteness of the right-wing opposition in keeping relatively quiet, all force the President to some other strategic round, not yet revealed.